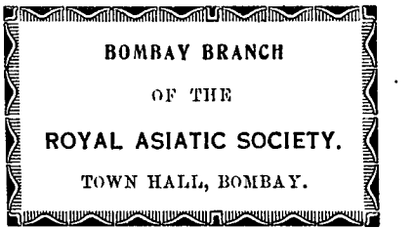
Administration Report
North - West Frontier Province
1910-11 to 1915-16



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

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1910-11.

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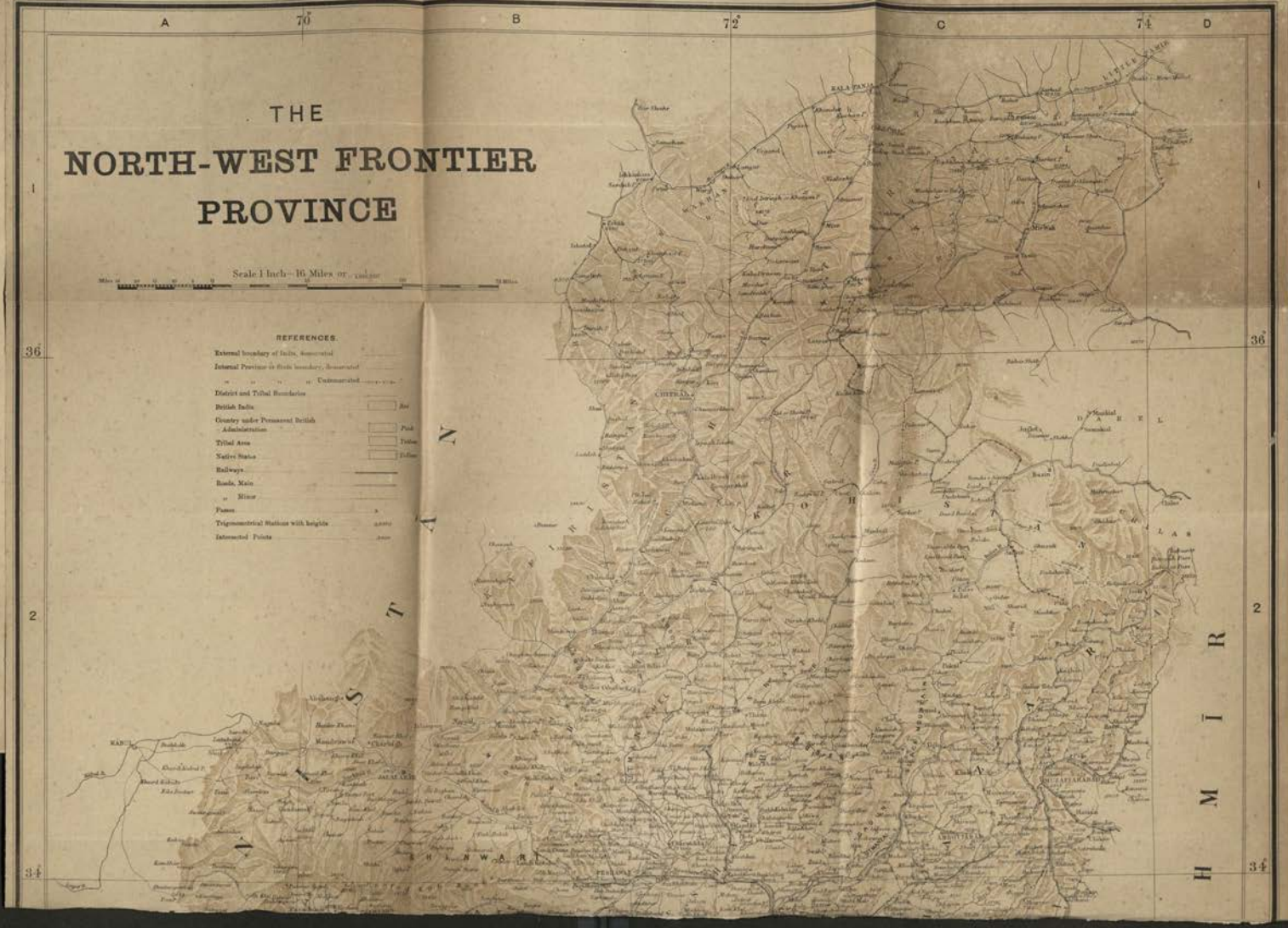
1911.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1910-11.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. The question of frontier affairs has been dealt with at length in a separate report. During the year under report conditions varied considerably on different parts of the border. The relations of the tribes north of the Kabul River and west of the Indus with Government remained friendly. The tribes south of the Kabul River, *viz.* the Afridis, Orakzais, Wazirs and Mahsuds, at times gave cause for anxiety, more especially the Adam Khel Afridis, who made a bold attempt to obtain compensation from Government for their losses due to the suppression of the trade in smuggled rifles and ammunition, which met with complete failure. The outstanding feature of the year, especially on the Kohat and Bannu borders, was the great growth in the number and importance of gangs of professional outlaws, who, from bases across the border, harassed the inhabitants of the settled districts. The matter engaged the attention of the Government of India, who addressed His Majesty the Amir with the result that all the captives then in Afghanistan were released and most of the notorious outlaws in Khost arrested by the Governor of that Province. The remaining outlaws were thereby driven into the belt of Independent territory between our administered districts and the Afghan border, so that it was then possible, by putting pressure upon the tribes, to capture or kill many of the more notorious raiders. The outlook at the close of the year was promising and the border was quieter than it had been for some time.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The high standard of discipline and behaviour was maintained in all Corps during the year under report. The difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits for the Northern and Southern Waziristan Militias, alluded to in the report for last year, remains, while the number of discharges is very high. The question of the reorganization of the Border Military Police remained under consideration.

Condition of the people.

3. A harvest well above the normal contributed to the general welfare of the people. The Province is fortunate in its large submontane sources of irrigation, which render it to a very large extent independent of ordinary climatic variations, while the fighting qualities of its inhabitants enable them to derive a large income from Military and other service. They are also good, but unskilled, labourers and display considerable enterprise in taking their labour to

markets afield. The changed economic conditions of India which have driven up the cost of living and wages generally are, with the many openings which are available to men of the Province, perhaps more noticeable here than elsewhere.

Realization of the revenue.

4. A very noticeable feature of the year was the diminution by nearly one-half of the number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue. It has previously been pointed out that a large number of processes was not necessarily to be taken as a sign of scarcity, but was rather due to the Pathan's inherent objection to meeting his unpleasant obligations until forced to do so. It seems therefore safer to attribute the decrease to the spread of a more business-like spirit. With a favourable harvest little difficulty was experienced in getting in the revenue and over 98 per cent. was collected in time. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts were in the main promptly and punctually repaid, and the figures show that very substantially increased advantage is being taken of the facilities afforded by the Acts.

Police.

5. The returns for the year show a regrettable increase in crime of all kinds. This can be attributed in the southern parts of the Province to the presence near the border in Afghanistan of outlaw gangs who swelled the criminal returns by their own frequent and heavy depredations, and by the success of their operations induced imitators within the district. In other parts the explanation is less obvious, but can only be found in the fact that the law, as it at present stands, fails to meet the social needs of the people, and that, with the growth of civilisation across the border, outlawry is beginning to lose its most terrifying features, and there is consequently an increased tendency for the people to take the law into their own hands, trusting either to outlawry or to the belief that the fear of reprisal will render not forthcoming the amount of proof which the law requires. For the increase of crime no discredit can be attached to the Police. That force is now admittedly much more efficient and honest than it was a few years ago. Many of the reforms suggested have been carried into effect, and both as regards officers and men, the Corps is now in a much more favourable position. The supervision is more thorough and the stamp of man enlisted much better. The fault appears to lie with the system, which compels the Police to interfere in many smaller cases in which the State is not really concerned, rather than with the force itself.

Criminal Justice.

6. Of a total of, in round numbers, 25,000 offences reported or brought up on complaint, 6,000 were dismissed *in limine*, while 700 were struck off as false. In the remaining cases 36,000 persons were actually brought to trial, of whom almost exactly one-half were convicted. 2,176 persons preferred appeals or applications for revision, and in 652 cases the orders of the lower courts were reversed or modified. One lakh and eighty thousand rupees were imposed as fines, of which sum one lakh and twenty thousand rupees were realised. In 298 cases 1,092 persons were tried before Councils of Elders, and 535 persons were convicted. Preventitive action was taken on a considerable scale, and nearly ten thousand persons were ordered to find security under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The most noticeable point is the steady increase in crime and outlawry, and the inability to cope with the difficulty of the ordinary criminal courts, which are in many ways opposed to the customary and tribal law of the people of the Province.

Prisons.

7. Although the general health of the jail population was good, and there were no epidemics or cases of typhus fever, there is always a danger from the periodical overcrowding to which the jails of the Province are subject. The arrangements which it is possible to make for juvenile prisoners are also highly unsatisfactory. It is possible that both evils might be met by the creation of a central jail for the Province with adequate juvenile accommodation. The question of the jail staff shows signs of becoming a serious one. Men of the required stamp cannot be obtained locally, and it is necessary to recruit from the Punjab, and higher inducements of pay and promotion are necessarily required by men serving away from their homes. The industrial outturn of the jails is on a small scale, and shows a profit on the year's working of Rs. 13,000, in which, of course, there is no charge included for labour.

Civil Justice.

8. In view of the state of affairs reflected in the reports on Police and Criminal Justice, the steady growth of civil litigation cannot be regarded as a sign of peaceful progress showing that the people are now bringing into court for peaceful settlement disputes which they would formerly have settled in a more violent way. It must rather be taken to mean that the Civil Courts are appreciated as an instrument for harassing an enemy and as *quasi* gambling resorts, where a plausible false claim, backed by well-schooled perjury, may often bring a handsome reward. So much is this the case that the enhanced civil litigation, resulting as it must in many wrong decisions, has largely contributed to the increase in crime. To remedy this it is proposed to revive the Pathan tribal and village organisation and customary law, which, though dormant, is in no way dead, and to attempt to obtain through the community the settlement of the more simple and every day cases with which the Pathans are mainly concerned.

Registration.

9. The report for the triennial period 1908—1910 shows an increase as compared with the previous period of 5,000 in the number of documents registered and of fifty lakhs in the value of the property affected. The increase has been most noticeable in Peshawar, where there has been a large amount of land speculation in connection with the Upper Swat River Canal. The figures from the districts in which the Land Alienation Act is in force go to show that there has been no real contraction in the zamindar's credit or diminution in the value of his land.

Municipal Administration and working of District Boards.

10. Although not wealthy, the Municipalities are in a sound financial position, having balances of nearly three-and-a-half lakhs to their credit. The total receipts during the year were nearly six-and-a-half lakhs, of which rather more than half was derived from octroi. The total expenditure was just under six lakhs. The recent orders freeing Municipalities from contributions on account of Police charges will enable them to devote an increased amount to education and other necessary objects.

The working of the District Boards was on the whole satisfactory, and showed a growing interest of members in the discharge of their duties. The expenditure and income during the year were practically identical, being slightly over three and-a-half lakhs.

Agriculture.

11. The backward and uneconomic nature of Pathan cultivation has been frequently commented on. There is no question that with the irrigation facilities at their disposal and the renewal of their lands by the silt brought down from the hill streams, the cultivators should obtain a much larger proportionate outturn. With a view to creating emulation by practical demonstration, an agricultural farm has been started at Tarnab, near Peshawar, which will, it is hoped, lead to the introduction by the people themselves of a more efficient and economic system of agriculture.

Weather and Crops.

12. The rainfall was in general well distributed and favourable for the sowing and maturing of both the autumn and spring crops. The area sown was well above the average, and the crops themselves, with the exception of those in Dera Ismail Khan, were good. Taken as a whole the year was a good one.

Forests.

13. The financial results of the year's working are satisfactory as showing a profit of slightly over half a lakh. At the same time the steady increase in the number of cases of forest offences and of fires due to incendiarism cannot be regarded as other than serious. The number of forest offence cases was over a thousand, and was nearly 20 per cent. in excess of the average of the preceding three years. The area consumed by forest fires was twelve times that of the previous year mainly owing to one very large fire. The increasing prosperity of the villagers has resulted in the possession by them of more cattle than the areas reserved for them can support, and the question is one which will shortly require to be faced.

Trade.

14. The figures for the year show a substantial increase of 32 lakhs of rupees over those of the previous year, the total value registered being 294 lakhs. This increase is, however, confined entirely to the export trade, which is valued at 188 lakhs. The import trade is practically the same as in the previous year, but a few thousands less. 86 per cent. of the trade of the Province has been with Afghanistan and Dir, Swat and Bajaur, and of this the latter tract accounts for slightly more than a half. Apart from the general revival of trade, the most noticeable points are the marked recovery of the trade with Tirah after a period of depression extending over three years and the very large increase in the export of Indian green tea. The export of Indian piece-goods maintained the average of the last three years, but there was a large increase, nearly ten lakhs over the average, in the export of European piece-goods.

Public Works.

15. While there were no public works of importance in hand during the year, a number of useful works were carried out, the chief among which was the practical completion of the new court-houses for the Peshawar District. The total income under Civil Works was nearly Rs. 1,40,000, of which nearly a lakh consisted of ferry receipts. The total expenditure was slightly under three lakhs.

Irrigation.

16. The monsoon rains were above the average throughout the Province, except in Peshawar and the Marwat Tahsil of Bannu, while in the winter the rainfall was about normal. The canals were in consequence amply supplied, and irrigated 645,539 acres, or 76 per cent. of the total area under irrigation in the Province, as against 661,161 acres, or 78 per cent., last year. Of this area Government canals were responsible for 221,456 acres and privately owned canals for 424,083.

Of the canals under the Irrigation Department, the Upper Swat River Canal is still under construction, but considerable progress was made during the year. The Lower Swat River and Kabul River canals irrigated nearly 200,000 acres, and with an expenditure during the year of Rs. 1,44,000 showed a profit, excluding interest, of over five lakhs of rupees.

Revenue and Finance.

17. A *quasi* Provincial settlement was introduced with effect from the 1st of April 1910. As, however, the orders on the subject were not communicated until the end of November 1910, when more than a half of the year had passed and the revised estimate had been completed, the control of the Administration over the Provincial finance was nominal during the year. The large spending Departments of Public Works and Irrigation continued to be controlled by and to receive allotments of funds direct from the Government of India, and as a consequence an expenditure by these two departments of nearly two and-a-half lakhs over their original Budget Estimates nullified the savings which had been effected by economies in other departments. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 46,57,275 and the total expenditure Rs. 99,30,435.

Vital Statistics.

18. The population of the settled districts of the Province was by the census of 1901, 1,908,184, and by the census of 1911, 2,199,029. The per *mille* figures in the reports have, however, been taken on the former of these figures, as the latter was not at the time available. The birth-rate on the recorded figures works out to 38·1 and the death-rate to 26·9. The recorded figures, however, for reasons which have been noted in previous reports, show an abnormal and improbable preponderance of males over females, and if an equality of these is assumed and the figures of the census of 1911 taken as a basis, the result is to give a birth-rate of 33·1 and a death-rate of 23·3. Out of a total of 51,000 deaths, 13,000 were children under one year of age and 8,000 of children between 1 and 5, while 6,000 were of persons over 60. As usual fever, to which 37,000 deaths were attributed, was the greatest cause of mortality.

Medical Relief.

19. The most noticeable point about the figures for the year is that, while there has been a very large increase in the number of out-patients, the number of those who actually came into hospital has remained at a standstill, and on an average only one-seventh of the beds available were filled. This is no doubt very largely due to the suspicion of a wild people which prevents them from putting themselves under the complete control of the hospital staff, but is probably due in part to want of confidence in the subordinate medical staff, who are adversely affected by their present rates of pay and promotion.

Vaccination.

20. With few exceptions, the benefits of vaccination are fully recognised by the inhabitants of the Province. No cases of prejudice on religious grounds have been brought to notice, and it is believed that the stoppage of animal lymph has brought about more friendly relations between the vaccinator and the villager. The attitude of the trans-frontier tribesmen in the Agencies has considerably improved, and there is ample evidence to show that the time is not far distant when inoculation in the Agencies will be a thing of the past.

Education.

21. Now that a Director of Public Instruction has been permanently appointed to the Province, there is reason to hope that progress will be made in the matter of education which is essential to the moral development of the Province. So far the attention of the Educational authorities has been directed

more to a supervision of reports and returns than to a careful inspection of the quality of the instruction given and of its results. The chief need of the Province is primary education, and it is proposed in the future to devote to this object the main resources of the Educational budget. The backwardness of the Muhammadan community is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that of Muhammadan children of the school-going age only 12·8 per cent. are receiving education of any sort. Progress in the direction of the general spread of education must necessarily be slow, but with an efficient staff and proper supervision there is no reason why it should not be gradual. There is little to be hoped for from the present state of affairs under which many of the primary school teachers receive pay less than that of a casual daily labourer, but proposals for the improvement of the service are now before Government.

The proposal to institute at Peshawar a Muhammadan College has been started by a number of the leading Musalman gentlemen of the Province, and has already met with the warmest support, and a very large amount has already been raised by private subscription among the Muhammadan community of all grades, who recognize that under present conditions it is necessary for the Muhammadans to make every effort to place themselves on a level with the Hindus in the matter of education.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17–18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Honourable Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E., returned from England on the 30th of October and took over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General from the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., on the same day, and was still holding the appointment at the close of the year under report.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the people.

3. The general welfare of the people was satisfactory throughout the year. The harvest was well above the normal. The state of the market for field labour remained much the same as in the previous year. The prices of food-grains were generally easier as compared with last year, except in the Hazara District, where there was a slight rise attributed to the inferior result of the rabi harvest. The total value of the trade during the year increased by 22 lakhs. The increase, however, is confined entirely to exports. A slight reduction

occurred in the trade with Afghanistan, but the figures for tribal territory showed a distinct improvement. Litigation continued to increase. The death-rate per *mille* of population from all causes increased from 26·6 to 26 9, the mean death-rate for the previous five years being 32·1. The slight increase in the death-rate is more than accounted for by the fact that 1,605 deaths from cholera alone were recorded for 1910 as against 134 for 1909. The birth-rate on the other hand was low, showing a decrease of 12,000 as compared with the numbers of the previous year. The year was on the whole a prosperous one.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1909-10.]

Demand and Collections.

4. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—For the year 1909-10 out of the total demand of Rs. 19,42,222 on account of fixed land revenue Rs. 19,06,234, or 98·1 per cent., were collected. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 35,988, made up as per the detail below:—

	Rs.
Recoverable	8,454
Irrecoverable	27,524
Undetermined	10

The harvest was in general above the normal except in Dera Ismail Khan.

5. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—Owing to the unfavourable climatic conditions which prevailed in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where a cultivated area of nearly 300,000 acres is under the fluctuating system of assessment, and owing to a more careful and equitable application of the system of *kharaba*, the demand for the year 1909-10 on account of fluctuating land revenue fell from Rs. 2,37,879 in the previous year to Rs. 1,56,616, the whole of which was collected.

6. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The demand for the year under this head was Rs. 1,42,217 as compared with Rs. 1,54,932 of the previous year. Of this, 98 per cent. was collected against 96 per cent. in the previous year. The largest source of income under this head is derived from *tirni* or grazing dues levied from the nomad Ghilzais. This amounted last year to Rs. 97,679.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

7. It is satisfactory to note that the number of processes of all kinds issued fell from 2,233 in 1908-09 to 1,452 in the year under report. The decrease is most marked in the Peshawar District, where 440 processes were issued as compared with 1,340 in the previous year. There was a larger number than usual of processes issued in the Derajat owing to the confiscation, due to their unsatisfactory behaviour, of revenue remissions enjoyed by Wazirs and Bhitannis. In no case was imprisonment resorted to, and in only 40 cases was moveable property sold.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

8. There was a steady demand for loans throughout the year, and the total amount advanced under the two Acts rose from Rs. 1,25,939 in 1908-09 to Rs. 1,38,818, of which Rs. 55,000 were advanced under Act XIX of 1883 and Rs. 83,000 under Act XII of 1884. The total amount, including arrears, that fell due in the course of the year was Rs. 1,06,949, of which Rs. 13,670 represented interest; of this Rs. 96,650 were collected. The balance of loans, principal, made under both Acts which has not yet fallen due for payment amounts to Rs. 2,93,221.

2. Surveys and Settlements.

9. No surveys by professional agency or settlements were carried out during the year.

3. Land Records.

10. No important work of revision was carried out during the year.

Establishment.

11. There has been a slight improvement in the educational qualifications of the Patwari staff, and the agricultural element has also increased. Of the 900 Patwaris employed 35 per cent. have passed the Middle School or a higher examination, and 38 per cent. are agriculturists. 12 Patwaris were dismissed during the year for misconduct. 73 candidates were accepted, of whom 53 were Muhammadans and 20 Hindus or Sikhs.

13 Kanungo candidates were accepted during the year. Of these 7 were Muhammadans. Seven Patwaris received promotion to Kanungo or other superior rank, and seven of the accepted Kanungo candidates were Patwaris.

Mutations.

12. Mutation work continues to be very heavy, and it has been found necessary to appoint a special staff to assist to clear off arrears. Work in this respect has been largely increased by sales of land within the area to be commanded by the Upper Swat River Canal.

Agricultural improvements.

13. A Superintendent of Farms was placed in charge of the Tarnab Farm on the 1st May 1910, and considerable progress has already been achieved towards making this institution a centre of agricultural experiments for the Province. In Dera Ismail Khan a further trial was given to the Raja reaper and to the winnowing machine of the same make. The experiments with the reaper were not a success, the draft being apparently too heavy for the bullocks. The winnowing machine with more demonstration should attain popularity. Experiments were again made with American Dharwar cotton and Hissar cotton, but the results did not establish the superiority of the imported seed.

4. Wards' Estates.

Estates under management.

14. The number of estates under the administration of the Court of Wards is nine, covering an area of 127,077 acres. The total value of the wards' property of all kinds is estimated at Rs. 1,04,85,136, of which 11½ lakhs are property other than land. The liabilities on the assumption of charge amounted to Rs. 76,070, and now amount to Rs. 52,788. The value of the wards' property has increased by Rs. 1,10,429 during the year, of which Rs. 93,981 is moveable property. The total income for the year was Rs. 2,27,901 and the expenditure Rs. 1,72,515. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 4,943, or a percentage of 4·2 on income. No new estates were taken under management during the year and none were released. Six wards of the Court are studying at Aligarh, and in every case favourable reports as to their conduct and progress have been received.

5. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

15. During the year 1909-10 the number of transfers of land was (1) by gift and exchanges 2,380; (2) by mortgages 17,281; (3) by redemption 19,799; (4) by sales 7,607. The areas involved were respectively:—(1) 15,349; (2) 71,229; (3) 129,023; (4) 42,644 acres. The amounts involved were similarly (2) Rs. 25,32,812; (3) Rs. 19,63,528; (4) Rs. 16,91,638. The average rate per cultivated acre works out at (2) Rs. 63; (3) Rs. 36; (4) Rs. 105.

Protection of Agriculturists.

16. The Punjab Land Alienation Act is in force only in the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara districts. With wider experience of its operation its popularity appears to be increasing among the classes it is intended to benefit, and it is satisfactory to note that the price of land has maintained its upward tendency, and that the peasant seems to suffer no inconvenience caused by contraction of credit. 95 applications were filed, as against 83 in the previous year, for permission to alienate land to persons not entitled to purchase. Of these 18 were granted. The total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes amounted to 65,579 acres, and the area acquired by them in mortgage amounted to 65,932 acres, showing a net gain to them of 153 acres. Similarly on sales the transactions showed an increase of 494 acres to the land held by agriculturists.

Tenants and rents.

17. Actions for the ejectment of occupancy tenants are few. Only three cases came before the revenue courts, in one of which ejectment was ordered. Applications for the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants continue to decrease. There were 1,033 such cases, in which liability to ejectment was contested in 654 cases, of which 102 were decided in the tenants' favour. In 324 cases ejectment was actually carried out under the orders of the court.

Suspensions and remissions of revenue.

18. No suspensions were granted during the year. Remissions amounted to Rs. 13,554, of which Rs. 4,764 were on account of damage from hailstorms, and the greater portion of the remainder was granted in the Kurram on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Course of Legislation.

19. No Act passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review specially concerns this Province.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1910 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Police cases.

20. The number of true cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year was 4,679, an increase of 448 cases on the previous year. Omitting class VI, which consists chiefly of cases of public nuisance, the figures are 3,316, an increase of 215 cases. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice increased by 26; serious offences against the person increased by 80, while serious offences against the person and property or against property only increased by 108. There were in all 348 murders, 108 attempts at murder, 420 cases of grievous hurt and 120 dacoities or preparations for dacoity. In the southern portion of the Province the increase in crime can be safely attributed to the gangs of outlaws who from a safe refuge in Khost descended on the Bannu District and committed many murders and kidnappings. The state of unrest which resulted reacted on the people of the district and on the neighbouring tribes, who were emboldened to imitate the procedure of these gangs in the hope, generally justified, that their depredations would be attributed to outlaws. Elsewhere the increase in crime cannot be attributed to outlaws or to tribal unrest, and the real explanation is probably to be found in the fact that with outlawry losing some of its worst terrors, the dissatisfaction with the existing law and the interference which the law requires the Police to make is producing a growing tendency among the people to take the law into their own hands. Whatever be the cause of the increase in crime, there can be no question that it is not due to any decrease in the efficiency of the Police force. Many reforms have been brought about, and the force is now much more honest and efficient than it was a few years ago. There is probably something in the suggestion that at the present moment this honesty and efficient supervision actually militates against the success of the police working. Doubtless much of the success of the Police in the past was due to irregular and illegal methods, and with the abolition of these, a reform in every way to be desired, the Police will find themselves working at a disadvantage until public feeling against crime develops. At the same time until some change is made in the law so as to enlist the interests and sympathies of the people in the detection of evil-doers, there is little reason to hope for any practical assistance.

As regards the internal administration of the Police, much greater supervision has been given. Practically every Police Station in the Province has been thoroughly inspected quarterly by an officer who spent several days in the jurisdiction. In addition gazetted officers personally investigated over 300 cases. The number of Upper Subordinates is up to full strength, while the number of applicants is far in excess of the vacancies that occur. A high educational standard has been maintained and a rigorous probation insisted on. With the rank and file matters are not so satisfactory. Resignations

continued to be numerous. 176 resignations were accepted during the year, while 150 men had to be discharged for various reasons. Nearly 50 per cent. of the constables of the force have under three years' service. Departmental punishments fell from 791 to 665, but the number of dismissals has risen from 47 to 78, and in the case of Upper Subordinates from 1 to 5. This, however, is partly to be explained by the attempt to maintain a higher standard of conduct than could have been expected in the past.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1910 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

21. The table below exhibits the variations in the criminal charges in the various districts in 1909 and 1910 :— **Crime.**

District.	Offences reported.		Complaints dismissed *in limine*.		Cases struck off as false.		Offences admitted to have occurred.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Peshawar ...	8,458	9,715	1,211	1,264	205	171	7,042	8,280
Hazara ...	4,549	5,149	2,192	2,550	82	129	2,275	2,470
Kohat ...	3,334	3,348	425	379	214	190	2,695	2,779
Bannu ...	3,357	3,906	1,088	1,296	106	80	2,163	2,530
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,141	2,506	688	625	104	98	1,349	1,783
Total ...	21,839	24,624	5,604	6,114	711	668	15,524	17,842

It will thus be seen that of the offences reported or complaints lodged nearly 27 per cent. were held to be false or groundless. The very large increase in serious crime has already been dealt with in the preceding paragraph relating to Police.

22. The number of criminal courts, excepting those of the Judicial Commissioner and the Sessions Judges, was 114. The number of persons under trial was 37,076, and the number of witnesses examined was 33,686. The average duration of trials was eight days. District and Additional District Magistrates disposed of 186 cases under their enhanced powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 1,090 cases sitting singly and of 1,359 cases sitting as benches. **Strength and work of the Magistracy.**

23. The total number of cases brought to trial during the year was 16,492, and of the 36,358 persons concerned 17,307, or 49 per cent., were convicted. The detail of this percentage is :—Under the Indian Penal Code 26, under the Indian Penal Code and also under Special and Local Laws 30, under the Frontier Crimes Regulation 83. **Results of trials in Courts of Magistrates.**

In 182 cases complainants were ordered to pay compensation amounting to Rs. 2,500 to the accused persons.

Preventive action under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and under the Criminal Procedure Code was taken against 10,346 persons, and 9,627 persons were ordered to find security.

24. The following figures show the criminal business disposed of during the year by the two Sessions Courts of this Province :— **Sessions Courts.**

Courts.	*Sessions cases.*	*Criminal appeals.*	*Applications for revision.*
Peshawar ...	63	369	54
Derajat ...	31	144	50

The average duration in Sessions cases was 48 days in Peshawar and 68 days in the Derajat, while the duration of appeals was 17 and 18 days respectively.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

25. Of 22 persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Courts, the Judicial Commissioner confirmed the sentence in 16 cases, commuted it in the case of 5 persons, while 1 person was acquitted. 135 criminal appeals, involving 179 persons, and 136 criminal revisions, involving 235 persons, were also disposed of during the year. The average duration of appeals and revisions were 34 and 14 days respectively. In appeals the sentences were reversed or modified in the case of 81 persons, and in revisions in the case of 94 persons the sentence was altered.

Other appeals and revisions.

26. District Magistrates disposed of appeals and revisions involving 919 persons. In the case of 280 persons the order of the lower court was reversed or modified. Sessions similarly had before them 843 persons, in the case of 197 of whom the sentence was altered.

Punishments.

27. The total amount of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,83,981, of which Rs. 1,22,941 were realized. The number of sentences of whipping passed was 148, of which 11 sentences were under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The percentage on the total number of punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded is 8·8.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

28. 298 cases were referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The total number of persons tried was 1,092, of whom 533 were convicted.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1910 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

General.

29. There are in the Province five district jails, in which, with the exception of Peshawar, the accommodation is very limited. There is no central jail, and long-term prisoners are transferred to central jails in the Punjab. The system, though in some ways suitable, is in many ways inconvenient and uneconomical, and the question of the creation of a central jail for the Province is under consideration.

Number of prisoners.

30. At the end of the year 1909 there were 920 convicts in the provincial jails. During the year 3,323 convicts were admitted, a figure practically the same as in the previous year. After releases and transfers to central jails in the Punjab, there remained on the 1st January 1910 984 convicts in the provincial jails.

Under-trial prisoners.

31. 5,255 under-trial prisoners were received during the year as compared with 4,565 in the previous year. In the beginning of 1910, 336 persons remained under trial. 138 civil prisoners as compared with 132 in the previous year were admitted in 1910.

Daily average Jail population.

32. The daily average jail population was 1,394, while the statement of accommodation possible shows that, allowing to each person a superficial area of 79 square yards within the enclosing prison wall, an average population of 1,609 prisoners can be accommodated. The figures of average daily population must, however, be considered along with the fact that from time to time political considerations necessitate the seizure of large numbers of frontier tribesmen and their detention in jail for varying periods. In such cases the number of prisoners is for the time largely in excess of the jail accommodation and overcrowding results, against which it is possible to guard only by the creation of a central jail to which all but the shortest term prisoners would be sent.

Juvenile prisoners.

33. 23 prisoners under 16 years of age were convicted and admitted to jail. Of these the majority were on short sentence. Four were sent to Punjab jails, and only one could be admitted to the Delhi Reformatory School for want of room. Under present conditions it is found impossible to separate juvenile from other convicts, and this very grave evil furnishes an additional reason for the creation of a provincial central jail in which the juvenile prisoners of the Province could be concentrated, and wards and yards for males and females set apart for juvenile prisoners.

34. 15 executions were carried out successfully as compared with 22 in the previous year. **Executions.**

35. There were no escapes from the district jails, but two prisoners escaped from the Mardan lock-up, one of whom is still at large. **Escapes.**

36. Experience has shown that it is impossible to obtain locally the right stamp of man required for the Warder establishment, which has to be recruited from the Punjab. During the year the undoubted discontent among the establishment was largely relieved by some improvement in their pay and grading. The difficulty has now again arisen in consequence of a similar reorganisation in the Punjab, which places the Jail establishment there in a more favourable condition than in this Province. It is not to be expected that Punjabi jailors will serve in this Province at equal or less favourable rates than they can obtain near their homes, and the question will undoubtedly have to be again faced. **Establishment.**

37. Constant changes in supervision and the difficulty of obtaining the right class of man as warders have had their effect in raising the number of jail offences from 1,157 in 1909 to 1,479 this year. These offences, however, were practically all of a petty nature, and in only two cases was whipping inflicted. The new remission system appears to be working well and to be understood and appreciated by even the most illiterate of convicts, as not one of them failed to earn some remission. **Discipline.**

38. Despite an increase of over 100 in the daily average number of prisoners, the total expenditure on guarding and maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 6,000 less than in the previous year. This was due mainly to the cheaper rates of food stuffs, but was also partly owing to economies effected in certain directions. The total expenditure was Rs. 98,320, which calculated on the daily average shows the average annual cost of keeping each prisoner to be Rs. 74-8-3 or Rs. 6-3-4 per month. The cash earnings of prisoners from jail industries calculated at the same rate come to Rs. 5-15-0 per head during the year. **Financial.**

39. The main industries of the jails are paper making, oil pressing and lithographic printing. After making an allowance of Rs. 2,000 for depreciation of stock, the balance sheet of the provincial jails shows a profit for the year's working of Rs. 13,579. As the labour is provided free and the bulk of the manufactures are supplied to Government offices, it is obvious that jail employment does not compete seriously with local industries. **Employment of prisoners.**

40. The total admissions into hospital per *mille* of the jail population were 920, the daily average sick 27, and the deaths from all causes 24·21 as compared with 1105, 28 and 22·99 in the previous year. The general health of the jail population throughout the year was good, and no epidemic and no case of typhus occurred in any jail. **Vital statistics.**

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1910 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

41. The table below gives the particulars of the numbers and classes of suits brought in 1909 and 1910:— **Institutions in Original suits.**

District.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title or other suits.		Total suits.	
		1909.	1910	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Peshawar ...	865,031	6,228	6,032	2,499	2,204	8,727	8,236
Hazara ...	604,037	4,362	4,432	2,077	1,587	6,439	6,019
Kohat ...	222,820	2,184	1,943	705	564	2,889	2,507
Bannu ...	250,345	3,199	3,127	803	677	4,002	3,804
Dera Ismail Khan ...	256,796	2,923	3,200	605	570	3,528	3,770
Total ...	2,199,029	18,896	18,734	6,689	5,602	25,585	24,336

The total value of suits in 1910 was Rs. 30,91,499 as compared with Rs. 31,29,818 in 1909. The average value of suits is practically unchanged, remaining about Rs. 120. The proportion of institutions per 10,000 inhabitants is by districts :—

Peshawar	95
Hazara	100
Kohat	113
Bannu	152
Dera Ismail Khan	147

Nature and value of suits.

42. Suits for pre-emption number 1,470. This, though a decrease of 15 per cent. on the figures of the previous year, is largely in excess of the figures of 10 years before. The increase has been due to the very large rises that have taken place in recent years in the value of land. Matrimonial suits numbered 372, mortgage suits 699, suits for specific relief 424, and suits for immoveable property 2,412. 18,734 suits were lodged for money or moveable property. Altogether 3,851 suits were instituted for sums not exceeding Rs. 10 and 9,816 for sums not exceeding Rs. 50. Thus considerably more than half of the suits instituted were for relief valued at less than Rs. 50.

Agency for disposal of civil business.

43. The officers employed during the year were :—Two Divisional Judges and 1 Assistant Divisional Judge for a portion of the year; 5 District Judges and 2 Sub-Judges with appellate powers; 10 Assistant Commissioners and 13 Extra Assistant Commissioners; 2 Cantonment Small Cause Court Judges; 7 Munsifs ; 16 Tahsildars ; 3 Naib Tahsildars and 9 Honorary Civil Judges.

Appellate work.

44. The total number of regular appeals disposed of by the District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers was 628. In the Divisional Courts 954 appeals were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 34 days in the District Courts and 123 days in the Divisional Courts. In 28 per cent. of the cases the order of the lower courts was reversed or modified by the District Courts. In the Divisional Courts the average was 25 per cent.

Execution of decrees.

45. Out of 19,888 applications for execution 17,913 were disposed of. Of these 28 per cent. were satisfied in full and 16 per cent. in part. The total sum for the realization of which application was made was Rs. 15,62,043, of which Rs. 4,93,269, or 32 per cent., was realized.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

46. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 80 civil appeals of all kinds ; in 23 of these the order of the Lower Court was modified or reversed. The average duration of regular appeals was 75 days.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province, 1910, and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

47. The report for 1911 covers the triennial period for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910. During that period the total number of documents registered which affected immoveable property amounted to 28,788, while the value of the property affected was Rs. 1,88,58,768. In the previous triennial period the figures were 23,777 and Rs. 1,39,40,353. Of this increase of nearly 50 lakhs, 20 lakhs were in the Peshawar District, where the Land Alienation Act is not in force. There is, however, a substantial increase in the transactions in land in the districts in which the Act is in force, and there seems every reason to believe from the number of transactions and the prices registered that the provisions of the Act, while protective, are in no way affecting the zamindar injuriously. The increase in Peshawar is due in the main to land speculation in connection with the land which will be commanded by the Upper Swat River Canal.

Of the documents registered 12,000 referred to sales of property at an aggregate price of 84 lakhs of rupees, 12,000 to mortgages for 74 lakhs, and 3,000 to leases for 15 lakhs. The number of documents registered in cases where registration was optional shows little variation from that of the previous period. In all 1,657 documents were so registered affecting property to the value of Rs. 1,71,041.

The number of documents registered affecting moveable property was 1,154, and their aggregate value Rs. 4,63,465.

Owing to the increase in the number and value of registrations the average yearly income from fees has risen from Rs. 24,094 in the preceding period to Rs. 31,482. Similarly the receipts from other sources than fees have risen from Rs. 3,421 to Rs. 4,607. The average annual expenditure has risen from Rs. 8,145 to Rs. 9,436.

There were two cases of prosecutions under Section 82 of the Registration Act. In both cases the accused were convicted.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1909-10 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

48. The working of the Boards was on the whole satisfactory. Eight special and 26 ordinary meetings were held, and in no district did the number of meetings fall below the prescribed minimum. The average attendance showed a slight improvement over the preceding year, the percentage having risen from 47·2 to 53·7. Working of Boards.

49. The total income of all Boards amounted to Rs. 3,64,045 as compared with Rs. 3,54,749 in the previous year. The increase was general under all heads. Financial.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,72,728 against Rs. 3,34,578 in the previous year. Of the former sum, however, Rs. 14,108, repayment of debt, was not chargeable to current income.

The main heads of expenditure were (in thousands) :—

	Rs.
Miscellaneous	7
Administration	20
Education	85
Medical Relief	56
Scientific and Veterinary	35
Public Works	125
Contributions	29

The closing balances of all Boards amounted to Rs. 1,26,531 against Rs. 1,18,815 in the previous year.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1909-10 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

50. The small Municipality of Baffa in the Hazara District was converted into a Notified Area with effect from the 1st April 1910, and the town of Nowshera Kalan was constituted a Notified Area with effect from the 1st July 1909. Otherwise no changes took place during the year. Number and nature of Municipalities.

51. The total receipts from rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 3,74,687, of which Rs. 3,66,224 were derived from octroi. Last year's figures were Rs. 3,95,096 and Rs. 3,87,500. The revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation was Rs. 1,50,622 as compared with Rs. 1,42,299 in the previous year. The receipts from grants and contributions, miscellaneous sources and Receipts.

loans, and extraordinary sources amounted to Rs. 79,710, Rs. 8,748 and Rs. 26,338, respectively, as against Rs. 39,994, Rs. 8,543 and Rs. 5,751 in the previous year. The total receipts were consequently Rs. 6,42,029 as compared with Rs. 5,93,497 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

52. The total expenditure was considerably in excess of that of 1908-09, being Rs. 5,97,175 as compared with Rs. 5,13,712.

The proportion in which expenditure was devoted to the various heads of service is noted below :—

General Administration	11·7
Public Safety	14·5
„ Health and Convenience	56·6
„ Instruction	11·3
Contributions and miscellaneous	5·9
Total ...	100

Balances.

53. The balances of all Municipalities at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 3,41 450 as compared with Rs. 3,08,166 in the previous year. The balances of the Notified Areas were similarly Rs. 19,030 as against Rs. 19,792.

Incidence of Income and Taxation.

54. The average incidences of income and taxation per head of population of the Municipalities were Rs. 3-15-5 and Rs. 2-6-7 respectively. The incidence of Octroi, Class I (articles of food and drink), was Re. 1-3-3 per head of population as compared with Re. 1-4-10 in the previous year.

10. Military.

55. The figures supplied from the districts show that in the year ending the 31st March 1911, 1,011 recruits were enlisted for the Native Army. These figures, however, do not include the Agencies and take no account of Afridis from the Khyber or Mahsuds from Wana.

The recruitment figures by districts are :—

Hazara	456
Peshawar	250
Kohat	263
Bannu	20
Dera Ismail Khan	22

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1909-10 and in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Vol. I, Prices and Wages in India, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1910.]

Agriculture.

56. According to the most recent figures available the total cultivated area of the Province is 2,775,769 acres. Of this, 1,949,331 acres are *barani*, or entirely dependent on rainfall; the remainder is irrigated from canals, wells or inundation floods. The area classed as capable of cultivation amounts to 2,814,307 acres, of which 63,452 are Government waste. The revenue assessed on the cultivated area, including assignments, amounts to Rs. 26,44,193, giving an average demand of slightly under one rupee per cultivated acre. As the sale price per cultivated acre last year averaged Rs. 105, the revenue demand is consequently less than one per cent. of the saleable value. Signs are becoming apparent that the people are waking up to the necessity for more practical and vigorous systems of cultivation, and the practical demonstrations which are now being afforded at the Agricultural Farm at Tarnab of the benefits to be obtained by the use of modern science and appliances appear to be already having a useful effect.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1910-11 and in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Vol. I.]

Crops.

57. The total area sown in 1909-10 amounted to 2,824,000 acres as compared with 2,851,000 acres in the previous year, and a normal sown area of 2,562,000 acres. The total matured area of the year was 2,346,000 acres, or 193,000 in excess of the normal. The area under crops was thus 9 per cent. above the average, and as the crops themselves were in most places of good quality, the year was a prosperous one. Except in the case of cotton, the prices of the principal crops fell considerably as compared with the previous year, but were nevertheless in excess of the accepted normal rate. The decline in prices of food staples was the natural result of good harvests and of a diminished export. The rise in the price of cotton followed a reduced local supply, and the local market was also influenced by the shortage of the world's supply.

The Kharif, 1909.—General showers, except in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, in May and June were generally favourable for sowing. In these two districts, however, sowings take place in April or early in May, and as the early spring rain was well distributed, the soil was still sufficiently moist to permit of extensive sowings. The rainfall in July and August was copious and above the average throughout the Province with a few exceptions. In September the rainfall was above the average in Peshawar and Kohat, but below elsewhere; in Dera Ismail Khan, with the exception of the Tank Tahsil, no rain fell at all. The October rains were generally deficient and much below the average, adversely affecting the outturn, especially in Dera Ismail Khan, where there was again no rain at all throughout the month. The total area sown was 9 per cent. above the normal and amounted to 1,051,551 acres, showing an increase of 44,729 acres, or 4 per cent., above the figures for the preceding

kharif, when the area sown was the highest on record. An increase in the sown area in the unirrigated areas of Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan was partly due to seasonable rains and partly to the attraction of high prices of food grains. The expansion in the cultivation was, however, more than counterbalanced by the area recorded as failed, which is given as 169,588 acres in comparison with 120,125 acres in the previous year. These figures give 16 and 12 per cent. of the total area sown. The area harvested during the Kharif 1909 thus amounted to 881,963 acres, or 84 per cent. of the total area sown, against 886,697 acres, or 88 per cent., in the previous year. Compared with the standard of the normal matured area, which is 809,777 acres, the harvest may be considered satisfactory, showing, as it does, an improvement of 9 per cent. The outturn of the crops was generally average throughout the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. In this district, owing to damage done to the crops by a parasitic insect, the outturn was below the average.

The Rabi, 1910.—November was a totally dry month. The winter rains fortunately set in in the second week of December, permitting extensive late sowings on unirrigated lands, and these were followed by good and general rain in January. The total area sown with the rabi crops amounted to 1,772,116 acres, of which 1,464,366 acres, or 83 per cent., came to maturity, which compares favourably with the normal matured area of 1,343,330 acres. The area sown was less by 72,528 acres, or 4 per cent., than the figures for the previous rabi. At the same time the matured area was proportionally much greater, and showed a decrease of only 21,582 acres on the figures of the Rabi 1909. This decrease was almost entirely confined to the unirrigated lands of the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the total area sown and harvested decreased by 113,568 and 108,122 acres respectively. This is explained by the entire absence of rain in September, October and November, and by the deficient rainfall of December and January. In February and March the rainfall, though below the average, was beneficial, and was succeeded by good and well distributed rain in April, which helped the crops to mature. Thus the rabi harvest was generally good throughout the Province, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where, apart from the contraction in the area harvested, the outturn was below the average owing to the high winds prevailing in March, which shrivelled the corn in the ear in some parts of the district.

3. Arboriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities and District Boards for 1909-10.]

58. Within the Province there are 845,026 miles of roads and canals reported as suitable for avenues. Of this there are now 62,396 miles fully stocked with trees. The expenditure during the last three years has been Rs. 26,086 on maintenance and Rs. 11,636 on the extension of groves and avenues.

Since the appointment of a Superintendent of Farms very considerable progress has been made in the cultivation of fruit trees. There is a large scope for the growth of this industry, especially at Haripur, where the introduction of the railway should lead to a marked development.

The financial results of the last three years show an expenditure of Rs. 1,16,974 and an income of Rs. 50,921.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for the year 1909-10 and in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

Demarcation and survey.

59. 12½ miles of boundary line were cleared in the Dungagali Range, and boundary pillars erected where necessary. Two Survey sheets of the Dungagali and Thandiani Ranges on a scale of 4″ to the mile were published during the year.

Communications and buildings.

60. 27 miles of new path were constructed and 111 miles repaired at an expenditure of Rs. 5,104. Two rest-houses were under construction,—one at Nadi in the Kagan Range, and the other at Banda Kiali in the Khanpur Range. The total expenditure has been Rs. 5,521.

Forest offences.

61. During the year there were 1,004 cases of forest offences as compared with 866 in the previous year. The steady increase in the number of such offences is attributed to an increase in the value of forest produce accompanied by a decrease in the supplies available outside the reserved forests. 151 cases were actually taken into court, and convictions were obtained in 80 per cent. of these cases. 793 cases were compounded on an average payment by the offenders of Rs. 4-0-9 in each case.

Protection from fire.

62. Rs. 2,756 were spent on fire protective measures against Rs. 378 last year. The increase was due almost entirely to the employment of special guards to protect the areas closed as a punitive measure on account of the extensive fires of 1907-08. During the year there were 19 fires, which burned 1,514 acres. These occurred mostly in the Khanpur Range, where an outbreak of incendiarism started in the forests leased to the Rawalpindi Grass Farm.

Exploitation.

63. Departmental timber operations were confined to fellings for timber required for departmental use and for the supply of silver fir timber for the Lahore Exhibition, and to the utilisation of small quantities of timber in Kagan left from the work of previous years. 2,850,000 cubic feet of deodar logs and scantlings were launched from Kagan, and of these 1,740,000 were received at the sales depôt. 23,000 maunds of firewood were sold at an average price of Re. 0-8-1, and 4,000 maunds of charcoal at an average price of Re. 1-3-11. The revenue from produce extracted by Government agency amounted to Rs. 32,163. The quantity of timber sold standing to be removed by the purchasers consisted of 5,170 trees measuring 552,404 cubic feet. 180,000 cubic feet of firewood was removed by private purchasers at a cost of Rs. 4,630.

Financial results.

64. The total expenditure was Rs. 76,117 and the receipts from all sources Rs. 1,26,490, showing a balance on the year's working of Rs. 50,373.

5. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1910 and in the Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

Factories.

65. During the year two factories were started, — one at Peshawar and the other at Dera Ismail Khan. There are consequently five small factories now working in this Province. Three of these factories are engaged in cotton cleaning, one in manufacturing sugar, and the fifth in producing flour. The average number of persons employed in all five factories is 199, of which 132 are males and 67 females. No children are employed. The daily rates paid for skilled labour varied from Re. 1 to 11 annas per day, and for unskilled labour from 10 to 6 annas. The general health of the operatives was good, the machinery was properly fenced and well geared, and only one minor accident occurred within the year. There were no prosecutions under the Factories Act.

6. Trade.

[Further particulars will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1910-11.]

General.

66. There was no change within the year in the system of registration of trade or in the number and location of registration posts.

Volume of trade.

67. The total value of the trade registered during the year was 294 lakhs of rupees, a figure 32 lakhs in excess of the previous year, and the highest in the past seven years. The increase has, however, been confined entirely to exports. The import trade remains at 106 lakhs, but is Rs. 46,000 less than in the previous year. The export trade has risen to 188 lakhs in value.

The proportion in which trade was divided among the countries or tracts, the trade with which is registered, is given below :—

Country or tract.	Proportion in 1909-10.	Proportion in 1910-11.	Value of trade in lakhs of rupees in 1910-11.
Tirah	4	5	14
Afghanistan	43	42	123
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	44	44	128
Boner	2	2	7
Waziristan	2	2	6
Kurram	5	5	16

Tirah.

68. There is a marked recovery in the trade with Tirah after a period of depression extending over three years. In imports the increases are mainly in fruit, timber and provisions, while in the case of exports the increased trade is mainly due to raw cotton, cotton piece-goods, salt, tobacco and wheat. It is noteworthy that Indian made cotton piece-goods show an increased export to the value of Rs. 1,21,000.

Afghanistan.

69. The trade with Afghanistan in merchandise, exclusive of treasure, shows an increased value of 6 lakhs. Imports declined to the extent of 4 lakhs, while exports rose 10 lakhs. The decreased value of imports is in the main to be attributed to the fact that the value of the assafœtida and timber imported was 4½ lakhs less than in the previous year. A substantial decrease was also noted in the imports of horses, sheep and goats, hides and opium. There was, however, an increased import of fruit to the value of over 2 lakhs, and an increase of nearly a lakh in raw wool and raw cotton. In the case of exports, the most prominent increases are :—European piece-goods 11 lakhs, Indian green tea 3½ lakhs, silver 6½ lakhs. As compared with the Tirah trade, it is noteworthy that while there has been this large rise in the export of European piece-goods, the export of Indian made piece-goods to Afghanistan has decreased by nearly half a lakh.

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

70. The trade with this tract is the largest in the Province. The reason seems to lie in the splendid agricultural resources of the tract, at present only partially exploited, and in the high prices for agricultural products which at present prevail in the Indian markets.

The increases in exports are mainly under the heads of timber, Rs. 2,70,000; hides, Rs. 2,10,000; ghi, Rs. 1,62,000; skins of sheep and goats, Rs. 93,000; fruit, Rs. 92,000; horses, ponies and mules, Rs. 84,000. The most remarkable decreases occur in food stuffs (3½ lakhs) and mustard and rape (2 lakhs). The explanation is the practical failure of the rice crop owing to disease and the contraction of the area under mustard crop. The figures of the increases in exports are interesting as showing a growing taste for an improved standard of living. Thus the export of spices has increased by over 3 lakhs, that of sugar by Rs. 86,000, petroleum by Rs. 92,000. An increase to the value of Rs. 2,26,000 in twist and yarn, European and Indian, and Rs. 33,000 under raw cotton, while

piece-goods, European, have increased by Rs. 82,000 and Indian piece-goods have slightly declined, points to the fact that the handloom has not yet been driven out of the country by the competition of modern machinery, and is able to compete among the poorer classes with the Indian machine-made product.

71. The increased exports have been mainly under the head of piece-goods, European and Indian. The former has increased by Rs. 1,25,000 in Boner and by Rs. 1,81,000 in Kurram. The latter has risen by Rs. 41,000 in Boner and Rs. 10,000 in Waziristan, but has fallen by Rs. 14,000 in Kurram. Other tracts.

The total value of Indian tea (green and black) ex ported rose from 2½ to 6 lakhs in 1910-11. This considerable increase is entirely in green tea, and is mainly confined to the trade with Afghanistan. The total trade in salt has risen slightly, but the increase is not such as to call for remark.

7. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1910-11.]

Residences for the Local Government.

72. The sanction of the Government of India was accorded to a project for the construction of guest-houses, a ball-room and other additions to Government House at Peshawar. The larger of two guest-houses was commenced. The remainder will be completed during 1911-12.

Administration.

Law and Justice.—At Peshawar the new District Court-house, Offices, Treasury, &c, for which estimates were sanctioned by the Government of India in 1908, were practically completed, and the old buildings in the centre of Cantonments were handed over to the Military for use as Divisional and Brigade offices. A new Court-house for the Assistant Commissioner was commenced at Hangu.

Jails.—At Peshawar barracks for 52 convicts and 50 prisoners under trial were practically completed. The extension of the Jail at Bannu was completed.

Police.—The greater part of the buildings provided in the Police Reorganization Scheme at Peshawar was completed. Two blocks of hospitals were commenced. The new lines at Nowshera were completed. Lines at Risalpur will probably be commenced in 1911-12.

Medical.—Quarters for the Assistant Surgeon, the compounder and menial staff of the Samana Rifles Hospital at Hangu were commenced.

Miscellaneous.—The experimental farm buildings at Lalla, built during the previous year, were seriously damaged in August by the bursting of a canal in the vicinity. An estimate for the reconstruction of these buildings on a new site, with the addition of certain other accommodation which is required, has been sanctioned.

Houses for Assistant Commissioners were commenced at Charsadda and Kohat.

A *Raiskhana* at Nathiagali was completed.

Political Agencies.—The detailed estimates of the project for the construction of double-storeyed barracks at Landi Kotal were commenced. It is hoped that work will be begun in 1911-12.

A Militia post at Shakardara in the Kurram Valley was completed. The construction of Transport Lines at Miramshah was commenced and good progress was made. The provision of tanks to hold 14 days' supply of water in the Gomal posts was commenced.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Road and Bridges.

Peshawar.—The metalling of the road from Nagoman to Shabkadr was completed. Materials for the reconstruction of the Charsadda boat-bridge which was destroyed by a flood in 1909 were collected.

Kohat.—Two minor bridges were built in mile 53 of the Thal-Parachinar road. The work of improving the width and gradient of the road from Karak to Banda Daud Shah was commenced.

Bannu.—The widening of the road from Idak to Spinwam was completed.

Derajat.—The new Gomal bridge near Murtaza was almost completely destroyed in July by a flood of unprecedented magnitude. It is not proposed to rebuild this bridge, as the river is nearly always fordable.

The same flood destroyed the road in the Gomal gorge. This road runs at a height of some 80 feet above the normal river level. Repairs were put in hand and good progress was made.

The same flood did much damage to roads in the district. These were repaired in good time.

A reservoir was built at Saggu and a water channel from Kalpani to Rahmangarh and Saggu was completed.

A motor launch was provided for the conveyance of passengers and mails across the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan.

A bridle path to improve the communication to Nishpa Post was commenced. The construction of a water tank at Yarik on the road between Dera Ismail Khan and Pezu was also commenced.

Abbottabad.—The works of replacing the old timber bridges on the Hazara Trunk Road by girder or masonry bridges, and also the improvement of the alignment of part of the same road miles 35, 36 and 38 near Garhi Habibullah were in progress.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The additions to the pipe line to include a new spring for the supply of Nathiagali were practically completed.

8. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province fort he year 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

73. The total irrigated area of the Province was last year 645,000 acres. Of this amount 424,000 acres were irrigated by privately owned canals and 221,000 acres by Government canals. Owing to favourable rainfall the total area under irrigation was 16,000 acres less than in the previous year.

Sufficient water was obtainable for the privately owned canals, except in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, where there was a noticeable decrease in irrigation owing to a deficiency of the supply of water in certain canals. The private canals, which are owned and supported by the people themselves, but managed on their behalf by the Deputy Commissioner, were maintained in good condition, and are in an excellent financial position.

The canals in the Peshawar District which are owned by the District Board, the Michni-Dilazak and Shabkadr branch, showed a profit on the year's working of Rs. 9,862, or 40 per cent. on the capital outlay as compared with 9 per cent. in the previous year.

Of the canals owned by Government and managed by the Irrigation Department, the Upper Swat River Canal is wholly Imperial, and is still under construction. Rs. 21,79,000 were spent on the canal during the year, and the work is progressing steadily. All the land has been acquired and over a third of the earthwork completed. The most difficult work is the drilling of the tunnel at the Malakand, a length of 11,224 feet. Of this a length of 2,009 feet has been completed, of which all except 355 feet was done during the year.

The Lower Swat River Canal irrigated 156,000 acres during the year, which is equal to the approximate average of the last six years. The expenditure on Capital Account, extension and improvements and maintenance and repairs came during the year to Rs. 75,000, and the operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,40,300, excluding interest, giving a result of 10·3 per cent. on the capital invested.

The Kabul River Canal irrigated 40,292 acres, which is almost exactly equal to the average of the last three years. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 68,800, and the operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 60,700, excluding interest, or 5·75 per cent. on the capital invested.

The Paharpur Canal irrigated 24,000 acres, from which the realisations were Rs. 15,800. Owing to repairs necessitated by hill torrent floods, the expenditure under maintenance and repairs came to Rs. 53,600. The year was an unfavourable one. Proposals for improving the working of the canal by providing escapes and some additional drainage crossings are under consideration.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Futher details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1910-11.]

74. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1909-10 and 1910-11. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	40,01,563	46,57,275	71,09,319	99,30,435	...	...
,, ,, (P. W. D.)...	34,850	...	20,52,665	...	...	...
Local Funds	8,50,189	9,40,838	7,57,286	8,68,607	3,86,457	4,59,548
Municipal Revenue ...	8,05,317	8,76,442	7,66,180	8,33,450	3,06,110	3,49,101
Total ...	56,91,919	64,74,555	1,06,85,450	116,32,492	6,92,567	8,08,649

B. Provincial Revenue and Finance.

75. Details of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1909-10.	1910-11.	Expenditure.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	23,30,699	21,32,731	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	39,694	29,207
II.—Opium	22,916	22,007	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	19,561	18,316
III.—Stamps	5,20,724	5,02,016			
V.—Excise	3,18,583	2,78,194	3.—Land Revenue ...	5,87,366	5,58,324
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,214	2,013	6.—Stamps	19,684	22,455
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,32,068	1,38,084	7.—Excise	8,280	12,472
IX.—Forests	1,73,305	2,05,342	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	991	1,079
X.—Registration ...	39,311	33,941	11.—Forests	77,391	72,492
XII.—Interest	11,768	17,692	12.—Registration	9,949	9,519
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,02,507	1,21,610	18.—General Administration ...	3,13,473	3,15,663
			19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,52,645	5,70,203
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails	17,679	22,979			
XVII.—Police	82,031	1,11,774	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,25,084	1,31,817
XIX.—Education	681	676	20.—Police	15,42,871	15,59,816
XX.—Medical	660	620	22.—Education	86,316	1,61,796
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	77	88	23.—Ecclesiastical	36,932	38,464
			24.—Medical	1,82,322	1,67,209
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	12,018	17,704	25.—Political	30,53,937	32,14,115
			26.—Scientific, &c.	39,279	88,819
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	9,511	14,070	27.—Territorial, &c. ...	61,665	6 ,206
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,20,055	1,30,701	29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,19,415	1,22,001
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	7,63,302	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	71,476	83,190
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...	32.—Miscellaneous ...	27,296	1,04,304
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	1,04,756	1,41,736	33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
			42.—Major Works	...	3,15,664
			43.—Minor Works	33,938	9 ,069
			45.—Civil Works	99,824	21,53,735
Total ...	40,01,563	46,57,275	Total ...	71,09,319	99,3 ,435
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—		
XXXIX.—Civil Works ...	34,850	...	45.—Civil Works ...	20,52,665	...
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	8,27,400	...	42.—Major Works ...	4,82,191	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...	43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...
Salt Department ...	4,46,699	...	Salt Department ...	81,851	...
Grand Total ...	53,10,512	46,57,275	Grand Total ...	97,26,326	99,30,435

C. Local Funds.

76. The accounts of the Funds with the exception of those of the Famine Fund continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors, and the Examiner's audit reports are regularly submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

District Funds.

There are five such funds, one in each district. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hazara	8,916 3 9	86,324 14 11	95,241 2 8	72,482 9 9	22,758 8 11
Peshawar	69,569 9 11	1,82,504 9 6	2,52,074 3 5	1,70,413 15 10	81,660 3 7
Kohat	9,122 11 1	41,432 3 8	50,554 14 9	36,529 3 1	14,025 11 8
Bannu	13,011 9 3	59,909 8 4	72,921 1 7	39,046 5 10	33,874 11 9
Dera Ismail Khan	33,216 12 6	60,469 11 6	93,686 8 0	59,429 13 4	34,256 10 8
Total ...	1,33,836 14 6	4,30,640 15 11	5,64,477 14 5	3,77,901 15 10	1,86,575 14 7

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,30,640-15-11 as compared with Rs. 3,79,246-0-9 during the previous year; while the total payments amounted to Rs. 3,77,901-15-10 as compared with Rs. 3,64,171-13-7 during the last year.

The expenditure of the Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Boards exceeded the estimate. The actual total income of all the funds exceeded the estimates by Rs. 76,050-15-11, while the expenditure was within the estimate.

All the funds opened and closed with credit balances exceeding the prescribed minimum.

The expenditure has on the whole been incurred on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders thereunder. In the Peshawar District, however, an expenditure of Rs. 7,234-8-6, incurred by the Peshawar District Board on His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, has been held not to be covered by Section 37 of the Act.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions, compared with the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	3,963 6 1	26,284 10 8	30,248 0 9	27,310 6 1	2,937 10 8
Peshawar	21,422 0 1	1,32,899 8 2	1,54,321 8 3	1,28,799 1 8	25,522 6 7
Nowshera	8,749 9 8	65,592 14 6	74,342 8 2	68,673 1 7	5,669 6 7
Mardan	3,016 13 3	8,559 4 6	11,576 1 9	8,469 7 2	3,106 10 7
Cherat	1,550 15 8	9,156 15 11	10,707 15 7	8,710 4 8	1,997 10 11
Kohat	1,980 3 0	33,992 12 8	35,972 15 8	26,877 7 3	9,095 8 5
Edwardesabad	4,358 4 1	40,226 6 7	44,584 10 8	44,105 7 1	479 3 7
Dera Ismail Khan	1,291 5 2	25,084 8 8	26,375 13 10	24,025 10 2	2,350 3 8
Rasalpur	34,218 12 7	44,683 5 1	78,902 1 8	48,513 2 3	30,388 15 5
Total (1910-11) ...	80,551 5 7	3,86,480 6 9	4,67,031 12 4	3,85,483 15 11	81,547 12 5
Total (1909-10) ...	55,806 4 3	3,43,810 12 4	3,99,617 0 7	3,19,065 11 0	80,551 5 7

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	9,094 8 6	9,094 8 6	9,094 8 6	...
Nowshera	120 6 0	5,511 11 9	5,632 1 9	5,605 3 0	26 14 9
Cherat	...	1,655 5 10	1,655 5 10	1,630 13 10	24 8 0
Total (1910-11) ...	120 6 0	*16,261 10 1	16,382 0 1	*16,330 9 4	51 6 9
Total (1909-10) ...	220 3 2	13,804 2 7	14,024 5 9	13,903 15 9	120 6 0

* Differs from the accounts by Rs. 4,291-14-6 on account of a misclassification; the balance is, however, unaffected.

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurram District are the only funds under this head. The latter was started during the year under report under orders contained in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 688-A., dated the 6th February 1911. The transactions of both the funds for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hill Location and Sanitary Fund.					
1909-10	1,794 3 8	879 8 9	2,673 12 5	773 5 0	1,900 7 5
1910-11	1,900 7 5	829 0 8	2,729 8 1	537 3 8	2,192 4 5
Parachinar Bazar Fund.					
1910-11	...	2,717 8 10	2,717 8 10	616 8 6	2101 0 4

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in Dir Swat is the only fund of this description. It was converted into a Local Fund under orders contained in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 3316-A., dated the 15th June 1910. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospital. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,337-8-0 and Rs. 1,687-13-2 respectively. It closed with a balance of Rs. 2,649-10-10.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	2,920 3 1	4,220 9 1	7,140 12 2	2,886 5 0	4,254 7 2
Hazara	1,084 15 7	642 6 1	442 9 6	872 4 0	1,314 13 6
Kohat	1,162 15 9	722 7 6	1,885 7 3	745 4 0	1,140 3 3
Bannu	332 13 10	581 7 5	914 5 3	1,170 5 0	255 15 9
Dera Ismail Khan	1,169 12 7	687 1 1	482 11 6	380 2 0	862 13 6
Total (1910-11) ...	2,161 4 6	6,853 15 2	9,015 3 8	6,054 4 0	2,960 15 8
Total (1909-10) ...	1,255 7 3	5,918 12 7	7,174 3 10	5,013 15 4	2,161 4 6

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	57,378 7 4	39,911 15 6	97,290 6 10	25,390 10 5	71,899 12 5
Bannu	50,032 15 4	18,533 6 8	68,566 6 0	3,823 1 9	64,743 4 3
Dera Ismail Khan	26,426 14 6	11,809 13 2	38,236 11 8	10,897 1 9	27,339 9 11
Total (1910-11) ...	1,33,838 5 2	70,255 3 4	2,04,093 8 6	40,110 13 11	1,63,982 10 7
Total (1909-10) ...	92,686 15 0	77,860 14 9	1,70,547 13 9	36,709 8 7	1,33,838 5 2

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund has been explained in previous reports. The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund.

The opening balance was Rs. 4,572-7-11; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,764-14-0 as compared with Rs. 4,435-4-11 in the previous year, and the payments to Rs. 3,508-6-8 against Rs. 3,947-14-0; the closing balance was Rs. 2,828-15-3.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only and was started in the year 1906-07. There were no transactions during the year; it opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 106-15-6.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 30,047-14-2; the receipts amounted to Rs. 20,696-6-11 and the payments to Rs. 36,375-0-4. It closed with a balance of Rs. 14,369-4-9. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 25,092-5-4 and Rs. 13,700-9-5 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether 8 Municipalities and 6 Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province. The Buffa Municipality in the Hazara District was converted into a Notified Area during the year under report.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities	2,85,647 6 5	8,31,733 15 7	11,17,381 6 0	7,94,355 8 9	3,23,025 13 3
Notified Areas	20,462 8 9	44,707 10 5	65,170 3 2	39,094 11 8	26,075 7 6
Total (1910-11) ...	3,06,109 15 2	8,76,441 10 0	11,82,551 9 2	8,33,450 4 5	3,49,101 4 9
Total (1909-10) ...	2,66,973 9 8	8,05,316 11 11	10,72,290 5 7	7,66,180 6 5	3,06,109 15 2

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with the Government treasuries, and opened and closed with credit balances.

The Buffa Notified Area in the Hazara District failed to maintain the minimum limit of 10 per cent. of the receipts for the year, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 11,106-2-9 and the closing balance being Rs. 525-3-4.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1910 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

General.

77. Although there was a considerable amount of cholera, from which 1,605 persons are reported to have died, though undoubtedly the number was much greater, the year was in general a healthy one.

Births.

78. The figures are calculated on those given in the Census Report for 1901, in which the population of the Province is recorded at 1,908,184. The number of births registered was 72,785, of which 40,000 were males and 32,000 females. Taking into consideration the unwillingness of the people to record the birth of girls, it would not be unsafe to assume a total number of 80,000 births. However, taking the figures as given, the birth-rate works out to 38·1 per *mille* of population. Taking a figure of 80,000 births on the population of the settled districts as given in the Census Return for 1911 the proportion of births is 36·4.

Deaths.

79. The total number of deaths recorded was 51,241, only 550 in excess of last year, when the number recorded was the lowest since the inauguration of the Province. The death-rate per *mille* of population was 26·9 as compared with a quinquennial average of 32·1. The following table shows the ages of mortality :—

Age.	*Number of deaths.*
Under one year	12,983
Over 1 year and under 5 years	7,866
Over 5 years and under 10 years	3,453
Over 10 years and under 15 years	2,123
Over 15 years and under 20 years	1,659
Over 20 years and under 30 years	4,198
Over 30 years and under 60 years	12,692
Over 60 years	6,267

Causes of death.

80. As usual, by far the greatest number of deaths was caused by fever, to which 37,268 deaths are attributed. Respiratory diseases were responsible for 1,806 and cholera for 1,605 deaths. To small-pox were attributed 830 deaths, to dysentery and diarrhœa 443, and to wounds and accidents 697.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1910.]

81. There has been no large expenditure on any special sanitary work but at the same time considerable progress was made in Municipal sanitation, Peshawar spent Rs. 21,000 on improving its water-supply, Rs. 13,500 on roads and bridges, and Rs. 12,000 on drainage. Dera Ismail Khan spent Rs. 16,000. on sanitary works, of which Rs. 2,800 was spent in street paving. The smaller municipalities of Kohat and Bannu spent Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 on special sanitary works. The question of the sanitation of Peshawar City is a large and important one, on which very divergent opinions have been expressed, and it will probably be necessary to call in expert sanitary opinion. In the present state of the people, who regard with suspicion and distrust any attempt at rural sanitation, it i quite impossible to do anything in this direction.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1910 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Number of institutions.

82. Excluding the Railway Dispensaries which are under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, there are now 80 hospitals and dispensaries open in this Province. Of these 40 are State institutions, 32 are supported from Local Funds, and 8 are maintained by private enterprise.

Attendance.

83. The number of in-door patients treated during the year was 11,357, a figure practically identical with that of the previous year. The number of out-door patients was 760,274, an increase of more than 10 per cent. over the figure of the previous year, and in view of the fact that the year was not a particularly unhealthy one, the increased attendance may be considered satisfactory. There is no doubt, however, that considerably more progress might have been made in the matter of medical relief had it not been for the difficulty of recruiting and keeping an efficient subordinate medical staff. It has not been found possible to obtain more than a few suitable local men, and the others are serving in an alien Province at inferior pay and prospects to those in their own Province. Comprehensive proposals on the subject have been laid before the Government of India.

Accommodation.

84. The number of beds available is 707, of which 222 were set apart for females. The average daily number of in-patients was, however, only 93. The ratio of deaths per cent. of in-door patients treated was 2·73.

Operations.

85. The number of operations was 30,716, or 7 per cent. in excess of the previous year. Of these 4,734 were of sufficient importance to be admitted for treatment. Of the total number of operations 89 proved fatal.

Financial.

86. The income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year is given as Rs. 1,85,220 and Rs. 1,80,922. Of this Rs. 1,20,000 was contributed from District and Municipal funds. This statement does not include the expenditure from Provincial funds on the European and supervising staff.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Staff.

87. In the year 1910-11 the establishment of the Vaccination Department consisted of 2 Divisional Inspectors, 6 Superintendents of Vaccination and 35 Vaccinators. There was a temporary increase of one Vaccinator in the Nowshera Cantonment, whose services were subsequently dispensed with on the Cantonment authorities making their own arrangements.

Amount of work.

88. The total number of persons vaccinated in the Province during the year under review was 107,433. A steady increase has been maintained in the work during the triennial period. The increase in the year 1910-11 was confined to primary vaccinations. There was a small falling off in the number of secondary vaccinations, which is attributed to the dislike of the people of the Hazara District to the second operation, and also to local causes in Kurram and Chitral. The percentage of successful cases, in which the result was known, was primary 99·06 and secondary 72·95. The results obtained in primary vaccinations are better than those for the two preceding years, while the results in secondary cases show a considerable falling off. No reason for the difference can be adduced. The average number of operations performed by each Vaccinator was 3,069·51 as compared with 2,849·08 in 1909-10 and 2,610·51 in 1908-09.

Expenditure.

89. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 14,265-9-9 against Rs. 14,743-12-9 in the preceding year. The average cost of each successful operation was Re. 0-2-3, a decrease of 2 pies per case as compared with the average cost per case for the two preceding years.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.]

Educational institutions.

90. There were 976 institutions of all kinds in existence at the end of the year compared with 914 in the previous year, the increase being due to a rise of over 60 in the reported number of Private Schools. The aggregate number of scholars attending all these schools was 31,891, or an increase of 1,846 over the previous year's figures. The proportion of children undergoing instruction to those of school-going age was 9·7 as against 9·06 in the previous year. There was an increase in attendance in all the districts except Bannu, in which district there was an appreciable fall in the numbers attending Private Schools.

Finance.

91. During the year Rs. 3,88,361 were expended upon Public Instruction as compared with Rs. 3,12,042 in the previous year. Of this sum Imperial Revenues contributed 15 per cent., Provincial Revenues 19·7 per cent., District Funds 23·7, and Municipal Funds 15·8 per cent., while 12·1 per cent. was derived from fees, and 13·7 per cent. from other sources.

Colleges.

92. The number of students at the Edwardes Church Mission College rose from 19 to 22.

An outline of the scheme for opening an Islamia College in the Province was submitted to the Government of India, and the details of the project are under discussion.

District Board Schools.

93. The number of schools under the control of District Boards decreased by one during the year, standing at 231 at the close of the year. Little was done to improve the condition of existing schools until the grant from the Government of India of Rs. 58,000 at the end of the year enabled the Boards to commence the provision of satisfactory school buildings. There was a general increase (except in the case of Kohat) in the budget provision for Education, though the Peshawar Board spent Rs. 3,272 less than their budget estimates.

Municipal Board Schools.

94. The management of Municipal Board Schools was generally satisfactory, and in several High Schools the staff was considerably strengthened. The buildings, however, are in most cases inadequate. More effort might have been made by Municipalities to extend Primary Education in the areas under their control by the establishment of branch Primary Schools.

Private enterprise.

95. No great activity on the part of private persons in the interests of education is reported; but the Muhammadan associations at various district head-quarters took steps to improve and extend the Primary Schools which they had founded.

Secondary Schools.

96. The number of Secondary Schools for boys in the Province remained the same, namely 16 Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 13 Vernacular Schools; but the number of boys in Anglo-Vernacular Schools increased by 309 and in the Vernacular Middle Schools by 54. The aggregate number of pupils attending Secondary Schools was 7,810.

Primary Schools.

97. There was a decrease of 3 in the number of Primary Schools, but an increase of 965 in the number of scholars attending them. Including those attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools there were 18,733 scholars in the Primary stage, an increase of 1,484 over the figures of the previous year. It is noticeable that the increase is entirely in the Lower Primary stage, the numbers in the Upper Primary stage having actually decreased from 4,748 to 3,460, showing that a large percentage of the scholars leave before the completion of the Primary School course. The number of Indigenous Schools examined for grants fell from 51 to 47, and the number of Zamindari Schools from 14 to 3.

Public Examinations.

98. In the last Matriculation Examination 120 were successful out of a total of 228 candidates. In the Vernacular Middle School Examination conducted by the Punjab Education Department 59 candidates passed out of 77 presented.

Training Institutions.

99. The number of students at the Normal School, Peshawar, was 53 against 54 last year. Of these students 40 were successful in Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination out of 42 sent up, and 30 obtained Junior Gymnastic Certificates.

Female education.

100. The attendance at the Aided Arya Kanaya Pathshala, Dera Ismail Khan, showed a further increase from 297 to 318. Of the 7 girls presented for the Middle Standard Examination 5 were successful. The number of Primary Schools for girls increased from 25 to 27 and the attendance at them by 199. If the number of girls reading in Private Schools and in Boys' Schools be added, the total increase in the attendance of girls was 542, raising the percentage of girls in school to those of school-going age from 2 in 1909-10 to 2·6 in the year under review.

Muhammadan education.

101. The total number of Muhammadans attending public institutions was 14,443, representing an increase of 985 over the figures of the last year; the number attending Private Schools shows an increase of 356. The proportion of Muhammadans attending school to the number of Muhammadans of school-going age rose from 12 in the previous year to 12·8 in the year under review, but at the same time the proportion among Hindus rose from 47·9 to 62·4.

Education in trans-border Agencies—Kurram.

102. In the Kurram the number of pupils under instruction was 641, of which 558 were residents of the valley.

Tochi.

103. In the Tochi the enrolment fell from 119 to 101 and the average attendance from 92 to 57. The number of schools remained the same; and the extraordinary fall in the attendance can only be ascribed to lack of interest on the part of the teachers.

Shirani country.

104. Drazinda continued to be the only school in this territory, and the number of pupils in attendance was very fluctuating.

Khyber Agency.

105. There were still only five schools in the Agency with an attendance of 74 pupils.

General.

106. Khwaja Sajjad Husain, Officer in charge of the Education Department, proceeded on sick leave on July 25th and his duties were performed by Khalifa Imad-ud-din up till January 14th, 1911, when he in turn was relieved by Mr. J. A. Richey on his appointment as Director of Public Instruction.

3. Literature and the Press.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.]

107. In 1910 there were 20 Presses at work in the Province,—10 in Peshawar, 3 in Hazara, 2 in Kohat, 1 in Bannu and 4 in Dera Ismail Khan.

Three newspapers were published, of which one, the *Frontier Advocate*, after being called on to furnish security under Act I of 1910, discontinued publication. The circulation of the newspapers in this Province is very limited.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1910-11.]

Conservation.

108. Work during the year has been mainly directed to conservation and clearance at Takht-i-Bahi, and much has been done to preserve the existing walls and structures, and to disclose by further clearance the parts lying under the masses of debris. The wall to the west of the Hall of Conference has been repaired and rebuilt to a foot above ground level, and the surface of the Hall so sloped that water can no longer drain towards the west, percolating through the base and rotting the foundations. In the main revetment a huge hole requiring 2,090 cubic feet of masonry has been skilfully repaired.

On the outer side of the east wall of the "Court of many Stupas" much stone had disappeared owing to percolation from a drain. The drain has been repaired and the crumbled stone replaced by masonry resembling in technique the parts replaced, and similar repairs have been carried out in the "Court of the Main Stupa," in all cases the utmost care being taken that no additions were made, and that, while the old style was followed, no attempt was made to hide the fact that the repairs were modern.

A retaining wall facing the entrance to the low level chambers and another to the south of the entrance to the long covered staircase have been carefully rebuilt.

Excavation has proved that the so-called subterranean chambers were not so in reality, but were open to the west. The removal of the debris lying between them and the retaining wall has exposed a large courtyard 68 feet × 39 feet, to which two arched doorways from two cells on the west side gave access. These chambers, erected later than the retaining wall of the "Court of many Stupas," are built against, but not bonded with, that structure. Of corbelled arches about 14 feet high, and covered with a thick layer of earth, their roof was level with the "Court of many Stupas." A narrow staircase which turns to the west, and again to the north, led from the south-east corner of the roof down to the central passage of the chambers, which were thus entered from the south through an arched doorway. The staircase, or at least where it leads into the chambers, was certainly covered, but the roof has long ago fallen. There are thus only three entrances to the chambers from the open, the two doorways leading from the now excavated courtyard, and the entrance from the stairs on the south. The old entrance to these chambers, which gave rise to a belief that they were subterranean cellars, was in reality a break in the west end of the roof. This hole has now been repaired and the roof levelled.

On either side of the central passage to which the south doorway gives entrance are five cells, those on the east being considerably larger than those to the west. Each of the former has a small doorway giving access to the central passage, but only four on the west are so provided. But two of these doorways are in perfect repair, and their narrowness is remarkable. These entrances are of two kinds, one with straight sides and flat stone lintel, the other arched in the usual Gandhara style. The cells on the east side being built against the retaining wall are exceedingly dark, the only light reaching them being the few stray beams that find their way through the now open doorways in the west and south. Those to the west have either doors or windows, and could therefore have been used as living rooms.

A few pieces of broken sculpture, some corroded coins, one in poor condition of Apollodotus, and some pieces of black pottery inscribed in Kharoshti were found in the chambers, but nothing to enable one to state definitely the purpose served by these interesting cells, which may have been equally useful as *tykhanas*, granaries or places for meditation.

The preservation of this curious structure is very desirable, and part of the work of next season will be the putting of these chambers in complete repair.

The long and curious covered staircase, 60 feet long, leading to the west was found to finish abruptly in a well-built platform facing a nullah. As it was improbable that this was its real termination, search was made for a continuation of the steps to the south. Here, after clearing what seemed to be a small room 12 feet 3 inches long, but which had been in reality a part of the arched way, it was seen that the covered way descended in nine steps to the west for a distance of 21 feet, finishing in an arched doorway which seems to have been the original termination. From this doorway in all probability a path led round the head of the nullah to the buildings on the opposite ridge, but only further clearance can settle the matter and recover the path. Part of this covered stairway was originally under a double-storied structure, for above it still rises a wall of considerable height.

Exploration.

109. The excavation work undertaken was in the vicinity of Peshawar at the two mounds known locally as Shah-ji-ki-Dheri. Both of these had been partially excavated, one of them in 1909 yielding the Buddha relics, but, in consequence of the attitude of the owners of the site, had been left untouched since that date. The endeavours of the Deputy Commissioner to obtain the consent of the owners to further excavation were, however, entirely successful, and work was commenced on the 14th of November 1910 on the smaller mound. 47 days in all were devoted to its almost complete excavation at a cost of Rs. 1,720-11-0. The larger mound was also partially excavated, 32 days being devoted to this work, the cost being Rs. 1,603-13-0.

Although not the result of departmental exploration, the excavation of an ancient well in the Mardan Tahsil may with propriety be recorded here. In the spring a zamindar in the village of Gariala while ploughing struck what he believed to be the edge of a circular building, but which examination proved to be a disused well 11 feet in diameter. The masonry was of the usual Gandhara type similar to that visited by Dr. Stein at Dilawar east-south-east of Jhanda. It was in an excellent state of preservation, and the zamindar cleared the well, and at 40 feet water was found. A " Persian wheel " has now been fitted, and we have a well of pre-Muhammadan times entering in the XXth century upon a new lease of usefulness, a striking testimony to the excellence of Gandhara technique and craftmanship.

Epigraphy.

110. There are no important epigraphical discoveries to record, the only inscriptions of any kind which have been recovered being the seal-die from the monastery mound at Shah-ji-ki-Dheri and a piece of inscribed black pottery from the low level chambers at Takht-i-Bahi. This fragment seems to be part of a large jar which probably held grain. It is inscribed with seven *aksaras* in Kharoshti. The characters are about $\frac{5}{8}$" long and read *Samghé chadudisé ka* [*To the (Buddhist) community of the four quarters*].

Examining the back of a very much damaged Buddha figure from Takht-i-Bahi on which the sculptor had outlined a number of small Buddha figures and faces in profile, Dr. Vogel discovered an inscription in Kharoshti which he reads as *Horashadasa*. This name, which appears to be Iranian, may be that of the sculptor or donor of the statue, but more probably that of the former, as it would most certainly be hidden when the figure was *in situ*.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1910-11.]

Veterinary work.

111. During the year 25,724 cases of contagious disease, of which 7,362 proved fatal, were reported as compared with 33,168 cases and 5,874 deaths in the preceding year. Of the total number of deaths 3,718 were among cattle, and 3,595 among animals other than horses and cattle. The mortality among cattle was due chiefly to rinderpest and hæmorrhagic septicæmia, while the latter disease and contagious diseases other than rinderpest, *surra* and foot-and-mouth disease accounted for practically all the mortality among other animals.

There were 19 veterinary hospitals in the Province, and the total number of animals treated at these institutions was 42,202. In the previous year 39,320 cases were treated at 17 hospitals. Three new hospitals are under construction at Peshawar, Mardan and Dargai. At present treatment in all hospitals is free.

Horse and cattle breeding

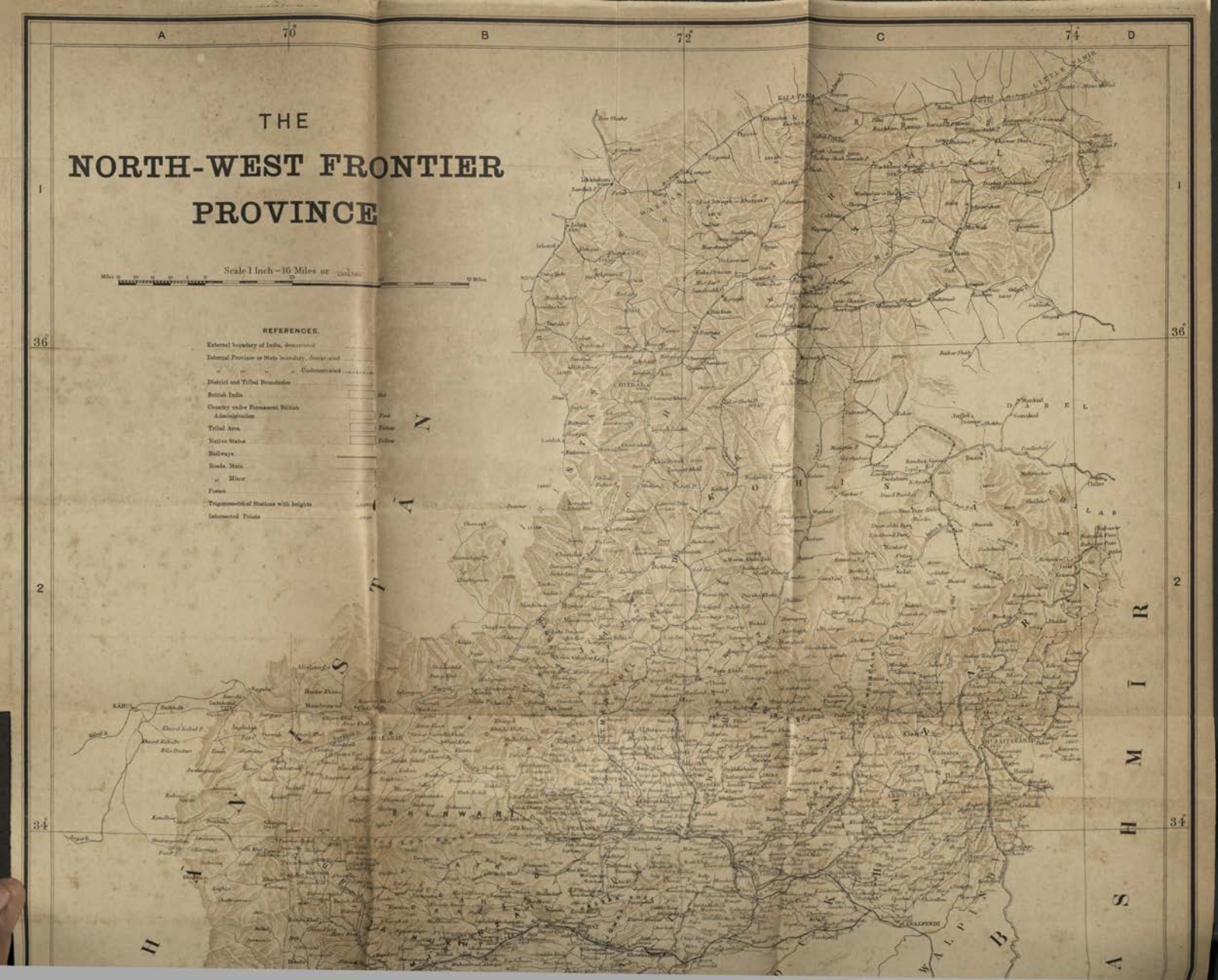
112. There are 36 horse and donkey stallions and 17 stud bulls in the Province. The horses and donkeys covered 1,642 mares during the year. Favourable reports have been received from experts with regard to the wool produced from the cross between the imported Merino ram and the local ewe in Kagan, and breeding operations will be extended to that locality.

Horse and Cattle Shows.

113. Shows were held in four districts during the year at a total cost of Rs. 10,755. The quality of the animals competing for prizes showed a distinct improvement on the previous year. The young stock at Peshawar and Bannu were specially promising.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar.—233 S. to C. C.—13-10-11—270.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE



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June 1903.

Corrections up to 1900.

NOTE.—The Longitudes are referable to the Greenwich Meridian, taking that of Madras Observatory as 80° 37' 21" East. They require a correction of —2' 27" to make them accord with the most recent value of the Geodetic Longitude at our Observatory, viz., 80° 14' 54".

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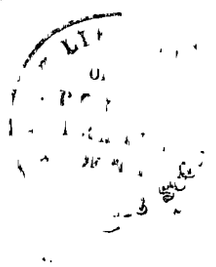
OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1911-12.



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1911-12.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. The subject of frontier affairs has been dealt with at length in a separate report. Relations with the great majority of our border tribes have been very satisfactory throughout the year under review. In fact over the entire extent of the frontier only two noteworthy events are to be recorded. The most important from the point of view of British interests was the exceptionally bold, but abortive, rising of the Mulla Powindah and the section of the Mahsud tribe, which acknowledged his influence, against Government. The attempt had for its object the restoration of the Mulla's waning influence with the tribe, and at one moment presented a very serious appearance, as about 2,000 men were in the field and the Political Agent was closely invested in the fort of Sarwakai. Prompt action on the part of the Derajat Brigade, however, caused the rapid dispersal of the *lashkar*, and the punitive terms imposed were immediately complied with by the tribe as a whole. At the close of the year the Mahsud situation was on the whole promising, many of the tribe having been employed upon various public works, and the experiment of recruiting Mahsuds for service in the regular army having proved a signal success.

The other important political development was the extensive rising in Khost against the authority of the Amir. British interests were in no way seriously involved by the rising, though it resulted in the arrival in the Kurram Agency of a large number of defeated Afghan troops, who were hospitably received at Parachinar, and eventually returned to their own country *viâ* the Paiwar Kotal.

The question of outlawry, which was the outstanding difficulty of the previous year, was, however, not so acute as in the winter of 1910-11, partly as a result of the measures taken by His Majesty the Amir as detailed in last year's report, and partly in consequence of the institution of "Conciliation Committees" composed of leading men on both sides of the administrative border, who satisfactorily settled a large number of outlaws' cases. These measures brought about a large decrease in raids.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Province, and the invitation of the leading Chiefs to the Coronation Durbar, gave much pleasure, and the close of the year left us on good terms with all our troublesome neighbours.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The Militia Corps maintained their high record of efficiency and discipline during the year. The recruiting question remains somewhat unsatisfactory, and is under the consideration of Government. A scheme for the reorganization of the Border Military Police has not yet been announced.

Condition of the people.

3. The harvest was again well above the normal, while the prices of food-grains were generally lower. There were no epidemics and no scarcity. The year must be considered as one of high prosperity.

Realization of the revenue.

4. Although there was a decided rise, as compared with last year, in the number of coercive processes, the same high percentage as last year, namely 98 per cent. of the total demand, was realized, and there was no real difficulty in collection. There was again a large increase in the figures of advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act, and realisations under this head were satisfactory.

Police.

5. There was a further increase in the returns of more serious crime. It is to be noted, however, that the figures for the year contain a number of cases now taken up owing to the operations of the "Conciliation Committees," but relating to offences committed in previous years. Thus the number of murders actually committed during the year decreased by 40, a very satisfactory figure. The increase of population must be taken into consideration at the same time as the increase in crime, though the rise in homicidal offences of recent years is undoubtedly a serious feature. It seems, however, probable that, on the one hand, a more regular enforcement of the death penalty in proved cases of murder, and, on the other hand, a more rigorous repression by the subordinate magistracy of the practice of the institution of purely vexatious cases, would have a markedly beneficial effect upon the statistics of violent crime. The remarks made last year in this connection with reference to the standard of the Police force are equally true of the year under report, the improved condition of the force having been well maintained, and the only weakness worthy of remark being in detective ability.

Criminal Justice.

6. The general effect of the figures is very much the same as last year. Of 25,624 cases, 6,739 were dismissed *in limine*, while 822 were struck off as false. In the remaining cases 36,343 persons were brought to trial, of whom 15,601 were convicted. 2,244 persons preferred appeals or applications for revision, and in 742 cases the orders of the lower courts were reversed or modified. Rs. 1,46,786 were imposed as fines, of which Rs. 1,14,057 were realised. In 429 cases 1,246 persons were tried by Councils of Elders and 467 persons were convicted, being 37 per cent. of convictions against 49 per cent. last year. There was a marked decrease in the use of the preventive sections, mainly under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, only six thousand persons being called on to furnish security, against nearly ten thousand last year. These sections have been the subject of considerable discussion, and it is evident that Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, has been largely used in the Hazara and Bannu districts for purely vexatious purposes. The effect of the decrease in preventitive action upon the statistics of crime will require to be closely watched.

Prisons.

7. The remarks recorded last year on the subject of the provision of a remedy for overcrowding and the necessity for the due segregation of juvenile offenders still hold good, though the latter object has been, at least to some extent, attained by the provision of separate accommodation for juvenile

offenders in the Peshawar Jail. The solution of the problem will probably be found in an increase of accommodation for short term prisoners in certain of the local jails. The question of recruitment for the Jail staff, which has been a source of some difficulty, has been satisfactorily dealt with by an improvement in the terms of service.

Civil Justice.

8. There has again been a slight fall in the volume of civil litigation during the year under review, the institutions being fewer by 409 than those of last year and by 1,658 than those of 1909, which was the high-water mark of litigation since the formation of the Province. The ratio of institutions to population, however, remains high, and considerably in excess of that of the Punjab, and a continuation of the decrease, which seems now to have set in, is a consummation to be desired. More than half the cases are trivial, the relief claimed being less than Rs. 50 in value, and it is evident enough that the extensive use of the Civil Courts by the people of this Province is in general only a variant of the spirit which leads to the misuse of the criminal law for the harassment of personal enemies, or is at best a form of interesting speculation.

Registration.

9. There was a general increase in the volume of registration, but it presents no feature of marked interest. The rise under sales and mortgages is again most noticeable in Peshawar and under optional registrations in Dera Ismail Khan. No attempts to evade the provisions of the Land Alienation Act were detected during the year.

Municipal administration and working of District Boards.

10. These institutions had no history during the year under report. The balances of the Municipalities increased by some Rs. 40,000 and of the District Boards by Rs. 56,000. The working of both sets of institutions was on the whole satisfactory. The question of simplifying the accounts system of the Boards is under consideration.

Agriculture.

11. The Tarnab Experimental Farm, started last year, made remarkable progress during the year. The farm is now fully equipped, and a large number of trial crops were sown. An Experimental Fruit Farm was also inaugurated at Haripur in the Hazara District.

Weather and crops.

12. The rainfall was everywhere sufficient, and in Dera Ismail Khan excessive in the case of the kharif crop, considerable damage being done by floods. In general, however, the year, agriculturally considered, was a good one.

Forests.

13. The financial results of the year's working, showing a profit of about 1½ lakhs against half a lakh last year, are satisfactory. The larger part of the increase, however, represents the Punjab contribution of Rs. 76,000 for Hazara timber, which was not paid last year. There is a further regrettable increase in the number of forest offences and in incendiarism. The remedy would appear to lie mainly in the improvement of the protective staff, a subject which is receiving attention.

Trade.

14. The total volume of trade for the year shows an increase of 10 lakhs over the high figures of the preceding year. In contrast, however, to that year, the increase was entirely in imports, the exports actually decreasing by 10 lakhs. The trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur accounts for almost half of the total volume, 35 per cent. of the whole relating to Afghanistan. The trade with Waziristan more than doubled. Other points for notice are a further remarkable rise in the export of Indian green tea, and a large decrease in the export of European piece-goods.

Public Works.

15. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,54,000 as against Rs. 20,44,000 and Rs. 20,56,000 in the two former years. The additions and alterations to Government House were practically completed, and amongst other interesting buildings may be mentioned the commencement of double-storied steel and concrete barracks at Landi Kotal and the Experimental Farm at Tarnab. Communications also received attention. The Mullagori road was kept in good order; the Shahbaz Garhi-Swabi road was proceeded with after suspension of work for over two years; and the project for the Paharpur road was taken up.

Irrigation.

16. As the rainfall during the year was above the normal, the supply of water was ample. The area irrigated by canals was 655,136 acres, or 78 per cent. of the total irrigated area of the Province, as compared with 645,539 acres, or 76 per cent. last year. Of this area Government canals were responsible for 225,890 acres and privately owned canals for 429,246. Of the canals under the Irrigation Department, the Lower Swat and Kabul River Canals irrigated 3,300 acres more than last year, and with an expenditure of Rs. 1,46,000 showed a profit, excluding interest, of Rs. 4,66,000.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The Provincial Settlement was in force for the whole of the year. The Provincial Accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 6,22,797 and closed with a balance of Rs. 8,21,532. The expenditure of the Public Works Department exceeded the allotment by Rs. 97,000 in round figures, and that of the Irrigation Department exceeded the allotment by Rs. 22,000, the excess expenditure affecting the balance realized from savings effected by economies in other Departments. The total receipts of the Province for the year were Rs. 46,14,418 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,02,33,925. On the whole the receipts of the Province for 1911-12 were less by Rs. 43,010 than those of 1910-11. Against the principal decreases under Land Revenue, Forest and Police must be set off the higher receipts under Stamps and Excise. The expenditure for 1911-12 was greater by Rs. 20,398 than that of 1910-11. The increase in expenditure chiefly falls under Police, Irrigation and other Public Works; on the other hand savings occurred under Medical, Political and Miscellaneous.

Vital Statistics.

18. The birth-rate per thousand, on the figures of the 1911 Census, was 35·1, and the death-rate 23·3. The latter figure is the lowest recorded since 1901. The birth-rate has again fallen, and is lower than that of all provinces in India, except Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam. The proportion of male to female births recorded remains incomprehensibly as high as ever, being 122 males to every 100 females. Out of a total of 47,000 deaths, 12,000 were children under one year of age, and 9,000 were children aged between one and five, while 6,000 were of persons over 60. The death-rate from "fevers" shows a marked and satisfactory decrease from 19·5 per thousand in 1910 to 17·5 in 1911.

Medical Relief.

19. The total number of in-patients treated was almost exactly the same as last year, while there was a falling-off of 10,000 in the figures for out-patients. The latter was due to the general healthiness of the year, last year's figure being unusually high, and is not to be attributed to a decrease in the popularity of our hospitals. European methods of treatment are steadily gaining ground in the confidence of the frontier tribesmen.

Vaccination.

20. The figures of the year are satisfactory in every respect. The total of primary vaccinations has increased by 12,000 and of re-vaccinations by the large figure of 13,000. Re-vaccinations have, in fact, nearly trebled in number. There was an increase of nearly 2,000 in vaccinations in the Agencies.

Education.

21. The separation of the administrative control of the Education Department of this Province from that of the Punjab synchronised with the establishment of the Education Department of the Government of India, while in the same year the finances of the Province were provincialised. Thus the Local Government was enabled in the last year both to find funds for the improvement and reorganisation of existing educational institutions in the Province and to embark on a definite policy of expansion under the guidance and with the financial aid of the Government of India without being bound by the educational policy followed in the Punjab, in which province the conditions of education are in many ways dissimilar. The present policy of the Local Government may be summarised as a wide diffusion of free primary education by means of District Board and Municipal schools, the consolidation and reorganisation of existing facilities for secondary education, and the encouragement of local effort for the extension of collegiate education on popular lines. This policy with regard to education was only adopted by Government towards the close of the year under review, and the measures to give effect to it, with a few exceptions, do not come into effect until after the close of the year. The movement for the foundation of an Islamia College in the Province was described last year. To this movement the Local Government has lent a warm support. The Committee of the new institution has consulted the Government before taking any step of importance and has loyally followed its advice. Building operations are now in progress, and the details of the scheme, which include an Arts College, an Oriental Branch, and an Islamia High School, have been submitted to the Government of India. With the foundation of the Islamia College the needs of the Province in the matter of collegiate education will be fully met.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

Position and Boundaries.

THE North-West Frontier Province lies between the parallels of 31° 4′ and 36° 57′ north latitude and 69° 16′ and 74° 7′ east longitude. The extreme length between the parallels of the Province is 408 miles and the extreme breadth between meridians 279 miles. The approximate area of the Province is 38,665 square miles, of which 13,193 square miles are British territory, and the remaining area held by tribes under the political control of the Agent to the Governor-General. As is shown by its name, the Province is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. On the north it is shut off from the Pamirs by the mountains of the Hindu Kush. To the south it is bounded by Baluchistan and the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab, on the east by the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and by the Punjab, and on the west by Afghanistan.

Natural features and scenery.

2. The territories of the North-West Frontier Province fall naturally into three geographical groups, namely—(1) the cis-Indus district of Hazara, (2) the comparatively narrow strip between the Indus and the hills constituting the settled districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and (3) the rugged mountainous region between these districts and the borders of Afghanistan.

(1) The district of Hazara forms a wedge extending north-eastwards far into the outer Himalayan Range, and tapering to a narrow point at the head of the Kagan Valley. The mountain chains which form the Kagan defile sweep southward into the broader portion of the district, throwing off well-wooded spurs which break up the country into numerous isolated glens. Towards the base of the wedge on the confines of the Rawalpindi District the hills open out, and rich plain lands take the place of the terraced hill sides and forests of the northern uplands.

(2) The tract between the Indus and the hills consists of a series of three plains, *viz.* Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, divided one from the other by the low hills of Kohat and by the off-shoots of the Salt Range. The vale of Peshawar is for the most part highly irrigated and well wooded, presenting in the spring and autumn a picture of waving corn lands and smiling orchards framed by rugged hills. Adjoining Peshawar, and separated from it by the Jawaki hills, lies the district of Kohat, a rough hilly tract intersected by narrow valleys. The largest of these runs the whole length of the district from Khushalgarh on the Indus to Thal on the Kurram, narrowing in places to a rocky gorge, and again opening out into wide corn lands and pastures dotted with the dwarf palm. This district affords striking contrasts of scenery from the sheltered cornfields of Miranzai to the barren desolation of the salt mines. The south spurs of the Kohat hills gradually subside into the Bannu plain. Where irrigated from the Kurram River—especially round Bannu itself—this tract is of unsurpassed fertility, and appears to the traveller, wearied with the harsh desolation of the Kohat hills, a very oasis in the desert. But beyond the sphere of irrigation, where the land is dependent on the rainfall, rough stony ground broken by great fissures cut by flood-water from the hills stretches south and westwards to the border. To the east, however, this gives way to the broad level plain of Marwat, which in favourable years presents a uniform expanse of rich cultivation extending from Lakki to the base of the Shekh Budin hills. A broken

range of sandstone and conglomerate thrown westward from the spurs of Shekh Budin divides the Bannu plain from the *daman* or plain land of Dera Ismail Khan. This *daman* is for the most part a clay desert formed by the deposits of the torrents issuing from the Sulaiman Range on the west. It, therefore, possesses great natural fertility, and in years of good rain bears abundant grass crops, and where the hill torrents have been turned to account oases of rich cultivation break the bare grey waste.

(3) Turning to the mountainous region between the settled districts and Afghanistan, to the extreme north lies the Agency of Dir, Swat and Chitral. Chitral itself consists for the most part of bare treeless mountains. Below Chitral are found the thickly-timbered forests of Dir and Bajaur and the fertile valleys of the Panjkora and Swat rivers. Between this Agency and the Khyber lie the Mohmand hills, under the Political control of Peshawar—a rough rocky country, but with a considerable area of cultivated land in the valleys. The Khyber itself is a narrow pass leading westward from Jamrud on the Peshawar border to Landi Khana on the confines of His Highness the Amir's territory. It is little more than a narrow gorge most of the way, with some scanty attempts at cultivation here and there. West and south-west of the Khyber again comes the country of the Afridis and of the Orakzais. The boundary of the Province here follows the line of the Safed Koh which flanks the Kurram Valley. Dotted with towered hamlets and stately "Chinar" groves, this fertile tract, watered by the Kurram River, runs back from the Paiwar Kotal below the great peak of Sika Ram (or Si Karam) to the head of the Miranzai Valley of the Kohat District. South again of the Kurram lie the disorderly congeries of the Waziri hills, intersected by the Tochi Valley on the north and the gorges that lead to the Wana plain on the south. These inhospitable hills are for the most part barren and treeless. But here and there, as in the Kaitu Valley in Northern Waziristan and round Kaniguram in the south, they open out into fertile and well irrigated dales. In places too, as for instance round Shawal, the summer grazing-ground of the Darwesh Khel, and the slopes of Pir Gul, fine forests are to be found. The valleys of the Tochi and Wana, in which the actual Protectorates are situate, are both fertile, but are very different in character. The former is a long narrow valley, more like the Kurram vale, with a rich fringe of cultivation bordering the river that waters it: the latter is a wide open alluvial plain cultivated only on the one side, and for the rest rough stony waste. Here in the Wana Agency the Waziri hills may be said to converge into and become part of the Sulaiman Range, which culminates in the famous Takht-i-Sulaiman in the Largha Sherani country, a political dependency of the Dera Ismail Khan District. This mountain, which presents perhaps the grandest precipitous scenery on the frontier, forms the barrier between the North-West Frontier Province and the Baluchistan Agency.

Mountain systems.

3. The mountains of the Hindu Kush running from east to west form the northern boundary of the Province, and are met at the north-east corner of the Chitral Agency by the continuation of the outer chain of the Himalayas after it crosses the Indus above the Kagan Valley. From this chain minor ranges run in a south-westerly direction the whole length of Bajaur and Swat till they meet the curved range of hills which shut in the Peshawar plain on the north and connect the extremities of the mid-Himalayas with the Safed Koh. The outer and mid-Himalayas meet on the banks of the Indus in a confused mass of mountains, among which the Hazara District lies, and from which the mountainous walls which enclose the Kagan Valley run in an unbroken line to where the Indus pierces the west Himalayan Range at the foot of Nanga Parbat. The ranges of the Safed Koh flank the Kurram Valley and terminate in the Khyber hills, which form the western boundary of the Peshawar District. The Sulaiman Range runs up the western border of the Province to meet the Safed Koh. To the east it throws out a series of parallel spurs which cover the whole of the Kohat District. The Salt Range crosses the Indus in the Mianwali Tahsil of the Punjab, and forms the boundary between Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, merging eventually in the Sulaiman Range.

The following table shows the principal peaks with their elevation :—

Principal peaks and their elevation.

Range.	Name.	Elevation.	Situation.
		Feet.	
Sulaiman ...	Takht-i-Su'laiman ...	11,292	Sherani Sub-Division of Dera Ismail Khan.
Ditto ...	Pir Ghal ...	11,583	Mahsud Waziristan.
Salt Range ...	Sheik Budin ...	4,516	Border of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.
Safed Koh ...	Sika Ram ...	15,621	Kurram Agency.
Himalayas ...	Kagan Peaks ...	10,000 to 16,700	Hazara District.
Hindu Kush ...	Istragh Peak ...	18,900	Northern border of Chitral Agency.
Ditto ...	Kachin Peak ...	22,641	
Ditto ...	Tirich Mir ...	25,426	

Rivers.

4. With the exception of the Kunar River, which flows down the Kagan Valley to the Jhelum, the whole drainage of the Province eventually finds its way into the Indus. The Indus enters the Province between tribal territory and the Hazara District. After leaving Hazara it flows in a southerly direction between the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province till it enters the Mianwali District of the Punjab, from which it emerges to form once more the eastern boundary of the Province. From the east it is fed by the Unar, the Siran, the Dor and the Harroh rivers of the Hazara District. At Attock the Kabul River brings down to the Indus the whole drainage of Kafiristan, Chitral, Panjkora, Swat and the Peshawar District. The Kabul River after a course of about 250 miles enters the Province at Warsak. Its chief tributaries from British territory are the Kunar River, which runs through Chitral from its source in the Hindu Kush, and after entering Afghanistan joins the Kabul River near Jalalabad: the Swat River, which rises in the hills north-east of Buner, and after being joined by the Panjkora River enters the Kabul River at Nisatta: and the Bara River, which carries the drainage of Tirah and empties itself into the Kabul River east of Peshawar.

The Kurram River rises in the southern slopes of the Safed Koh, and, after leaving the Kurram Valley, passes through the Waziri hills and enters the Bannu District. Three miles below Lakki it is joined by the Tochi or Gambila, which carries the drainage of North Waziristan. The Kurram then empties itself into the Indus. From this point till it leaves the Province the Indus receives no tributary of any importance.

Crops.

5. The principal crops are—in the cold weather, maize and bajra: in the spring, wheat, barley and gram. Rice and sugarcane are largely grown on the irrigated lands of the Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu districts, and the well and canal irrigated tracts of the Peshawar District produce fine crops of cotton and tobacco. In the trans-border Agencies the valleys of the Swat, Kurram and Tochi rivers yield abundant rice crops.

Climate and rainfall.

6. The North-West Frontier Province with connected Agencies extends from the Baroghil Pass in the north to the borders of Dera Ghazi Khan in the south, and covers about 6° of latitude. It is mainly a mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the broad riverain tract of the Indus in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The climatic conditions are hence extremely diversified. The Dera Ismail Khan District is one of the hottest areas in

the Indian continent, while over the mountain region to the north the weather is temperate in the summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry, and hence the daily and annual range of temperature is frequently very large.

Rainfall.

7. There are two seasons of rainfall over the Province,—one the monsoon season, when supplies of moisture are brought up by the sea winds from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal; the second the winter season, when storms advancing eastward from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian districts occasion winds, widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious, and instances are not infrequent of the almost entire failure of the winter or summer rainfall. The following table shows the rainfall according to the most recent statistics of the two seasons of the year :—

District or Agency.	Station.	Total average rainfall May to October.	Total average rainfall November to April.	Annual total.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chitral ...	Chitral ...	4·52	10·90	15·42
Peshawar ...	Peshawar ...	5·57	7·35	12·92
Kurram ...	Parachinar ...	13·51	12·49	26·00
Hazara ...	Abbottabad ...	28·75	17·62	46·37
Kohat ...	Kohat ...	10·84	7·43	18·27
Bannu ...	Bannu ...	7·26	4·84	12·10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5·64	3·21	8·85

Temperature and climate.

8. The only places for which mean monthly temperature values are available are the hill stations of Cherat, Chitral and Parachinar, the valley station of Peshawar, and the riverain station of Dera Ismail Khan. The following gives monthly data for these five places :—

Station.	Normal mean monthly temperature.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Cherat ...	44·0	46·2	53·7	64·3	77·1	83·5	79·9	78·3	75·3	67·7	58·5	48·7
Peshawar ...	51·3	54·1	63·3	72·9	84·0	91·6	90·9	88·6	83·1	73·1	61·7	53·1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	54·4	57·9	68·7	79·3	89·2	94·5	92·7	91·1	87·4	77·5	65·4	56·4
Chitral ...	37·9	40·7	47·7	57·3	67·9	76·9	81·5	81·1	72·7	61·3	52·1	42·3
Parachinar (Kurram) ...	39·2	40·3	48·3	57·1	67·8	75·5	76·3	75·2	70·3	61·9	53·3	43·7

The march of temperature at these stations is generally similar. Temperature is low and approximately uniform between December and February; a brisk rise takes place in March, and a rapid rise between March and April and April and May. The highest temperatures are recorded in June and July; but in August the heat begins to decline. After September temperature falls at an average rate of 8° to 10° per mensem to December. The mean temperature ranges above 90° in June and July at Peshawar and in June, July and August at Dera Ismail Khan. During the winter months the wind is ordinarily from some westerly direction, and the weather fine with cold nights; but at intervals the sky clouds over, the wind changes to the southward, the temperature, particularly at

night, rises, and a storm advances from the westward. During the passage of the storm the wind is high, and widespread rain and snowfall occur, frequently accompanied by thunder and lightning. After the passage of the storm the weather clears more or less suddenly, a north-westerly wind chilled by passing over snow-clad hills sets in, and the temperature at night falls to considerably below the freezing point even at the plains stations of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, while at the hill stations the frost on these occasions is very severe. These changes occur at intervals during the winter, that is till the end of March. During April and May strong hot westerly winds are experienced, the temperature rises quickly, and, though storms of the cold weather type are not unknown during these months, most of the unsettled weather and rainfall result from local thunderstorms which travel irregularly about the mountain area. Towards the end of June the westerly winds die down, the weather becomes close, damp and steamy, and spasmodic advances of monsoon winds occur, giving occasional heavy downpours of rain, more particularly in the Hazara District. These conditions last—varying according to the strength and extent of the monsoon current in the different seasons—until the middle of September. From that time the weather clears, the temperature falls, and the finest and most settled months in the year are ordinarily October and November, when there is very little rain, and, though the days are hot, the mornings, evenings and nights are cool and pleasant. The following table gives some details of the extremes of temperature experienced during the past nine years :—

Station.	*Highest maximum in*									*Lowest minimum in*								
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Cherat ...	105·4	104·4	106·5	102·9	102·1	103·1	103·1	101·7	104 2	29·0	23 0	*	26·0	31·0	26·5	28·0	28·5	21·5
Peshawar ...	117·5	116·0	117·0	115·0	115 2	118·2	113·2	114·2	119·2	30·9	33·4	27·9	29·9	28·4	32·9	32·4	28·4	32·9
Dera Ismail Khan	118·2	115·2	116·2	113·2	117·2	116·8	116·4	115·4	117·4	33·0	32·0	26·8	31·5	32 1	33·6	33·1	29·1	31·1
Chitral ...	102 2	105·7	107·5	108·5	105·8	105·2	106·2	103 7	102·4	25·0	*	9·0	23·0	27·5	*	22·5	10·0	13·0
Parachinar (Kurram).	97·1	*	98·3	96·3	94·9	98 7	96·9	96·3	98·7	17·0	*	– 2·8	17·0	13·2	21·8	16·2	16 2	17·4

* Data incomplete.

It will be seen that the thermometer rises annually to between 101° and 106° at Cherat; to between 113° and 119° at Peshawar; to between 113° and 118° at Dera Ismail Khan; to between 102° and 108° at Chitral; and to between 94° and 98° at Parachinar. Slight frost is recorded every year at the plains stations, while intense frost is experienced on the hills. At Parachinar in 1905 the thermometer fell to—2·8,° so that the annual range of temperature at that station was over 100°.

2. HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

History.

9. It is impossible within the limits of this Report either to trace the history of the territories which make up the North-West Frontier Province before the Pathan occupation or to discuss the origin of the Pathan nation from the earliest times. The North-West Frontier Province as now constituted may for all practical purposes be described as the country of the Pathans. The true Pathan is apparently of Indian extraction. But around this nucleus have collected many tribes of foreign origin. The whole have now become blended in one nation by long association and intermarriage; the invaders have adopted the Pashto language; all alike have accepted Islam, and have invented traditions of common descent which express their present association. For centuries these tribes maintained a position of practical independence in the rugged hills which flank the present kingdom of Afghanistan. In the fifteenth century they began to descend from their mountain fastnesses to settle in the plains. The sixteenth

century saw the Pathan tribes established in their present homes. The spirit of independence which has always distinguished them soon brought them into collision with the Moghal empire. In the seventeeth century after a long struggle the settlers in the plains wrested from Aurangzeb terms which left them almost as independent as their brothers in the hills.

The invasion in 1738 of Nadir Shah, who traversed the Province from Peshawar to Dera Ismail Khan, is a landmark in the history of the frontier. From his death to the rise of Ranjit Singh the frontier districts remained an appendage of the Durani empire. Little control was exercised by the rulers of Kabul, and the country was administered by local Chiefs or Afghan Sardars very much as they pleased.

The Sikh conquest.

10. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Nawabs of Dera Ismail Khan were in possession of that district, and were gradually extending their authority over the Marwat and Bannuchi tribes of Bannu, while Peshawar and Kohat were held by Durani Sardars. The Sikh invasions began in 1818, and from that date to the annexation by the British Government the Sikhs were steadily making themselves masters of the country. In 1818 Dera Ismail Khan surrendered to a Sikh army, and five years later the Sikhs harried the Marwat plain of Bannu. In 1836 all authority was taken from the Dera Ismail Khan Nawabs, and a Sikh Kardar appointed in their place. But it was not till after the First Sikh War that the fort of Bannu was built and the Bannuchis brought under the direct control of the Lahore Durbar by Herbert Edwardes. In 1834, two years after the great Sikh victory over the Afghans at Nowshera, the famous General Hari Singh took possession of Peshawar Fort, and the rule of the Durani Sardars came to an end. At the same time Kohat and Teri were temporarily occupied by Sikh garrisons.

Annexation.

11. By the proclamation of the 29th of March 1849 the frontier districts were annexed by the British Government. For a short time the districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara were under the direct control of the Board of Administration at Lahore, but about 1850 they were formed into a regular division under a Commissioner. Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, under one Deputy Commissioner, formed part of the Leiah Division till 1861, when two Deputy Commissioners were appointed and both districts were included in the Derajat Division—an arrangement which was maintained until the formation of the North-West Frontier Province. The internal administration differed in no way from the rest of the Punjab. But to maintain the peace of the border a special force—the Punjab Frontier Force—was raised under the direct orders of the Board. It consisted at first of 5 regiments of cavalry, the Corps of Guides, 5 regiments of infantry, 3 light field batteries, 2 garrison batteries, 2 companies of sappers and miners, and the Sind Camel Corps. Various changes were made in the composition of the force, which at length in 1886 was removed from the control of the Punjab Government and amalgamated with the regular army.

From annexation to the Mutiny.

12. The years between the annexation and the Mutiny cannot be called years of peace, though no really serious rising took place during that time. The chief events of this period are briefly as follows :—

Peshawar.—Along the borders of the Peshawar District from the Swat to the Kabul River the frontier was disturbed by Mohmand marauders led by the Khan of Lalpura.

Hazara.—In Hazara a show of military force was found necessary to compel the Sayads of Kagan to pay their revenue; and to avenge the murder of two officers, troops had to be despatched against the Hassanzai settlements on the Black Mountain.

Derajat.—On the southern border the misconduct of the Sheranis and Kasranis led to an expedition, in which the principal villages of these tribes were destroyed, and they received a salutary lesson which had a marked effect on their future conduct.

Kohat.—In Kohat itself the maintenance and improvement of our lines of communication necessitated punitive measures being taken against the Jawakis, Khataks and Pass Afridis. In the same way a Wazir raid on the Kohat Salt Mines was followed by a counter raid on the Umarzai section of the tribe. But the most important event in the history of this district was the advance in the direction of Kurram occasioned by the attempts of the Afghan Governor of Kurram to annex Upper Miranzai. The misconduct of the Miranzai people after the British occupation necessitated three Miranzai expeditions between 1851—1856.

13. The attitude of the people during the Mutiny is the highest tribute that can be paid to the success of the internal administration. In the history of the frontier the interest of the Mutiny years is centred in Peshawar. The Hindustani regiments at Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat were disarmed without difficulty, and troops and levies were hurried away to strengthen the garrison of Peshawar or join the British forces cis-Indus. The situation in Peshawar was very different. The district contained a large native force which proved mutinous to the core. It was very probable that the Amir of Kabul might pour an army through the Khyber. For one crime or another almost every powerful tribe beyond the border was under a blockade. The news of the outbreak was conveyed to Peshawar by telegram. A council of war was at once held and measures adopted to meet the situation. The same night the Guides started on their memorable march to Delhi. On May 21st the 55th Native Infantry rose at Mardan. The majority made good their escape across the Indus, but only to perish after fearful privations at the hands of the hill men of the Hazara border. On the 22nd of May, warned by this example, the authorities of Peshawar disarmed the 24th, 27th and 51st Native Infantry. The effect of this measure was magical. From that date, to quote the words of Herbert Edwardes, "Friends were as thick as summer flies." Pathans not only of Peshawar, but also from across the border, came flocking in to join the newly raised levies. The next few months were not without incident, though the crisis was past. It was soon found necessary to disarm the 10th Irregular Cavalry. On the 28th of August the 51st Native Infantry made an attempt to recover the arms which had been taken from them. A fusilade, commenced on the Peshawar parade ground, ended only at Jamrud with the destruction of the regiment. All this time enemies and fanatics had been at work across the border, but had met with little success. The Khan of Punjtar had made every effort to raise Yusafzai against us. But the capture and burning of the village of Narinji had effectually frustrated his schemes. When the Mutiny was finally suppressed it was clear that the frontier districts had proved to the British Government a source of strength rather than a source of danger. **Mutiny.**

14. From 1857 to 1860 the behaviour of the tribes on the northern frontier was fairly satisfactory, but there was considerable unrest on the borders of Waziristan. The wanton murder of an officer and raids by the Kabul Khel Wazirs in 1859 led to an expedition into their settlements. and in 1860 the Mahsuds were punished in consequence of a bold raid on the town of Tank. **1857—1877.**

During 1863 took place the most serious, up to then, of frontier complications. From pre-annexation days a colony of Hindustani fanatics, the relics of the party of the famous Sayad Ahmad Wahabi, had lived at Sitana on the Indus River. Expelled from Sitana in 1858, they moved to Malka in the Mahaban Range, which flanks the north-east corner of the Peshawar District. Again their fanatical operations necessitated their expulsion. A force of 5,000 men advanced in October 1863 up to the Ambela Pass with the intention of reaching Malka by a circuitous route. A temporary check converted what would have been an easy march to Malka and back into two months' severe fighting in the difficult country at the crest of the pass. By December 1863 all opposition had been overcome, the hostile combination broken up, and Malka destroyed. During the course of the campaign the Mohmands again entered the Peshawar District, but were easily defeated. The next four years after the Ambela campaign were a period of almost unbroken tranquillity on the frontier. In October 1868 peace was again disturbed by the Black Mountain tribes, who

attacked the Police post at Oghi in Agror. A punitive force was sent against them. No serious opposition was experienced, and full reparation was exacted. From 1869 to 1877 occasional outrages were committed and clans were coerced by blockade or reprisals, but the affairs are relatively of so unimportant a nature that they do not deserve a special notice. It was during these years, however, that the principle of employing Militia or Levies as the first line of border defence obtained recognition. In 1872-73 the frontier Militia of the Derajat Division was reformed, and in 1878 the measures creating a Border Police and Militia were sanctioned for parts of Kohat and Peshawar. It was found that the military machinery was not so well adapted to the purposes of border defence as the more loosely constituted and local organization with which it was to be replaced. The new policy has steadily grown in favour until at the present date there is a Border Military Police Corps in every settled district and Militia battalions or Levies in all five trans-border Agencies.

1877—1887. 15. From 1877 to 1881 the frontier was abnormally disturbed, as it was inevitable that the strained relations of the British Government with the Amir Sher Ali Khan and the war in Afghanistan should re-act upon the frontier tribes. In 1877 it was found that a raid on the Yusafzai border by Bonerwals had been instigated by Ajab Khan, a leading Khan of the Peshawar District. He was hanged, but the affair exposed in a glaring manner the evils of employing middlemen residing in British territory to conduct relations between British officers and the tribes. The years of the Afghan War were marked by raids on the Hazara border, attacks on the line of communication in Kohat, and the burning of Tank by the Mahsuds. The Hazara and Kohat tribes were punished by fine and blockade, and the Mahsuds compelled by an expedition in force to make the reparation demanded by Government. On the withdrawal of the British troops from the Khyber in October 1880 the pass was made over to the Afridis, who engaged in return for allowances to keep it open with the help of a corps of Jezailchis.

1887—1890. 16. After a few years of comparative quiet two chiefs within our own borders—in Hazara Ali Gauhar Khan of Agror, and in Kohat Mozaffar Khan of Hangu—were detected in very similar intrigues to that for which Ajab Khan had been hanged in 1877. In 1888 Ali Gauhar Khan was removed from his Khanship and deported. For the next four years the efforts of his supporters to obtain his recall disturbed the peace of the Hazara border, and it was found necessary to send three expeditions against the Isazai and Hashim Ali Khan, their hereditary Chief, who had taken up the cause of his kinsman Ali Gauhar Khan. Since 1892 Hashim Ali Khan has been an exile, posts have been established along this border, a Border Military Police force has been raised, and the tribes have learnt to accept the crest of the Black Mountain as the boundary of independent territory. In Kohat Mozaffar Khan, hereditary Khan of Hangu, and agent for dealing with the Samil tribes of the Orakzai, had persistently thwarted the attempts of the local authorities to call these clans to account for their numerous misdeeds. In 1886-87 at his instigation their offences became more frequent and serious than ever. In 1890, as intrigues and raiding continued, Mozaffar Khan was removed to Lahore, and the allowances of his family were confiscated.

1890—1897. 17. The years 1890 to 1897 are chiefly remarkable for the extension of political control over various tracts beyond the border and the conclusion of the arrangement with Afghanistan known as the Durand Agreement. The removal of Mozaffar Khan from Hangu was followed in 1891 by a punitive expedition against the Orakzai, who submitted without resistance and paid up their outstanding fines. The crest of the Samana was at the same time declared the *de facto* British boundary, and it was decided to construct a chain of defensive posts along the ridge. But the troops had not been withdrawn more than a few weeks when the Orakzais suddenly attacked the working parties engaged on the new roads and drove them off the hill. This led to a second expedition in April and May of the same year, when the Samana was retaken and finally occupied.

Occupation of Samana.

Occupation of Kurram.

18. On the evacuation of the Kurram Valley in 1800 the Turis had been declared independent of the Afghan Government. A reign of anarchy at once set in. The raids of the Turis on their Afghan neighbours led to constant complaints from the Amir, who demanded that we should keep them in order. In 1891 the independent Suni tribes surrounding Kurram were instigated from Kabul to combine for a crusade against the Shiah Turis. The latter petitioned for assistance, declaring that without our help they saw no alternative but submission to the Amir. Under the circumstances such an appeal could not be ignored. The Amir himself suggested the occupation of the country, and in 1892 troops were moved up from Thal, and the valley was reoccupied. Since then the whole valley, though not considered a part of British India, has been ruled by the Political Officer on a rough, but effective, system.

Opening of Gomal route and occupation of Sherani country.

19. To the south of the Province it had been decided in 1889 that action should be taken towards opening the Gomal Pass. After completing the negotiations with the tribes Sir Robert Sandeman and Mr. Bruce marched from Apozai through the Gomal to the Punjab. The only clan which had proved refractory was the Khidarzai sub-section of the Sherani tribe. Their misbehaviour necessitated a punitive expedition in 1890, after which levy posts were established within Sherani limits and the routes by the Zao and Chuhar Khel passes through the Sherani country to Fort Sandeman opened and maintained.

Waziristan.

20. The opening of the Gomal was shortly followed by the appearance of Afghan officials in Mahsud country. Their arrival had a most disturbing effect on all sections of the Wazirs. In 1893 by the Durand Convention the Amir renounced all claim to Dawar and Waziristan, with the exception of Birmal. This, however, produced no improvement in the attitude of the Wazirs. Raids and outrages were of constant occurrence. In 1894 troops entered Waziristan in connection with the demarcation of the Durand Boundary. A determined attack on the British camp at Wana was repulsed. It was decided that the previous policy had failed and the time had come to extend our control over Waziristan. During the winter the Waziristan Field Force completely overran the Mahsud country. In 1895 a column from Bannu entered the Tochi, where the Dawaris formally petitioned for British occupation. The whole of Waziristan was then taken under political control, exercised by two officers posted at Wana and Tochi respectively, and garrisons were left at Wana and Miramshah.

Chitral.

21. In the same year our sphere of political influence was still further extended in the direction of Dir, Swat and Chitral. The importance of exercising some control over the external relations of this country had long been recognized by the Government of India, and from 1885, the date of Sir William Lockhart's mission to Chitral, our relations with the rulers of this State had been close and intimate. On the death of Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk in 1892 a period of anarchy ensued, one member of the royal family after another struggling to the throne only to be deposed or assassinated. In 1895 Umra Khan, the Pathan Chief of Jandol, invaded the country, and was joined by Sher Afzal, a claimant to the Mehtarship, who had been allowed to escape from Afghan territory. Major Robertson, the British Agent at Gilgit, was at the time in Chitral, and had formally recognized Shuja-ul-Mulk, a boy 9 years old, as Mehtar. The British mission with the young Mehtar was shut up in the fort by the allies, where it stood a siege of six weeks, until relieved by the Chitral Relief Force under General Sir Robert Low and a force under Colonel Kelly acting from Gilgit. It was then decided that the road between the northern border of Peshawar and Chitral must be kept open, and with this end in view garrisons were stationed on the Malakand Pass at Chakdarra and Chitral, and a Political Agent appointed to the Malakand under the direct orders of the Government of India to manage relations with the chiefs and the tribes. It was not, however, till 1897 that Chitral was detached from the Gilgit Agency and the whole road placed under one control.

The year 1895 thus closes with the demarcation of most of the Durand Boundary and the extension of British influence over the Sherani country, the Samana, the Kurram Valley, Waziristan and the Chitral road.

1897.

22. The year 1897 witnessed the most serious conflagration which has ever disturbed the North-West Frontier. There can be no doubt that the suspicions of the tribes had been excited by the extension of British influence and the establishment of British garrisons in what had been formerly independent territory. The demarcation of the Durand Line was regarded as a step to annexation. The fanatical preachings of the Mullas and exaggerated rumours, believed to be countenanced by the Afghan authorities, fanned the smouldering fire to a flame. Almost simultaneously from the Tochi to the Malakand the British outposts were attacked by the tribes. On the 10th of June a small detachment in the Tochi was treacherously attacked by the Madda Khel of Maizar. Five British officers were killed, and the troops only regained Datta Khel by a display of the greatest courage and discipline. On the 26th July the forts of Malakand and Chakdarra were assailed by a host of tribesmen led by the mad Fakir. On the 7th August the Mohmands, yielding to the incendiary preachings of the Mulla of Adda, poured down upon the town of Shankargarh in the Peshawar District. On the 23rd of the same month the Afridi *lashkars* descended upon the Khyber, and on that and the following two days the Khyber posts were all captured and sacked. The Orakzais were carried away by the success of the Afridis. On the 12th September the combined *lashkars* of the two tribes invested Fort Lockhart and Gulistan and captured the intermediate fort of Saragarhi. The situation was entirely new. The attacks on the British outposts were not the raids and forays of border warfare as they had been known in the past. The tribes had declared a religious war against the British Government, and the matter had to be fought to a conclusion.

To punish the offenders in the Tochi a force of two brigades was despatched under Major-General Corrie-Bird, C.B. No serious opposition was offered to this force. The Madda Khel fled across the border, leaving their crops and villages to destruction. In November the tribe submitted to the terms imposed by Government. On the 2nd August a successful sortie was made from the Malakand. The enemy were driven back, and Chakdarra, which had been hard pressed, was relieved. A strong force under Sir Bindon Blood marched through the country. After severe fighting in the Mohmand country the wave of fanaticism in this quarter was finally checked. On the 9th of August the Mohmands were defeated with loss by a small force from Peshawar. General Elles entered their country by the Gandab route in September, while a brigade despatched from General Blood's force co-operated from Nawagai. The Mohmands hastened to submit, and the force, except for some slight resistance at the Bedmanai Pass leading to the residence of the Adda Mulla, was practically unopposed. In October the troops returned to British territory, having thoroughly explored all the tract on the east of the Durand Line. On the 14th September General Yeatman Biggs relieved the Samana posts. The aggressive action of the Afridis and Orakzais called for exemplary punishment. Their hitherto inviolable sanctuary in Tirah was invaded by an army numbering over 40,000 men under General Sir W. Lockhart in October 1897. On the 20th was fought the action of Dargai. On the 29th the Sampagga Pass was stormed, and the force advanced into the Mastura Valley. On the 31st the Arhanga Pass was carried after a feeble resistance, and three brigades entered Maidan, the fourth brigade being left at Mastura to deal with the Orakzais. By the 20th of December the punishment of the latter was complete. The rapid approach of winter rendered it necessary for the troops to leave Maidan early in December, and the Afridis gained heart at the sight of the army retreating down the Bara Valley. Their triumph was but short-lived, as in December and January the Bazar Valley was thoroughly cleared out and the Khyber occupied by our troops. In March the Afridis made their submission and paid up the fines which had been imposed on them.

Between the outbreak of 1897 and the Mahsud blockade the only two incidents which call for notice are the counter raid in Kurram on the Chamkannis and the Gumatti affair in Waziristan. For one raid or another our claim against the Khani Khel section of the Chamkannis amounted in 1899 to Rs. 11,000. A successful counter raid was made in March, and the tribe was forced to submit to terms. In the same year a small force started from Bannu

to capture the outlaws of Gumatti. Certain of these succeeded in holding out in their towers, and the troops had to retire unsuccessful. Although they returned in a few days and destroyed the village, the effect of their first failure more than outweighed their subsequent success, and from 1899 to 1902 the Kohat and Bannu borders were systematically harried by the gang which had defied the troops.

Mahsud Blockade.

23. In 1897 the Mahsuds were the only powerful Pathan tribe whose *lashkar* did not gather to take part in the *Jehad* against the British Government, but raids were of frequent occurrence. The fines outstanding against the tribe mounted up. No action was taken by Government during 1897-98 in consequence of the general excitement prevailing on the border, which it was apprehended might spread to Waziristan. All subsequent negotiations with the tribe proved fruitless. On the 1st December 1900 a blockade was declared. The first stage of the blockade failed in its object. For while during that period some Rs. 75,000 were paid in cash and kind by the tribe, the new penalties incurred by them during those months greatly exceeded the amount paid in, and by July 1901 there was obviously no further intention on the part of the tribe to meet liabilities still outstanding, and matters had reached a political deadlock. On the 25th November 1901 the defensive stage of the blockade came to an end. Counter raids into Mahsud country were carried out by the troops with the greatest success. The Mahsuds were taken aback. Public opinion insisted on a settlement. The Mulla Powindah, so long the leader of the anti-British party, was coerced into compliance. The conditions imposed by Government were fulfilled, and the blockade was raised on the morning of the 11th March 1902. Not only was satisfaction given for the many outrages committed by the tribe, but for the first time in our relations with the Mahsud we were able to treat with a form of government in the shape of the full tribal jirga capable of enforcing its decrees on the whole community.

Sheranis and Kabul Khel.

24. Between the two stages of the Mahsud blockade on the 9th November 1901 the territories now administered by the Chief Commissioner were separated from the Punjab under the name of the North-West Frontier Province. The death of His Highness the Amir Abdur Rahman was followed by a few months of general unrest. But with the peaceable succession of His Highness the Amir Habibullah the excitement gradually subsided. The chief events of the year 1902 were the murder of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sherani country, the visit of the Viceroy to Peshawar, and the retaliatory measures taken against the Kabul Khel Wazirs. The murderer of the Extra Assistant Commissioner had a strong backing in the levies and the general support of the tribe, but the prompt way in which his gang was followed up and cut down, or hunted across the border, brought the affair to a conclusion without any rising on the part of the Sheranis. In April 1902 a great Durbar was held in Peshawar, where the Viceroy publicly declared the frontier policy of the Government in the presence of the leading Chiefs of the Province, the jirgas of the tribes, and the officers of the Militia. For some years the tract between Thal and the Tochi had been the Alsatia of the frontier. Outlaws from British territory had settled there in large numbers. The most daring raids were made into the Kohat and Bannu districts. Isolated police stations were surprised and sacked. The raid on the Gurguri Police Station and the brutal murder of the few policemen in the post brought matters to a head. In November 1902 small columns entered the Kabul Khel country from the Tochi, Bannu and Kohat. The outlaws offered a desperate resistance at their stronghold of Gumatti, but the fort was gallantly stormed, though not without the loss of valuable lives. The Kabul Khel themselves submitted without a struggle. The towers which had given so much trouble were levelled to the ground. The remaining outlaws for the most part surrendered, and a Border Military Police post was built at Gumatti to control this tract and prevent a recrudescence of the lawlessness which had so long disturbed this border.

1903—1906.

25. The subsequent history of the frontier has been free from extensive disturbance, although no year has been entirely without the anxiety which is inseparable from the contiguity of well armed and warlike tribes along the

whole of the provincial border. In the year 1903 no frontier incident of importance took place, and in 1904 the tribes were in general equally quiet. In the latter year the death of the Nawab of Dir was an event chiefly noteworthy for the peaceful succession of his son Badshah Khan. The exception to the general peace was provided as usual by the misconduct of the Mahsuds, who perpetrated two fanatical murders of British officers of the Southern Waziristan Militia in the Wana Agency. As a result it was found necessary to abandon for the time the attempt to employ Mahsuds in the Militia. This year also saw the rise into prominence of a gang of outlaws having their head-quarters at Hazarnao in Afghan territory, who were destined to give a great deal of trouble to the authorities of the Peshawar District. The outstanding event of the year 1905 was the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor, then Prince of Wales, with the Princess of Wales, to the Province, which was celebrated by a fully attended Durbar at Peshawar, and was the occasion of a striking demonstration of loyalty. An interesting incident of 1905 also was the commencement in October of the branch railway from the Peshawar-Jamrud line *viâ* the Loi Shilman route towards the Afghan frontier. The year was on the whole satisfactory from the point of view of border administration, but the Mahsuds were again a source of trouble, Captain Donaldson, R. F. A., being assassinated at Bannu by a fanatic belonging to this tribe. For this outrage severe pecuniary terms were imposed as a punishment. The conduct of the Zakha Khel Afridis being also troublesome coercion was successfully applied to them through the medium of the other Afridi clans. This year saw the beginning of hostilities, which were destined to be long drawn out, between the new Nawab of Dir and his brother Mian Gul Jan. The active expression of their enmity continued throughout the following year 1906 without, however, involving British interests.

1907-1908.

26. The main feature of the border administration during 1907, as in the previous year, was the continued misconduct of the Zakha Khel, who were responsible, in concert with the Hazarnao gang of outlaws in Afghan territory, for a succession of raids into the Peshawar District. At the close of this year the case against the Zakha Khel Afridis was referred for the consideration of the Government of India, and in February of the following year, 1908, after their misconduct had culminated in a serious raid on Peshawar City itself, they received sharp punishment from a Field Force commanded by Major-General Sir James Willcocks, and satisfactory arrangements for the future control of this unruly section were effected. This year is also notable for the only other instance of trans-border military operations during the ten years following the Kabul Khel operations of 1902, a highly successful expedition being undertaken in May 1908 against the Mohmands, who received severe punishment for an armed incursion into the Peshawar District. A satisfactory political settlement was also effected with this tribe at the close of the expedition. Connected with the Mohmand attack on British territory was an abortive attempt by a fanatical priest, the Sufi Sahib, to bring about a rising of the Afridis, which resulted in the defeat and dispersal of a section of his followers in an attack on Landi Kotal.

27. The death of the Nawab of Amb in January 1907 gave rise to no difficulties, his son Khan-i-Zaman Khan peacefully succeeding. The Mahsud question continued to be a cause of grave anxiety during this year owing to acute disagreement between the Mulla Powindah and the Maliks of the tribe, a condition of affairs which experience has shown to be especially fraught with danger to the lives of British officers. The situation on this portion of the border, which became continuously more serious, culminated in the murder of the Political Agent's servant and munshi in 1908. In reprisal a seizure of Mahsuds and their property was effected on a large scale by the Political Agent, and a Mahsud jirga was summoned to meet the Chief Commissioner at Tank, which proved to be the first of a series of such meetings in the presence of the newly appointed Resident in Waziristan, Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E., and ultimately in that of the Chief Commissioner. The result of these negotiations was to produce comparative peace on the Mahsud border for the time being and a satisfactory reduction in the influence of the Mulla Powindah with the

tribe. The year showed a steady increase in the number of raids by outlaws from Khost, chiefly in the Kohat and Bannu districts. Apart from border affairs, 1908 was notable for the conclusion of the Settlement operations in progress in the Province. As it was believed that the resulting enhancements had produced some degree of discontent in certain instances, the matter was investigated and some measures of relief were granted. In June 1908 occurred the lamented death of the first Chief Commissioner of the Province, Sir Harold Deane, who was succeeded by Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E.

Recent events.

28. In July 1909 the Loi Shilman Railway Scheme was abandoned. This year was one of unusual tranquillity, the only feature of unrest being the continuance of raiding by Khost outlaws and the adherents of the Mulla Powindah. The latter, however, sustained a serious reverse at Pahar Khel in the Bannu District, which unfavourably affected their leader's prestige, while the more law-abiding sections of the tribe made a satisfactory settlement of outstanding cases with the Political Agent. The Afridis distinguished themselves by the fulfilment of their obligations as sureties for the good behaviour of the Zakha Khel section of the tribe. The security of the border villages was improved by the free issue to them of Martini-Henry rifles, but no satisfactory solution of the question of the outlaws was reached during the year. Consequently in the following year, 1910, the Government of India addressed the Amir, with the result that most of the outlaws present in Khost were arrested, and the remainder were driven to take refuge in tribal territory. An innovation in our dealings with the outlaws from British territory was the institution in each district of a "Conciliation Committee" of leading men, through whose instrumentality a number of outlaws were enabled to return to their homes. An attempt was made in this year by the Adam Khel Afridis to secure compensation for their losses due to the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf, but the movement, which was really an attempt to bluff Government and merely required firm handling, quickly collapsed on the recall of the Chief Commissioner from leave in Europe to deal with the situation. An Indo-Afghan Commission, with Mr. J. S. Donald as the British member, arranged a settlement of a large number of outstanding cases between the people of Khost and Kurram. The Mahsuds remained a source of anxiety, and numerous raids were committed by their bad characters, but a representative jirga was assembled in July 1911, which effected a redistribution of the tribal allowances, and this arrangement, with the employment of some 2,000 Mahsuds on the Bannu-Kalabagh Railway and other public works, produced a distinct improvement in relations with the tribe, an improvement which carried with it the inevitable result of rousing the Mulla Powindah to further efforts of hostility. These bore fruit in February 1912 in an open attack by a *lashkar* collected by the Mulla on the Political Agent in Sarwakai Fort. Fortunately the bulk of the tribe refused to rise, and the outbreak was checked by the movement of the Derajat Brigade to Tank and Murtaza. Mention may be made in this historical summary of the rising of the Mangals in Khost in March 1912 against the unpopular Afghan Governor, which brought a number of refugees into Kurram.

The outlook.

29. In general the last decade has been one of steady progress in the work of civilization on the frontier. Our relations with the tribes have improved; trade has advanced; free medical relief has been vastly extended; police administration has been reformed, and the desire of the people for education is being judiciously and sympathetically fostered. The inauguration of the system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must inevitably strengthen our hold over the people by the material advantages which will follow the laying of the rails. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which is nearing completion, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, which has now been completed, should bring ease and prosperity to numbers of peasant homes. On the reverse side of the shield there is the difficult question of the control of the arms traffic, which has poured thousands of weapons into trans-frontier territory. The Persian Gulf Blockade, however, has had a marked effect in reducing the supply of rifles and ammunition of European manufacture to the tribesmen, and still

more may be hoped for in this respect as the result of the Muscat agreement. A solution has still to be discovered for the old standing Mahsud problem, though the enlistment on a considerable scale of Mahsuds in the regular army has so far been a pronounced success. The outlaw trouble also, though quiescent for a time in consequence of the agreement between the Amir and the British Government, has not been permanently settled, as owing to the disturbed state of Khost outlaws have once more found their way back to this frontier district of Afghanistan in spite of the Amir's formal prohibition. But allowing for these shadows in the picture, the outlook is full of hope; and a good augury for the eventual pacification and civilization of the independent tribes and the continued prosperity and content of the people of the Province in the future is to be found in the administrative achievements of the past and the moral and material conditions obtaining on the frontier at present.

3. FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

Form of Administration.

30. The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Council. His staff consists of—

(1) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.

(2) Members of the Provincial Civil Service.

(3) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.

(4) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(5) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the first head above are :—

Administration ...	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General.	5
	Secretary.	
	Assistant Secretary.	
	Personal Assistant.	
	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary.	
	Resident in Waziristan ...	1
	Deputy Commissioners ... 5	11
	Political Agents ... 4	
	District Judges ... 2	
	Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Political Agents.	12
High Court and Divisional Judges.	One Judicial Commissioner.	3
	Two Divisional and Sessions Judges.	

4. CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

Preliminary.

31. Land tenures in the North-West Frontier Province are generally the same as in the Punjab, and it is only necessary to describe here those which possess peculiar local features.

General features of tenure of land.

32. The total area of the Province is 8,573,353 acres. Of this 2,775,769 acres, or 32 per cent., are cultivated and 5,797,584 acres, or 68 per cent., uncultivated. Again, the uncultivated area includes 375,111 acres, or 6 per cent., of Reserved or Protected Forests chiefly situated in the Peshawar and

Hazara districts. Government is owner of 538,601 acres, or 6 per cent., of the total area. In the Peshawar District the forests are managed by the State in the interests of the people, whose rights of user are recognised so far as they are consistent with forest preservation and reproduction. The income is therefore practically limited to the expenditure actually incurred on maintenance. In the Hazara District there are reserved forests and protected and unprotected waste lands. The whole of the reserved forest, with the exception of about 6,000 acres in the Agror Valley, is under the direct management of the Forest Department. Adjoining villages have grazing and grass-cutting rights in certain reserved forests, and the villagers are also entitled to seigniorage fees on timber felled for sale therein. As regards the Agror Reserved Forests, which are managed by the Deputy Commissioner, the neighbouring villagers have free rights to graze their cattle, to cut and gather dry wood for fuel, and to remove natural products. The protected waste lands are managed by the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the villagers. The residents are privileged to graze cattle, remove dry wood for fuel, cut grass and obtain timber therefrom for building purposes. The unprotected waste lands are also supervised by the Deputy Commissioner, but Government interference is restricted by certain rules. In addition to the forests Government is proprietor of several estates founded in waste lands or accruing to it by lapse or escheat. These are generally let out on lease on favourable terms to men with local influence or with claim to the consideration of Government. The rest of the land is held, as in the Punjab, by various agricultural tribes, among whom the Pathans, forming 38 per cent. of the total population,—*viz.* 48 per cent. in Peshawar, 66 per cent. in Kohat, 59 per cent. in Bannu, 30 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan and 9 per cent. in Hazara,—are the most important.

Division of land among Pathans.

33. When a tract of land was occupied by an invading tribe its partition quickly took place. The lot of each main sub-division of a tribe was sometimes called a *tappa* and described as its *daftar*, individual proprietors being known as *daftaris*. Where circumstances required it, the lot was divided into *vands* according to the nature of the soil, facilities for irrigation, &c., and the number of *bakhras* or shares which was to be the basis of division was calculated, one being often allotted to each man, woman and child. Each share properly included an allotment from each *vand*, or at least from each kind of land. But the whole or the main portion of the property of a sub-section (*khel*) of a tribe usually consisted of a single block of land, in the middle of which a village was built. The block was divided into *vands* so that all might share alike. The result of this system of division was to make the fields narrower and narrower until they came to resemble the definition of a line, length without breadth. This fact with the introduction of well and canal irrigation eventually forced the people to abandon the old system of distribution, and in some villages in the Peshawar District they consented at the Settlement of 1895-96 to have their separate lands thrown into a common block, and re-divided according to the ancestral shares or to actual possession. This re-division is locally known as *tolna*, a Pashto word meaning to collect or amalgamate. The main features of this division still exist in the Province, though owing to the cause above referred to, as well as to the introduction of strangers into the proprietary body by transfer, marriage, &c., possession has become more and more at variance with the original shares which are slowly, but surely, disappearing.

Vesh.

34. In order to secure some continuance of the original equality of condition, it was customary to make a *vesh* or redistribution of the land at intervals, if a majority of the community so desired. It is said that in Peshawar the custom originally extended to an exchange of *tappas*, but in this form it has long been dead. Inside the *tappa* it lasted, however, down to a recent period, involving the transfer of whole villages, including the habitation and not merely the exchange inside villages of the *kandis* or subdivisions or of individual holdings. *Vesh* is destined to disappear, but it was still enforced in one form or another in some Pathan tracts when they were first regularly settled. In carrying it out the recognised shares were in some places those adopted in the original partition; in others every male, old

or young, got an equal portion. In Marwat a fresh calculation of shares took place, one being allotted to each man, woman and child. This was known as *khula*, or mouth *vesh*. The *vesh* tenure survived longer in Marwat than elsewhere owing to the fact that any real improvement of the sandy land was impossible, and the more careful agriculturist was therefore less opposed to an exchange of land than would be the case in an irrigated tract. This tenure still obtains in four villages, and redistribution has been carried out during the progress of the recent Settlement. This *vesh* system prevailed to a greater or less extent in all the Pathan tracts in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, though among the Wazirs as a tribe no type of *vesh* tenure seems ever to have been the custom.

With the settlement of the country and the consequent increase in the value of land the people began to realize more and more the advantages of fixity of tenure, and as a result of this the system of periodical redistribution has gradually become extinct. The causes of this change are given in the Revised Settlement Report of the Peshawar District as below :—

"In British territory, however, it has gradually fallen into desuetude, partly because it is opposed to the spirit of our revenue procedure, and partly because though admirably adapted to a primitive state of society, in which the main consideration was the maintenance of the fighting strength of a clan at its highest point, and in which agricultural improvement was unthought of, it became impossible under a settled rule, which by enabling men to enjoy the fruits of their toil encouraged them to improve their holdings by irrigation works, and so upset the natural equality due to soil and climate."

In British territory the signs of this system are now only to be found in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District. The tribal shares are still generally recognised, but they are seldom referred to except in connection with the division of irrigation. In some portions of Independent territory, however, it still retains its hold; for instance a periodical redistribution or *vesh* of the areas, and even of the houses held by each clan, over the existing adult males still prevails in Buner and amongst the Isazai clans. An interesting description of the tenures in Dir, Swat, Bajaur and Utman Khel is to be found in paragraph 163 of Douie's Settlement Manual. The system of periodical redistribution of lands in these countries is (except in Sam Ranizai) universal. This redistribution, called in some localities *khasanne*, in others *vesh*, extends to the exchange of whole *tappas* as well as to the redistribution of the general shares of *daftaris*. The system of fresh calculation of shares at time of *vesh*, called *khula vesh*, is not followed in Dir, Swat or Bajaur. There are no signs of any breaking up in these tracts of the original division of shares in lands whether irrigated or unirrigated. Owing to the pernicious system of redistribution little or no improvement has occurred in the condition of the lands. Lands which might without difficulty be irrigated by new water channels remain unirrigated, for a Pathan will not work for the benefit of his successor. Naturally, perhaps, he will not make water channels, plant trees or orchards, or reclaim waste land for some one else to enjoy at the next *vesh*.

Analysis of tenures.

35. The total number of estates is at present 3,111 as against 2,829 in 1901-02. The increase is due (1) to the formation of new estates in large areas of land formerly lying waste; (2) to the re-measurement of outlying hamlets as separate estates in the Settlements which have been carried out during the last decade; and (3) to the Kurram and Tochi Agencies having been brought under regular Settlement. The number of zamindari estates, that is of estates held by a single proprietor or by a number of proprietors in undivided interest, has again gone down from 363 to 298, and the decrease is doubtless due to the operation of the law of inheritance. The pattidari and *bhayachara* villages have on the other hand increased from 2,466 to 2,790. Separate details for these forms of tenure are not available, but there can be no doubt that the *bhayachara* tenure has increased at the expense of the pattidari. At first the division of land as well as of land revenue inside the villages was generally according to ancestral shares, and the pattidari was the most prevalent form of tenure. Alienations to outsiders destroy the pattidari character of a village, and such tenure is now rare. Moreover, now-a-day settlements are generally with individual owners, and the system of revenue payment by ancestral shares is almost extinct.

36. The statement below gives the more important statistics regarding village tenures:— Statistics of tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Description of villages according to revenue paid by them.	Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.	1. Zamindari ...	2	2	459	14,976	7,488	6,298
	2. Pattidari and *bhayachara* ...	58	58	47,355	629,803	10,859	6,304
Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	1. Zamindari ...	174	174	3,403	268,362	1,542	438
	2. Pattidari and *bhayachara* ...	2,371	2,369	449,673	6,913,910	2 916	879
Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	1. Zamindari ...	122	122	1,029	94.573	775	42
	2. Pattidari and *bhayachara* ...	354	353	16,706	379,181	1,071	84
	Leases from Government without right of ownership ...	23	23	207	58,964	2,564	251
Villages not assessed in Kohat.	*Bhayachara* ...	7	7	829	12,447	1,778	...

37. An estate sometimes embraces merely a single village and sometimes a central village as well as scattered hamlets generally lying on the outskirts of a *tappa*. A Pathan village does not consist wholly of proprietors. There are as a general rule dependent cultivators known as *fakirs*, and also village servants and artizans. Both classes hold land free of charge or on favourable terms in return for service in peace and war. Hamlets (*bandas*) which were established on the outskirts of *tappas* are occupied largely by *malatars* (loin-girders) or *hamsayas*, who obtained land on condition of repelling raids on the territory of the tribe under whose protection they existed and of assisting in making counter raids, but were free from any obligations to render the ordinary village service exacted from *fakirs*, menials and artizans. These picturesque relics of a disturbed state of society are, however, gradually disappearing under settled and orderly rule, and the old semi-feudal relations are becoming more and more merged in the strictly legal one of landlord and tenant. Constitution of estates.

38. The persons entitled to enjoy the produce of land are:— Classes of persons entitled to enjoy the produce of land.

(1) Owners, including hereditary full proprietors or *daftaris*, and *malik qabzas* or proprietors by right of possession.

(2) Tenants, *i.e.* tenants with rights of occupancy or tenants-at-will.

The rights and liabilities of these persons *inter se* or in relation to other persons possess in some cases elements of local peculiarity. The proprietary right is sometimes divided into "superior" and "inferior." In such cases the superior proprietor takes a share in cash or in kind, and as a rule he has nothing to do with the cultivation. The inferior proprietor is often the actual cultivator, but he may have tenants under him. Or it may be the tenancy rights that are divided, the proprietor taking one share and the occupancy tenant another, the actual cultivation being done by a tenant-at-will under the occupancy tenant. In most cases the *malik qabza*, inferior proprietor and occupancy tenant, all derive their rights in the same way, that is to say from some customary service or in more modern times by purchase, and they are only different phases of the same status.

39. A hereditary full proprietor who cultivates his land himself is entitled to the full produce of the land in his possession, as well as his share in the common land subject only to the Government demand. The *qabza malik's* right is limited by possession, and thus he gets no share in the common land. As regards alienations, both enjoy unrestricted power, subject only to the right of pre-emption vesting in the co-sharers, relations and other proprietors of the Proprietors.

kandi or village, and, except in the case of a widow whose tenure is only for life or till re-marriage, no necessity for alienation need ordinarily be established. A proprietor has in most cases power to make by will an unequal distribution among his heirs, but, except in rare cases, he cannot disinherit any heir. The reason why there are no established restrictions on transfers is to be found in the *vesh* custom described in paragraph 34. A periodical redistribution of land *per capita* naturally made the power of bequest a matter of little importance.

Alienations.

40. The Punjab Alienation of Land Act XIII of 1900 as modified by the North-West Frontier Province Regulation I of 1904 was extended to the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts in 1904. The working of the Act has on the whole been satisfactory in these districts, and with wider experience of its effects its popularity is increasing among the classes for whose benefit it was intended. And in spite of any effect of the enactment in restricting the market for land both the sale price of land and the amount of mortgage money realizable per acre have shown a tendency to rise. In Peshawar and Kohat, which are purely Pathan districts, only Sections 4, 10 and 16 of the Act have been applied. The agricultural tribes have been notified, and the restrictions on mortgages by way of conditional sale and on the sale of land in execution of a decree or order of a Civil or Revenue Court have been introduced. Here the feeling of personal and individual ownership of land and of complete freedom of transfer is peculiarly strong, and local opinion is on the whole adverse to any further interference with liberty of transfer.

Superior and inferior proprietors.

41. Where superior and inferior proprietors co-exist, the settlement has been made only with the latter, as the former have generally no concern with the land beyond a title to receive a small share of the produce or a cash percentage calculated on the land revenue. The area subject to this dual ownership is inconsiderable in the Peshawar, Bannu or Hazara districts. In the Kohat District the Khan of Teri has since Moghal rule enjoyed a semi-independent position, paying tribute to the ruler for the time being and realizing the State share, together with many feudal dues and services, from his tribesmen. Prior to annexation the tract was leased to the Khan for an annual payment of Rs. 40,000 in cash, besides 10 horses and 20 camels. Since annexation his status has been gradually altered by the Settlements of 1885—1895, and it is now that of a superior owner entitled only to collect a fixed revenue in cash and certain other dues sanctioned by Government, *viz. tirni* or grazing fees, *buha*, a house tax on non-agriculturists, and *kulhari*, a tax on wood-cutting in certain localities. In the Dera Ismail Khan District the inferior proprietors generally represent the settlers on the waste (*butimars*), who had generally to pay *jhuri* or entrance fee before Settlement, or the embankers of land dependent on hill torrents and known as *lathbands*. The rights so acquired were recognized at the Regular Settlement as heritable and transferable, subject to the payment of an annual malikana.

Tenants.

42. The status of tenants in the North-West Frontier Province is governed by the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887 and the Hazara Tenancy Regulation of 1887 in Hazara. Under the Act and Regulation referred to tenants are divided into occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will; the former are again subdivided according to the manner in which the right of occupancy has been acquired. This right is hereditary on the conditions and circumstances mentioned in Section 5, Act XVI of 1887, and Regulation 55 of 1873 as modified by Regulation 13 of 1887. The rights of occupancy under Section 5 are transferable under Section 53 of Act XVI of 1887 subject to the landlord's claim to pre-emption at a market value fixed by a Revenue Officer on his application. If an occupancy tenant under Section 5 transfers his tenancy without issuing notice to the landlord through a Revenue Officer, the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant. Under Section 63, Act XVI of 1887, occupancy tenants are entitled to make improvements in their tenancies. Tenants-at-will are liable to ejectment at the end of an agricultural year in pursuance of a notice of ejectment issued by a Revenue Officer on the application of the landlord and on payment of compensation for improvements assessed by the Revenue Officer. In some parts of the Province the right of cultivation is sometimes mortgaged to a tenant-at-will, and in such cases he cannot be ejected until the mortgage debt is paid.

Hazara Tenancy Regulation.

43. In Hazara the local modifications of the general law principally relate to the conditions necessary for the acquisition of a right of occupancy. A tenant who occupied land before the Summary Settlement of 1847, and has continuously occupied it since that year, acquires a right of occupancy. Again, in order to establish a right of occupancy on the ground of having occupied the land for more than two generations without payment of any rent beyond land revenue and cesses, a tenant must prove occupation previous to the 10th April 1873, the date on which the former Tenancy Regulation came into force, and not, as elsewhere, previous to the date on which the present Punjab Tenancy Act came into operation. In the same way, in the case of a tenant claiming a right of occupancy on the ground of being one of the original settlers, it is necessary to prove occupation on the 10th April 1873, and a continuous occupation thereafter, instead of an occupation on 21st October 1868, the date on which the former Punjab Tenancy Act came into force, and thereafter.

Cultivating occupancy.

44. According to the latest statistics the proportion held by owners is 46 per cent. and by tenants 54 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Out of the land cultivated by tenants paying rent, 23 per cent. is held by occupancy tenants and 77 by tenants-at-will. The table below shows the latest available statistics regarding cultivating occupancy and rents:—

Details.			Total	
			Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
Total cultivated area			878,547	2,711,134
Area cultivated by owners			371,580	1,251,860
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent			44,413	56,945
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	53,501	129,696
		Paying other cash rents	14,941	23,231
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	38,934	165,503
	Without right of occupancy	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	34,110	77,366
		Paying other cash rents	23,087	56,353
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	297,981	950,180
		Total	462,554	1,402,329

Rents.

45. The following statistics show the rents paid by tenants-at-will, who hold 44 per cent. of the total cultivated area. It will be observed that the area paying rent in cash is only one-eighth of the whole:—

Details.			Area in acres.	
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will. Rents in kind.	(1)	Zabti rents	11	534
	(2)	Half produce or more	269,252	228,738
	(3)	Two-fifths or less than half	20,574	84,923
	(4)	One-third or less than two-fifths	20,774	143,004
	(5)	Less than one-third	30,112	248,834
	(6)	By fixed amount of produce	3,059	2,398
	(7)	Total area under rents in kind	343,782	708,431
Cash rents.	(8)	Total paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	76,437	
	(9)	Total paying other cash rents	40,327	30,072
	(10)	Total cash rents paid on area entered in (9)	522,654	

5. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

Surveys.

46. The survey of estates as a part of Settlement operations is carried out, as in the Punjab, on the square system, where the nature of the country permits, *i.e.* in all districts except Hazara and part of Kohat, where during recent Settlements the survey was made on the triangular system by means of the plane table. At the first Regular Settlements made between 1870 and 1880 the latter system was adopted everywhere, but owing to the difficulty of ensuring accuracy under it the survey was neither good enough for purposes of revenue administration nor for those of the Imperial Survey Department. A re-survey of most of the area was found necessary in Peshawar, where a revised Settlement of the district was made in 1896. The same necessity was experienced in the re-Settlement within the last decade of the Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts and the Kurram and Tochi Agencies. Re-measurements will probably not be required at future Settlements, as the survey on the square system has ensured a degree of accuracy sufficient for all practical requirements. The Settlement operations will now involve a mere revision of the existing maps with reference to alterations in the boundaries and shapes of the fields. At the revised Settlement of Peshawar a peculiar feature of re-measurements on the square system was the adoption of a common base line for the whole district, but the results were not wholly satisfactory.

Settlements.

47. The principles, standard and methods of assessment hitherto observed in this Province are fully detailed in the Punjab Settlement Manual by Mr. J. M. Douie. During the last 10 years 4 out of the 5 regular districts and the Kurram and Tochi Agencies were re-settled. The enhancements over the previous assessments were held to be excessive in Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Kurram, and considerable sums were remitted in these tracts under the orders of the Government of India. In the case of Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan the enhancements work out at between 44 and 31 per cent. In the case of Kurram the percentage of increase over the former assessment stands at 127 per cent., but the former Settlement was merely a summary one. In the Tochi Government are entitled, in pursuance of the written undertaking given by the Dauris at the time of occupation of the Valley in 1895, to realize $\frac{1}{10}$th of the gross produce. A lump sum of Rs. 8,000 in cash was formerly taken in commutation of the Government share. The item was roughly assessed as a house-tax. The present assessment of the Valley amounts to Rs. 36,000.

The Government of India have recently proposed to Local Governments the advisability of placing limits on the enhancements which shall be made at revisions of assessments of land revenue in India. So far as this Province is concerned, it has been recommended that limits of 25 per cent. in the case of districts with a 20 years' Settlement and of 33 per cent. where the Settlement shall have a currency of 30 years shall be fixed.

The bulk of the land revenue in Dera Ismail Khan is fluctuating owing to the precariousness of the cultivation. Each harvest the assessment is determined by rates varying according to crops or classes of soil, or both. This system is best suited to the local conditions, and it has been readily accepted by the people. The Government demand is fixed elsewhere.

The term of the present Settlement of the Peshawar District expires in 1915-16. An extension of 10 years has been recommended to the Government of India for sanction.

6. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Civil Divisions.

48. There are five districts in the North-West Frontier Province, each under a Deputy Commissioner. The revenue administration of all five districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions divisions, each presided over by a Divisional and Sessions Judge. The Judicial Commissioner is the

controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and his Court is the highest criminal and appellate tribunal in this Province. The Judicial divisions and districts are as follows :—

Civil and Sessions Divisions.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Peshawar	Peshawar	2,605	865,099
	Hazara	2,984	603,028
Derajat	Kohat	2,695	222,690
	Bannu	1,674	250,086
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3,360	256,120

7. DETAILS OF THE CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

49. The table below shows the numbers, according to the last census, of all tribes and castes which were returned as more than 5,000 souls :— Tribes and Castes.

1	2	3
Caste or Tribe.	Enumerated* population (1911).	Proportion per *mille* of total enumerated population (1911).
Arora	69,215	31·3
Awan	276,511	125
Baghban	20,471	9·2
Baluch	26,513	11·9
Brahman	13,208	5·9
Chuhra	5,793	2·6
Dhobi	14,877	6·7
Dhund	30,464	13·7
Gakkhar	6,807	3
Gujar	113,871	51·5
Gurkha	6,343	2·8
Jat	86,097	38·9
Jolaha	37,390	16·9
Karal	22,106	10
Kashmiri	28,631	12·9
Khatri	35,720	16·1
Kumhar	22,664	10·2
Lohar	28,589	12·9
Maliar	19,950	9
Mirasi	11,790	5·3
Mochi	23,209	10·4
Moghul	14,865	6·7
Musalli	13,254	5·9
Nai	24,777	11·2
Paracha	12,330	5·5
Pathan	845,183	382·3
Qassab	8,721	3·9
Qureshi	20,939	9·4
Rajput	15,263	6·9
Saiad	75,115	33·9
Sarara	8,507	3·8
Shekh	17,892	8
Sonar	9,714	4·3
Swathi	38,329	17·3
Tanaoli	63,985	28·9
Tarkhan	42,618	19·2
Teli	6,932	3·1

* *i. e.* population of districts and of British posts in Agencies and tribal areas.

Of these, both numerically and in social position, the Pathans very definitely hold the first place. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts of the Province; in the tribal area which adjoins it

on the west they are the ruling race. Other land-holding tribes are the Awans, Baluchis, Dhunds, Gakkhars, Gujars, Jats, Karals, Moghuls, Qureshis, Rajputs, Saiads, Sararas, Shekhs, Swathis and Tanaolis; these are to be found in large numbers only in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. The remaining groups, with the exception of the Gurkhas, who have only appeared here since the location of Gurkha battalions in Abbottabad and in the Malakand Agency, occupied, prior to the advent of British rule, a position of subservience from which they have not yet entirely succeeded in emerging. The Aroras and the Khatris, some of whom have amassed considerable wealth, can now hold their own in the towns and cantonments. In rural areas, whatever equality they may enjoy with them in the sight of the law, they are careful to treat the land-holders of their village with considerable respect, a respect, however, which is not incompatible with a readiness to fleece them mercilessly when the latter are in want of a loan. The extension of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act to the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and of the Punjab Pre-emption Act to all the districts of this Province, has made it virtually impossible throughout the Province for non-agriculturists to obtain possession of land, and has done much to strengthen the ascendancy of those tribes whose traditional occupation is agriculture. The position of the menial and professional groups, from the Lohar and Tarkhan to the Musalli and Jolaha, is one of very definite dependence. They are the *hamsayas* of the land-holders, and if they do not still occupy their homes on sufferance, they continue to render those services which in the past their superiors were able to exact from them.

Pathans.

50. The figures for Pathans exclude those for Swathis and Mishwanis, which have by some been regarded as forming Pathan divisions, but they include a small number of Afghans, Tajiks and Hazaras, all of which, properly speaking, represent stocks distinct from the Pathan. Occupational groups, such as the Shabi Khel, have also been excluded. How far the numbers given are swollen by affiliated clans of Hindki or Saiad origin it is impossible to say. The Bannuchis, for instance, are admittedly mongrels, but cannot be omitted from any list of the main Pathan tribes.

The largest number of Pathans is to be found in the Peshawar District, where they amount to 414,100 souls, or 48 per cent. of the whole. In Kohat and Bannu they number 147,083 and 147,997 persons respectively. Relatively, however, they are far more numerous than in Peshawar, making up as they do as much as 66 per cent. of the population in Kohat and 59 per cent. in Bannu. In Hazara only 9 per cent. of the population are Pathans, while in Dera Ismail Khan the percentage is 29.

Of the various tribes tabulated separately at the recent census by far the largest numbers were returned by the Khattaks (148,552) and Yusafzais (130,026). The former, though numerous in Peshawar, are mainly found in the Kohat District. The Yusafzais are almost entirely confined to Peshawar, though from Hazara were returned 14,771 entries which were attributed in tabulation to the great Yusafzai tribe. The Marwats (77,018), as their name indicates, are found in small numbers only outside the Marwat Tahsil of Bannu. The Mohmands (69,506) are virtually confined to Peshawar. Other tribes found to be numerous are the Afridis (25,161), the Bangash (25,877), the Bannuchi (34,605), the Gadun (27,546), the Ghilzai (30,611), the Muhammadzai (30,230), and the Wazirs (34,274). The Afridis, most common in Peshawar, are also found in considerable numbers in Kohat; while the Bangash are seldom to be met with beyond the limits of the Kohat District. The Bannuchis, as might be expected from the name, were enumerated in considerable numbers in Bannu only. The bulk of the Gaduns are residents of Hazara, though 3,406 were also enumerated in Peshawar. The Ghilzais, most of whom are Powindahs, are naturally most numerous in Dera Ismail Khan; the Muhammadzais are nearly all to be found in Peshawar, and the Wazirs, who are comparatively recent settlers from the west, in Bannu.

Of other tribes, the figures for which were separately tabulated, the numbers in no case amounted to as much as 20,000 souls; and 103,509 persons appear under the comprehensive heading of "Other Pathans," the entries in the schedules being such that they could not be attributed with confidence to any one of the main tribes.

The non-Pathan Races.

Muhammadans.

51. Of Muhammadan tribes, other than Pathans, the most numerous are the Awans, the Gujars, the Jats, the Saiads and the Tanaolis. Though the Awans lay claim to Arab descent, these tribes, together with the bulk of the other inhabitants of the Province, can be distinguished from the Pathans as being tribes of Indian origin, while the Pathans proper are not. The Awans amount in all to 276,511 souls. Some of them are proprietors of land, but more commonly they are tenants or agricultural labourers, while many persons engaged in menial occupations profess to belong to the tribe. They are most numerous in Peshawar (137,570 persons), but there is no district in which they are not represented in considerable numbers; and in Hazara they are as many as 102,913 souls. The Gujars (113,871 persons), who are said to be "without doubt the Muhammadanised descendants of the ancient Hindu Gujar population of the country," are not to be found, except in trifling numbers, outside of the two northern districts of the Province, and no less than 95,034 of them reside in Hazara. Their occupation is that of the herdsman and grazier; in rare cases only are they owners of land, and 25,668 of them were recorded at the recent census as using their tribal dialect, Gujari. They are probably the most ignorant and backward of the tribal units represented in the Province. The word Jat (86,097 persons, of whom 78,070 are Muhammadans, the bulk of the remainder being Sikhs) is one used in the loosest possible way in the south of the Province, any agriculturist who is not either a Pathan or a Baluch being comprehended in it. The Muhammadan Jats are practically confined to Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, principally the latter, where they amount to 65,796 souls. There are in the Province 75,115 Saiads, found mainly in the north, Peshawar possessing 24,818 and Hazara 25,296 persons of this tribe. In Hazara they are mainly agriculturists, while in Peshawar they enjoy a more definite share of the respect earned by their religious character. The Tanaolis (63,885 persons) are almost entirely confined to Hazara, where the bulk of them are to be found in the area from which they take their name, *viz.* the cis-Indus possessions of the Nawab of Amb. As many as 4,035, however, were also enumerated at the recent census in the neighbouring district of Peshawar.

Awans. **Gujars.** **Jats.** **Saiads.** **Tanaolis.**

Hindus.

52. The Hindus of the Province are numerically very unimportant, amounting as they do only to something over 5 per cent. of the total population. It is interesting to notice that, relatively to the others, the Hindu element has decreased in the last decade, a result which appears to be partly due to the separation of the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab, and partly to specific legislative enactments (the Alienation of Land and the Pre-emption Acts), which have rendered it virtually impossible for Hindus to acquire ownership of land. They possess, however, more importance than their actual numbers warrant. Of education they may almost be said to hold a monopoly (though the proportion of literate persons is higher among the Sikhs), and, owing to the fact that they are nearly all either traders or in Government employ, literacy is more common among them than among the same community in any other Province or State of India. They also possess a considerable proportion of the wealth of the Province, other than that which is represented by land, and it is to the Hindu money-lender that the agriculturist generally is compelled to have recourse when he is in want of a loan. Prior to the appearance of the Sikhs in the districts now contained in the North-West Frontier Province, the position of the Hindus among an intolerant Muhammadan population was depressed in the extreme. Sir Herbert Edwardes relates how at his first visit to Bannu the Hindus went to their Muhammadan overlords for permission to marry as regularly as an English gentleman for a license to Doctor's Commons; and to the present day, though their political subjection is now a thing of the past, the influences upon them of their Muhammadan environment are clear-

apparent. Such peculiarly Hindu customs as child-marriage and caste restrictions on social intercourse between different groups are hardly to be found among the Hindus of the Province.

Aroras and Khatris.

53. The only Hindu castes represented in considerable numbers in the Province are the Aroras and the Khatris, Hindu Aroras amounting to 55,713, and Hindu Khatris to 30,033, souls. Both groups are engaged mainly in trade, though a certain number are to be found in service as clerks, &c. The Aroras reside principally in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, in which two districts they number 35,674 persons. But in the north their place as the chief Hindu trading group is taken by the Khatris, who comprehend 12,262 persons in Hazara and 12,372 in Peshawar. Both groups may be regarded as native to the Province, for they have been in most cases so long domiciled in it as to have retained only a vague memory of their places of origin. Other groups which may similarly be regarded as natives are the Brahmans (9,740) and the Bhatias (3,786). The Bhatias, who are also traders, are hardly to be found except in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan; while the Brahmans, whose occupations are for the most part purely secular, are more numerous in Hazara than elsewhere (3,354 persons). In Peshawar they are nearly as numerous (3,215); while no other district contains as many as 1,000 persons of this caste, except Dera Ismail Khan, which has, relatively, the largest Hindu population of the districts of the Province, and where Brahmans amount to 1,613 persons. Other Hindu groups, which are represented in small numbers only, consist almost entirely of immigrants.

Bhatias.

Brahmans.

Sikhs.

Sikhs.

54. The enumerated population of the Province only includes 31,459 Sikhs. In view of the overwhelming preponderance of the Muhammadan element, it is not surprising that the line of cleavage between Hindus and Sikhs is not clearly drawn. Inter-marriage between the two communities appears to be by no means rare, and it is common to find one and the same family containing both Hindu and Sikh members. The Sikhs are relatively most numerous in Peshawar, where, however, they only amount to 1·9 per cent. of the total population. Of Sikh groups the most numerously represented are the Aroras (13,502), the Jats (6,683), the Khatris (5,687), and the Brahmans (3,468). The Sikh Brahmans, Aroras and Khatris are hardly to be distinguished from members of the same castes among the local Hindus; the Sikh Jats are almost without exception purely temporary immigrants who form part of the garrison of the Province.

Language.

55. The predominant language of the North-West Frontier Province is Pashto, which, like Balochi, is an Iranian tongue, though it appears to possess many Indian (Punjabi) words. It has two main dialects, the northern, hard or Pakhtu, and the southern, soft or Pashto. The dividing line of the two dialects runs westward from Thal through the Kohat District almost to the Indus, but it then turns northward, as the speech of the Akhora Khattaks belongs to the southern or Pashto dialect. Thus the Pakhtu is spoken in Bajaur, Swat and Buner, and by the Yusafzais, Bangash, Orakzais, Afridis and Mohmands, while the Khattaks, Wazirs, Marwats, and various minor tribes in the south speak Pashto. It has been asserted that this division of the language corresponds roughly with the tribal systems of the Pathans, those who speak the hard or northern Pakhtu having a tendency to an aristocratic form of government, while the Pashto-speaking branch is intensely democratic in organization.

The classical dialect of the Pakhtu is that of the Yusafzais, in which the earliest works in the language were composed. It is the purest and clearest form of Pashto, and that of the Utman Khel differs but little from it. The Bajaur people also speak a pure form of the language, but have a marked accent of their own. The Afridi Pashto is characterised by a peculiarly broad accent.

The Orakzais speak even broader Pashto than the Afridis and talk more rapidly, their speech being less guttural. The differences, moreover, are not confined to the pronunciation, but extend to the vocabulary.

The Wazirs have several dialects which are probably less removed from the speech of the original Pathans than the now standard dialect of Peshawar.

Number of Pashto speakers.

56. Speakers of Pashto (with Ormuri, which was returned at the census by 10 persons in Dera Ismail Khan) amount to 1,229,599 persons, or 56 per cent. of the population of the districts of the Province. Though the national language of the Pathans, it was returned at the census by 384,416 members of other tribes, some of whom, such as the Swathis of Hazara, actually use it in their homes, while in the case of others, many of whom are bilingual, there is a natural tendency to show themselves as speaking the language of the dominant race. The degree to which Pashto is common varies largely in different districts. In Peshawar the speakers of this language amount to 82 per cent. of the total population, in Kohat to 87, and in Bannu to 88 per cent. In Dera Ismail Khan, on the other hand, only 28 per cent. of the inhabitants are Pashto speakers, and in Hazara they only amount to 5 out of every hundred.

Lahuda or Western Punjabi.

57. In the last two districts the common language of the people is the tongue known to philologists as Lahuda or Western Punjabi. It is rather a group of connected dialects than a language with a definite standard, and has been described locally by many names, Derawal, Jathi, Multani, Hindki, and, in the districts where Pathans predominate, Hindko. The people themselves commonly returned it at the census as Punjabi, thus giving rise to some embarrassment, for there are a certain number of speakers of the true Punjabi (immigrants) contained in the Province, though the bulk of those making this return speak a language quite distinct from Punjabi. Both Punjabi and Lahuda are members of the Indian (Sanscritic) branch of the Indo-European Linguistic family, but while the latter is classed by Dr. Grierson as one of the Western group of the Indian branch, the former is attributed to a distinct North-Western group. Lahuda, with Punjabi, is spoken by 42 per cent. of the population of the Province (British territory). But there are great local variations. In Hazara as many as 90 per cent. of the inhabitants speak one or other of these two tongues (mainly Lahuda), and in Dera Ismail Khan the figure is as high as 71 per cent. In Peshawar, on the other hand, it is only 16, and in Kohat and Bannu only 12, per cent. At the census Punjabi was returned by 848,264, and Hindko and its dialects (Lahuda) by only 72,979, persons, but it is estimated that only 25,046 (immigrants) are speakers of the true Punjabi, and that the balance (886,197 persons) should be attributed to Lahuda. The language therefore possesses, in the Province as a whole, little less importance than Pashto itself.

Other languages—Gujari.

58. Other languages are but meagrely represented. Gujari, a dialect of Western Hindi, which appears to have considerable affinities with Rajasthani, is the tribal dialect of the Gujars of the Mansehra Tahsil of Hazara, and was returned at the last census by 25,668 persons.

Hindustani.

Hindustani is used by 17,455 persons, of whom the greater number (11,224) are naturally found in Peshawar. Persian is represented by 3,811 speakers, nearly all in Peshawar, in which district immigrants from Kabul, where it is the language of the polite, are more numerous than elsewhere.

Naipali.

Naipali is spoken by 5,179 souls, Gurkha sepoys and their families, stationed in Abbottabad and the Malakand Agency,

English.

and English and other European languages are represented by 5,888 more. The only district containing any considerable number of English speakers is Peshawar, where alone British regiments are stationed. The languages mentioned in this paragraph, along with others returned in small numbers at the census, have, with the exception of Gujari, little interest here. Leaving Gujari on one side, all are spoken by immigrants only. Gujari, from its being a dialect native to the Province, possesses more importance, and to philologists it is also not without interest. It is a curious and noteworthy fact that we find in the hills of the Hazara District, as in the neighbouring State of Kashmir, a dialect of a language (Rajasthani) spoken so many hundred miles to their south-east. It may be inferred, however, from the results of recent censuses that the use of the language is dying out.

TRANS-BORDER TRIBES.

Trans-border tribes.

59. With the exception of British posts in Agencies and tribal areas, the operations of the recent census comprehended only the British districts included in the Province, and in order to give a complete idea of the population of the Province, a rough account is here given of the various tribes lying between the administrative border and the Durand Line, showing their traditional connection with one another, and an estimate of their numbers is also presented. The total number of persons enumerated in trans-frontier posts at the last census was 13,538, and these, along with the estimated population of the rest of the area, give a figure of 1,622,094 inhabitants for this portion of the Province.

Kohistan.

60. Starting then from the north-east, between the northern border of Hazara and the Indus lies the mountainous tract of Kohistan, which also extends, across the Indus, to the area known as the Swat Kohistan. The Kohistanis claim to be of Arab origin, but the claim has no foundation on fact, and is due to a not uncommon desire on the part of peoples lately converted to Islam to connect themselves with their new Biblical history. There is little doubt that the Kohistanis are, like the Kafirs of Kafiristan, the remnants of old races driven by Muhammadan invasions from the valleys and plains into the higher mountains. The majority of the Kohistanis have been converted to Islam within the last 200 years. According to the latest estimate they are believed to number roughly some 42,000 souls.

Chitral.

61. To the north again lies Chitral, inhabited by tribes who are divided into the social classes known as Adamzada, Arbabzada and Faqir Miskin. The ruling family, who claim descent from Timour, appear to have come from Badakhshan, and, together with most of the Adamzada, to be of Tajik origin. The Faqir Miskin, of whom the Kho are the largest tribe, may be regarded for the most part as the aboriginal inhabitants, and are perhaps related to the Kalash Kafirs. But many recent immigrants from Shignan and Wakhan are included in the class, and their origin is further obscured by an admixture of Mongolian blood attributed to Chinese invaders. The most recent estimate gives the population of Chitral at about 48,000.

Swathis of the Hazara border.

62. Returning to the Hazara border, south-west of the Kohistanis, there are large settlements of Swathis in Tikari, Deshi, Nandihar and Allahi, which extend, in the tract known as Takot, to the left bank of the Indus. The Swathis are probably of Indian origin, and were old inhabitants of Swat driven out at the time of the Pathan conquest. The estimates of their numbers have varied considerably in different years, and are now put at as high a figure as 110,000 souls.

Pathans.

63. At the Black Mountain we first come in contact with the Pathans. It is not necessary to do more than mention the tradition current among them that they are the Bani Israil, descended from Kais, or Abdur Rashid, named, at his conversion to Islam, Pathan (strong, or, according to another interpretation, the rudder), who was 37th in lineal descent from King Talut (Saul). The question as to whether the Pathans are actually of Semitic origin has long formed a fruitful subject of discussion, but no definite conclusion has been arrived at. From the sons and grandsons of Kais, according to the tribal genealogies, are descended the five main divisions of Pathans, the Karlanri, Kashi, Ghoria Khel, Tarklanri and Tarin. Tribal genealogies are, however, of doubtful value, and it will be best to arrange the tribes according to their grouping for purposes of political control.

Tribes of the Hazara border.

64. Mention has already been made of the Swathis of the Hazara border Other groups under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara are the Isazai clans, the Chagharzai and the Utmanzai. The Isazai, who. comprise the Akazai, Hassanzai and the Madda Khel, residing on the western slopes of the Black Mountain, are Yusafzai, and are estimated to number 37,500 souls. Yusafzai (*i. e.* members of the Kashi branch of the Pathan nation) are also the Chagharzai (46,500). The trans-Indus Utmanzai, living near Torbela, are a small group comprising some 2,900 persons.

65. The population of Chitral has already been dealt with. Other groups comprised in the Malakand Agency are the Dirwals, or the inhabitants of the Khanate of Dir, the inhabitants of Swat, of Bajaur, and the Utman Khel. The population of the Agency is large, and was estimated, for the purpose of the recent census, as amounting to 576,433 persons. According to the latest figures available, the population of Dir is nearly 250,000 souls, divided into different groups, the majority of which are Pathan (Yusafzai). The dwellers in the Panjkora Kohistan (30,500) appear, however, to be members of an aboriginal tribe, and the Tarkanris number something under 50,000. Swat is believed to contain a population of rather over 70,000 persons, belonging mainly to the Ranizai and Baizai sections of the Yusafzai. The Bajauris, who are almost exclusively Tarkalanri Pathans, belonging to the Salarzai and other Mamund sections, are now credited with some 130,000 persons; and the Utman Khel, who appear to be Karlarni Pathans, with some 150,000 more.

Tribes of the Malakand Agency—

Dir.

Swat.

Bajaur.

Utman Khel.

66. Other sections (the Laman and Ambahar) of the Utman Khel form tribes under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and are believed to number 13,000. More numerous are the people of Buner and their neighbours, the Firozai Chagharzai, the Chamlawals, the Amazai, the Kundu Khel and the Gaduns, who number some 120,000. The majority appear to be Yusafzai Pathans, though the Gaduns are certainly not Yusafzai, and probably not Pathans at all. They are also represented in considerable numbers in the Hazara District, where the name is spelt Jadun. The remainder of the tribes on the Peshawar border are for the most part sections of the Mohmands, who form a branch of the Ghoria Khel Pathans, together with their vassals the Safis, who are believed to be recent converts to Islam from the original inhabitants. The Mohmands, of whom the most numerous sections are the Tarakzai (10,000), the Halimzai (14,500) and the Baizai (35,000), number about 97,000, and the Safis 5,000. Some 12,000 Afridis, belonging to the Adam Khel section, are also included among the tribes under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

Tribes of the Peshawar border—

Bunerwals.

Gaduns.

Mohmands.

67. Proceeding southwards we come next to the tribes of the Khyber Agency, who are mainly Afridis, though they include also a few Shilmanis and Mullagoris. The Afridis are said to be a branch of the Karlarni Pathans, but this is very doubtful. They are more likely to be the 'Aparytai' of Herodotus, the names and positions being identical. If this theory is correct, they were then a powerful people of Buddhist religion, and held a large tract of country, but have gradually been driven back by the encroachments of other tribes. The Afridis of the Khyber Agency are divided into eight main groups, the Zakha Khel, the Malikdin Khel, the Kambar Khel, the Kuki Khel, the Sipah, the Kamrai, the Aka Khel, and the Adam Khel of Tirah, and are estimated to number about 160,000. The most numerous of the individual sections are the Kambar Khel (35,000), the Zakha Khel (28,000), and the Aka Khel (27,000). The Shilmanis live on the south bank of the Kabul river. They are not Pathans by origin, and number some 5,000 souls. The Mullagoris, like the Safis, are regarded as vassals of the Mohmands. They reside on Tartara, which overlooks the Khyber Pass, and are possibly remnants of the Dilazaks, who were swept away by the Afghan invasion, a few representatives only being left in the Peshawar District. The Mullagoris are estimated to consist of about 5,000 persons.

Tribes of the Khyber Agency—

Afridis.

Shilmanis.

Mullagoris.

68. The tribes controlled by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat consist mainly of Orakzai sections, together with a section of the Afridis (the Adam Khel of the Kohat Pass). These latter number some 25,000 souls. The origin of the Orakzais is quite uncertain, the name meaning 'the lost tribes.' One branch, the Ali Khel, has been traced to Swat, whence they were expelled by the other inhabitants, and it is not unlikely that the whole tribe consists of refugee clans of the surrounding races. Of the Orakzais of the Kohat border the principal tribes are the Lashkarzai (including the Mamuzai and the Alisherzai), the Ismailzai, the Mishti, the Sheikhan, and the Ali Khel, the last of which are estimated to number as many as 20,000 souls. The number of the Orakzai of the Kohat border as a whole is put at 149,000.

Tribes of the Kohat border—

Orakzais.

Tribes of the Kurram Agency—Orakzais. Chamkannis.

69. The Orakzai are also represented among the tribes of the Kurram Agency, residing, however, for the most part outside the protected and revenue paying area. They belong to the Massozai section, and are believed to be something over 10,000 in number. Other tribes of the Kurram border are the Chamkannis (15,000) and the Zaimukhts (13,000). The Chamkannis are probably Ghoria Khel Pathans. They were originally residents of the Khurmana Valley, out of which they were driven by the Massuzai Orakzais.

Zaimushts.

The Zaimukht (or Zaimusht) claim to be Tarin Pathans, and are sometimes said to be a Karlarni tribe descended from Hanai, a son of Kais. Within the

Turis.

protected area of the Kurram Agency (population 1901,* 54,271) the Turis are the dominant tribe, whose claim to Pathan origin is sometimes disputed, the view being that they are of Indian extraction.† They differ from most of the surrounding tribes in belonging to the Shia. sect of Islam. Bangashes are also common in the protected area of the Kurram. For the purposes of the census of 1911 the total population of the Kurram Agency was estimated to be 98,692 persons.

Tribes of the Bannu border.

70. The trans-border tribes under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu are not numerous, and were estimated in 1911 to number some 17,854 persons only. They are mainly Wazirs, though a section of the Bhitannis is also included in this jurisdiction.

Tribes of the Tochi Agency.

71. Wazirs, chiefly of the Utmanzai and Ahmadzai sections, make up the bulk of the tribes on the border of the Tochi Agency, while within the Agency itself the inhabitants are largely Daurs. The total population under the control of the Political Agent was estimated for the last census as being 144,379. The Wazirs are Karlarni Pathans, closely related to the Bangash (a Kohat tribe), and by some accounts to the Bannochi (Bannu) and Daur clans, though this is very doubtful. They are divided into two main branches, the Darwesh Khel and the Mahsuds. The Mahsuds will be dealt with below under the tribes of the Wana Agency. The two main sections of the Darwesh Khel have been stated above. The Utmanzai Darwesh Khel are believed to number some 69,000 persons, the Ahmadzais being considerably weaker (40,000).

Tribes of the Wana Agency.

72. The Ahmadzai Darwesh Khel (Wazirs) are also represented among the tribes of the Wana Agency, where their numbers are put at about 22,000. More important here are the Mahsud (Wazirs), roughly 55,000 souls, other tribes being the Urmurs (5,000), the Sulaiman Khel (10,000), and the Dotannis (5,000). The Mahsuds claim descent from Wazir's great-grandson, whose name is probably more correctly spelt Mas'aud. Their main divisions are Alizai, Bahlolzai and Shaman Khel, of which the first two are each numerically double the strength of the last. The Mahsuds are extremely democratic in organization, but are a good deal more backward than the Darwesh Khel, many of whom have given up a nomadic life and settled in the Bannu District. The Sulaiman Khel and the Dotannis are Ghilzais, and form part of the Powindah caravans which visit British territory every winter through the Zhob and Gumal Valleys.

The tribes of the Dera Ismail Khan border.

73. The tribes of the Dera Ismail Khan border are unimportant in point of numbers, being estimated to amount only to some 19,000 persons in all. They are Bhitannis, Sheranis and Ustaranas, of whom the Bhitannis are numerically the most important. They trace their descent to one Bhatan, a decendant of Kais. The Ustaranas claim a Saiad origin.

8. Changes in the Administration.

74. No changes occurred in the administration. The Hon'ble Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E., remained in charge of the office of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year under report.

* The population of the Kurram Valley was enumerated in 1901 on the regular schedule. At the census of 1911 the numbers were estimated only.

† Another version current is that they are of Tajik origin.

9. Frontier Affairs.

75. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the People.

76. The general welfare of the people was satisfactory throughout the year. The harvest was again well above the normal, the area sown being slightly less, and the area harvested slightly more, than last year. The prices of food-grains were generally easier throughout the Province, except in Hazara, where there was a slight rise due to the somewhat inferior results of the rabi harvest. The total value of the trade increased by 10 lakhs, due entirely to imports, which advanced 20 lakhs. There was a slight drop in litigation as compared with the preceding year. The death-rate per *mille* of population from all causes was exceptionally low, decreasing from 26·9 to 23·3, as compared with the average ratio for the past five years, which is 30·4. On the other hand there was a further small drop in the birth-rate of 3 per 1,000. The year was on the whole a decidedly prosperous one.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1910-11.]

Demand and Collections.

77. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The fixed land revenue demand for the year 1910-11 fell from Rs. 19,42,222 in 1909-10 to Rs. 18,67,260. The collections amounted to Rs. 18,30,532, a percentage of 98 on the total demand. The collections were on the whole easy and punctual. Of the demand of the year a sum of Rs. 36,872 composed as follows remained unrealised at the close of the year :—

	Rs.
Recoverable	10,880
Irrecoverable	25,992

78. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—No suspensions were granted during the year, but Rs. 11,309 were remitted, Rs. 10,989 on account of damage done to the crops in Peshawar, Kohat and Kurram by floods and hailstorms, and Rs. 320 in Tochi and Dera Ismail Khan.

79. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head advanced from Rs. 1,65,083 in the previous year to Rs. 1,71,923. The increase was confined to the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the figure rose from Rs. 1,58,338 to Rs. 1,68,741, and the advance was due to good rain and an abundant supply of water from the hill torrents. Of the total demand Rs. 1,71,668 were collected: it is satisfactory to note that the balance outstanding at the close of the year was only Rs. 255.

80. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The total demand amounted to Rs. 1,26,598. The collections declined from Rs. 1,40,609 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,24,279. The principal decreases were under the following heads :—

	Rs.
(1) Recovery of cost of settlement from assignees ...	1,819
(2) Tirni	14,623
(3) Other items	2,138

The difference under (2) is explained by the abolition under the orders of the Government of India of the goat tax in Hazara. The fall under (3) occurred in Bannu, where, although a certain sum on account of frontier remission was forfeited to Government, it was not collected, as the Jani Khel Wazirs concerned migrated to their summer quarters across the border. The balance Rs. 978 is due in the Bannu District.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

81. The number of coercive processes issued rose from 1,452 last year to 1,984. The increase was most marked in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu, but no especial significance need be attached to it. The cases in which arrears were realised by sales of moveable property numbered 63 against 40 in 1909-10. The number of processes issued on the application of headmen was 322 against 344 in 1909-10. The decrease, though small, is satisfactory.

82. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 during the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,665. Loans under Act XIX of 1883 receded from Rs. 55,305 last year to Rs. 42,,690 but those under Act XII of 1884 rose from Rs. 83,511 to Rs. 1,33,975. The excessive rains that fell in Peshawar at the kharif sowing time induced zamindars to apply for loans, and in Kurram the unusual demand was due to damage by hail and to loss of cattle by rinderpest. The amount due during the year (including arrears) was Rs. 1,12,531, *i.e.* Rs. 95,400 principal and Rs. 17,131 interest. Of this Rs. 1,01,975 were collected. The realisations were satisfactory. The principal outstanding at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 3,83,365. **Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts.**

2. Surveys and Settlements.

83. No surveys by professional agency or settlements were carried out, but the boundary dispute between the Kohat and Mianwali districts was settled during the year.

3. Land Records.

84. The agricultural element in the Patwari staff is gradually improving, and 372, or 41 per cent., out of the total number of Patwaris are now agriculturists against 345, or 38 per cent., last year: on the other hand the educational efficiency of the Patwari agency is not advancing: out of a total of 900 Patwaris only 280 have passed the Middle School examination and 18 the Entrance or Higher examination as compared with 293 and 22 respectively in the preceding year. All the permanent or officiating Kanungos in the Province, except one Irrigation Kanungo in the Bannu District, possess certificates of efficiency. At the close of the year the number of Kanungo candidates in the Province was 60, of whom 32 were agriculturists. Forty-eight candidates have passed the Entrance or Middle School examination. **Establishment.**

85. There were 134,970 mutations for disposal during the year (including 33,156 brought forward from the previous year) against 162,383 in the previous year. Of these 110,914 were attested. The work was again heavy in the Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu districts, which account for 76 per cent. of the disposals. A special Naib Tahsildar was employed in Hazara for six months to clear off arrears, and a special Naib Tahsildar was also deputed to the Peshawar District for the same purpose. **Mutation work.**

86. The annual papers and detailed jamabandis were prepared and filed in time in all districts with insignificant exceptions. Out of a total of 761 jamabandis prepared during the year, 157 were checked by Collectors and their Assistants. **Annual records.**

4. Wards' Estates.

87. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards has remained the same as last year. One of the wards, Nawab Allahdad Khan of Dera Ismail Khan, died on 31st August 1911. His eldest son, Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, has been declared his successor. The question as to whether it is still necessary to retain this estate under the superintendence of the Court of Wards is under consideration. The release of Jemadar Fatteh Muhammad Khan from the Court's control is also being considered. The arrangements for the instruction of the minor wards at the different schools have not been altered from last year. All are reported to be doing well. **General.**

88. The total assets of all the estates amounted to Rs. 1,06,85,482 against Rs. 1,04,85,136 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 2,00,346. The enhancement was partly due to investments, but mainly to the inclusion under the head "Assets" of several new items. The total liabilities of all the estates were Rs. 51,873 against Rs. 52,778 in the preceding year. **Assets and liabilities.**

Income and expenditure.

89. The total income of the estates amounted to Rs. 1,55,689 as compared with Rs. 2,27,801 last year. The reason for the fall in income is the non-payment of rent by both the former and the present lessees in the case of one estate, and also to the inclusion in last year's figure of the sale proceeds of Government Promissory Notes worth Rs. 25,000 in the case of another estate. The total expenditure of the estates showed an excess of Rs. 1,06,495 over the figures of the preceding year, being Rs. 2,79,010 as against Rs. 1,72,515. This is explained by the unusual increase under this head of Rs. 1,53,951 in the Mardan estate alone. The chief items which swelled the figures of this estate were :—

(1) Investment of Rs. 1,30,000 in Government Securities.

(2) Payment of Rs. 20,000 out of a total promised subscription of Rs. 50,000 to the proposed Islamia College at Peshawar.

(3) Advance of a loan of Rs. 6,000 to Muhammad Zaman Khan of Mullazai.

The cost of management was Rs. 7,311, giving a percentage of 5·5 on the ordinary income.

5. Revenue and Rent paying classes.

Punjab Land Alienation Act.

90. The working of the Land Alienation Act has continued satisfactory in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, Section 16 of the Act has been extended to Peshawar and Kohat. The question of extending the whole Act to Kohat has been postponed for the present. The Act is generally popular with the agricultural classes. Only one instance of evasion of its provisions was discovered in the Bannu District, where a mortgage deed was registered in favour of a Hindu non-agriculturist.

Transfers of land.

91. As compared with last year, the number of gifts and exchanges declined from 2,380 to 1,941 and the area transferred from 15,348 acres to 13,498 acres. The total area mortgaged during the year amounted to 45,845 acres and the mortgage money to Rs. 18,17,615 as contrasted with 71,229 acres and Rs. 25,32,812 last year. The area redeemed during the year was 64,305 acres charged with a mortgage debt of Rs. 12,59,953 as against 129,023 acres and Rs. 19,63,528 last year. The area sold during the year amounted to 40,354 acres as against 42,644 acres in the previous year. Only four occupancy tenants were ejected, but the number of ejectments of non-occupancy tenants rose from 552 to 621, though actual ejectments were effected in 340 cases only. Tenants contested their liability to ejectment in 625 cases, of which 77 were decided in their favour.

Transfers by and to agricultural tribes.

92. The areas mortgaged and sold by agricultural tribes during the year amounted to 43,868 acres and 36,282 acres respectively against 42,958 acres and 36,494 acres acquired by them by mortgages and sales. As the result of these transactions there is a net loss of 910 acres in mortgages with a net gain of 212 acres in sales.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

93. The Legislative authorities for the North-West Frontier Province are two :— Sources of Legislation.

I.—The Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

II.—The Governor-General in Executive Council.

2. Course of Legislation.

94. No Act passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review specially concerns this Province.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

95. The number of true cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year was 4,823, an increase of 144 cases on the previous year. Omitting class 6, which consists chiefly of cases of public nuisance, the figures are 3,827, an increase of 511 cases. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice decreased by 6 ; serious offences against the person increased by 185 ; serious offences against property increased by 196. There were in all 357 murders, 71 attempts at murder, 340 cases of grievous hurt, and 102 dacoities or preparations for dacoity. It should be noted that the large figure for murders during the year is largely due to the inception of the " Conciliation Committee " system of dealing with absconders, under which a number returned to have their cases dealt with. The actual number of murders committed during the year was 219, showing a decrease of 40 on the total of murders committed in the previous year. Police cases.

The increase in homicidal crime of late years has been regrettable. Though no doubt a variety of causes have conduced to this result, there are grounds for supposing that the infrequency with which murder is visited with the death penalty is a serious contributing factor. The drop of 40, however, in murder cases and of 79 in cases of homicidal crime during the year under review, combined with the fact that only the Kohat District (where especial attention should be directed to the enquiries in murder cases) shows an advance on the figure for 1910, afford some grounds for hoping that the turn of the tide has now taken place.

The close supervision noted last year has been continued and extended. Almost every Police Station was inspected four times in the year, and 360 cases were locally investigated by Gazetted Officers. The whole force is practically up to strength, although 155 resignations were accepted from the lower ranks. Recruiting for the grade of Upper Subordinates presented no difficulty, a number of candidates presenting themselves for every vacancy. The percentage of constables with less than 3 years' service, however, is 43, which is still a high figure, though an improvement on that of the previous year (50). Departmental punishments fell from 665 to 573. Dismissals rose in the rank and file from 73 to 90, and fell in the case of Upper Subordinates from 5 to 2.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Crime.

96. The table given below shows the fluctuations in each district during the past two years :—

District.	Offences reported.		Complaints dismissed *in limine*.		Cases struck off as false.		Offences admitted to have occurred.		Compensation under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.			
									Cases.		Amount awarded.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	9,715	9,053	1,264	1,239	171	233	8,280	7,581	60	34	1,030 0 0	990 8 0
Hazara ...	5,149	6,324	2,550	2,978	129	230	2,470	3,116	30	41	469 8 0	716 0 0
Kohat ...	3,348	3,241	379	312	190	160	2,770	2,769	12	17	275 0 0	534 0 0
Bannu ...	3,906	4,3.4	1,296	1,629	80	82	2,530	2,603	30	55	327 0 0	401 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan.	2.506	2,692	625	581	98	117	1,783	1,994	50	34	400 0 0	448 0 0
Total ...	24,624	25,624	6,114	6,739	668	822	17,842	18,063	182	181	2,501 8 0	3,089 8 0

Strength and work of the Magistracy.

97. The number of criminal courts, excepting those of the Judicial Commissioner and the Sessions Judges, was 114. The number of persons under trial was 36,691, and the number of witnesses examined was 27,021. The average duration of trials was 8 days. District and Additional District Magistrates disposed of 187 cases under their enhanced powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 784 cases sitting singly and 1,359 cases sitting as benches.

General result of criminal trials.

98. Out of 36,691 persons under trial during the year as compared with 37,076 in 1910, the cases of 36,100 persons were disposed of. Of these, 20,130, or 55 per cent., as compared with 51 in 1910, were discharged or acquitted and 15,601 were convicted. In Peshawar the proportion of persons discharged or acquitted rose from 43 to 51, in Hazara from 61 to 65, and in Kohat from 47 to 49. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan there was a slight improvement, the percentage of persons acquitted or discharged having fallen from 66 and 72 to 59 and 71 respectively. The average duration was the same as last year, *viz.* 8 days. In 181 cases complainants were ordered to pay compensation amounting to Rs. 3,089-8-0 to the accused persons. Preventive action under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and Criminal Procedure Code was taken against 8,859 persons, and 6,188 persons were ordered to find security.

Sessions Courts.

99. The following statement shows the criminal business disposed of in the two Sessions Courts during the year :—

Sessions Courts.	Sessions cases.		Criminal appeals.		Criminal revisions.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Peshawar	63	61	369	321	54	99
Derajat	31	33	144	186	50	49

The percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of was 78 in Peshawar and 81 in Derajat. The average duration of Sessions cases was 26 in Peshawar and 58 days in Derajat. The average duration of appeals was 11 days in Peshawar and 13 days in the Derajat Division.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

100. Of 48 persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Courts the Judicial Commissioner confirmed the sentence in 17 cases and commuted it in the case of 25 persons, while 4 accused were acquitted, and in 4 cases the convictions were altered and other sentences imposed. 151 criminal appeals, involving 238 persons, and 164 criminal revisions, involving 258 persons, were also disposed of during the year The average duration of criminal appeals was 30 days and of revisions 12 days. In appeals the sentences were reversed or modified in the case of 152 persons and enhanced in the case of 7 persons, while in revisions, in the case of 99 persons the sentences were reversed or altered and 8 sentences were enhanced.

Other appeals and revisions.

101. District Magistrates disposed of appeals and revisions involving 877 persons. In the case of 215 persons the order of the lower court was reversed or modified, while the sentences on 17 persons were enhanced, and in the cases of 71 persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. Sessions Courts similarly had before them 856 persons, in the case of 299 of whom the sentence was reduced or reversed, 7 sentences being enhanced.

Punishments.

102. The total number of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,46,786, of which Rs. 1,14,057 were realized. The number of sentences of whipping passed was 94, of which 4 sentences were under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The percentage on the total number of punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded is 6·1.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

103. 429 cases were referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The total number of persons tried was 1,246, of whom 467 were convicted.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jail of the Province for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

General.

104. There are in the Province five district jails, in which, with the exception of Peshawar, the accommodation is very limited. There is no central jail, and long-term prisoners are transferred to central jails in the Punjab.

Number of prisoners.

105. At the end of the year 1910 there were 1,062 convicts in the provincial jails. During the year 3,350 convicts were admitted, a figure practically the same as in the previous year. After releases and transfers to central jails in the Punjab, there remained on the 31st December 1911, 907 convicts in the provincial jails.

Under-trial prisoners.

106. 5,284 under-trial prisoners were received during the year as compared with 5,255 in the preceding year. On the 31st December 1911, 264 persons remained under trial. 162 civil prisoners as compared with 138 in the preceding year were admitted.

Daily average Jail population.

107. The daily average jail population was 1,484, while the statement of accommo lation possible shows that, allowing to each person a superficial area of 79 square yards within the enclosing prison wall, an average population of 1,609 prisoners can be accommodated. The figures of average daily population must, however, be considered along with the fact that from time to time political

considerations necessitate the seizure of large numbers of frontier tribesmen and their detention in jail for varying periods. In such cases the number of prisoners is for the time largely in excess of the jail accommodation, and overcrowding results. The enlargement of the accommodation in the Peshawar Jail is under consideration.

Juvenile prisoners.

108. 32 prisoners under 16 years of age were convicted and admitted to jail. 13 were transferred to the District Jail, Lahore, the Delhi Reformatory being unable to receive any. 70 per cent. of the juveniles were detained in Peshawar Jail, where arrangements have been made to keep them apart from other prisoners both night and day.

Executions.

109. 16 executions were carried out successfully as compared with 15 in the previous year.

Escapes.

110. There were no escapes throughout the year.

Establishment.

111. In 1910 the pay of the Warders of the Jail Department was readjusted so as to make their pay slightly better than Warders serving in the Punjab, from which Province nearly all the Warders in the North-West Frontier Province are recruited. The increase then sanctioned has to a very great extent removed the very great difficulty previously experienced in obtaining suitable recruits. The pay of Warders is now sufficient. When this re-adjustment was effected the question of pay and grading of Head Warders was only partly dealt with. It was not so urgent as the case of the Warders. As a consequence slight alterations are required now to place the Head Warders' pay and grading on a footing which will compare favourably with other provinces.

Discipline.

112. A great improvement took place in the year under review in the matter of jail offences, which fell from 1,479 in the previous year to 899. It should be noted, however, that of the larger figure no less than 700 were warnings. Whipping was awarded in one case only. All convicts eligible to earn remissions did so.

Financial.

113. The total expenditure on guarding and maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 1,11,512, or an average cost of Rs. 79-11-0 as against Rs. 74-8-0 in the previous year. The cash earning of prisoners from jail industries, similarly calculated on the daily average, was Rs. 14-11-0 as against Rs. 5-15-0 in the previous year. The total net cost per head was therefore less than last year, being Rs. 65 as against Rs. 68-9-0. The very large increase in earnings is, however, partly accounted for by more punctual collection of bills outstanding.

Employment of prisoners.

114. The gross profits of manufacturing operations were Rs. 16,416, earned chiefly by paper-making and printing.

Vital statistics.

115. The total admissions into hospital per *mille* of the jail population were 704, the daily average sick 22, and the deaths from all causes 11·44. This is by far the lowest death-rate ever recorded among the Jail population of this Province. No outbreaks of infectious disease occurred.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Institutions in Original Courts.

116. The institutions during the year comprised 18,367 suits for money or moveable property and 5,560 title and other suits as against 18,731 and

5,602 in 1910, and were distributed among the districts of the Province as follows :—

District.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title and other suits.		Total suits.		Increase or decrease.
		1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	
Peshawar ...	865,009	6,032	6,534	2,204	2,177	8,236	8,711	+ 475
Hazara ...	603,028	4,432	3,739	1,587	1,696	6,019	5,435	- 584
Kohat ...	222,690	1,943	2,163	564	510	2,507	2,673	+ 166
Bannu ...	250,068	3,127	3,060	677	665	3,804	3,725	- 79
Dera Ismail Khan ...	256,120	3,200	2,871	570	512	3,770	3,383	- 387
Total ...	2,196,933	18,734	18,367	5,602	5,560	24,336	23,927	- 409

The figures show a slight decrease of 409 cases as compared with the previous year, and of 1,658 as compared with those of the year 1909 (25,585), which constitute the record since the formation of the Province. The decrease is chiefly in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. The total value of suits in 1911 was Rs. 30,56,166 as compared with Rs. 30,91,499 in 1910. The average value of suits was practically unchanged, being about Rs. 127.

Nature and value of suits.

117. Suits for pre-emption show a further decrease from 1,470 to 1,408. The decrease is attributed to better comprehension of the provisions of the Pre-emption Act; but even the present figures are about 550 in excess of those of 1905, the last year before the extension of the Pre-emption Act to this Province, and there is ground for doubt as to the applicability of the Act to the conditions of land tenure on the frontier.

Matrimonial suits fell from 372 to 335. Suits relating to mortgages rose from 699 to 772. Of these by far the larger part, 521 suits, were brought by mortgagers for redemption. Suits for specific relief numbered 438, and suits for immoveable property 2,470. 18,367 suits were lodged for money or moveable property. Altogether 3,587 suits were instituted for sums not exceeding Rs. 10, and 9,641 for sums not exceeding Rs. 50.

Agency for disposal of civil business.

118. The officers employed during the year were :—2 Divisional Judges; 5 District Judges and 3 Sub-Judges with appellate powers; 7 Assistant Commissioners and 15 Extra Assistant Commissioners; 2 Cantonment Small Cause Court Judges; 7 Munsifs; 16 Tahsildars; 3 Naib Tahsildars, and 10 Honorary Civil Judges.

Appellate work.

119. The total number of regular appeals disposed of by the District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers was 541. In the Divisional Courts 952 appeals were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 25 days in the District Courts and 142 and 66 days respectively in the Divisional Courts of Peshawar and the Derajat. In 24 per cent. of the cases the order of the lower courts was reversed or modified by the District Courts. In the Divisional Courts the average was 20 per cent.

Execution of decrees.

120. Out of 20,475 applications for execution 18,591 were disposed of. Of these nearly 29 per cent. were satisfied in full and 13 per cent. in part. The total sum for the realization of which application was made was Rs. 18,25,446, of which Rs. 5,63,081, or 30 per cent., were realized.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

121. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 94 civil appeals of all kinds; in 31 of these the order of the Lower Court was modified or reversed. The average duration of regular appeals was 78 days.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province, 1911, and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

122. There was a general increase in registration work under all heads. The total number of documents affecting immoveable property rose by 7 per cent. and the value of the property affected by 10 per cent. to 62 lakhs of rupees. Sales and mortgages have both increased, the rise being most marked in the Peshawar District. The total income realized from fees, &c., was Rs. 37,000 as against Rs. 34,000 last year, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,200 to Rs. 10, 100.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.].

Working of Boards.

123. The working of the Boards was fairly satisfactory. Six special and 20 ordinary meetings were held. The prescribed number of meetings was held in all districts except Kohat, where only two ordinary meetings were held against the prescribed minimum of four meetings. The average attendance for the whole Province was 50 per cent. against 53 per cent. in the preceding year.

Financial.

124. The total income of all Boards amounted to Rs. 4,12,380 as compared with Rs. 3,64,045, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,65,202 against Rs. 3,58,710 in the previous year.

The main heads of expenditure were (in thousands) :—

	Rs.
Miscellaneous	8
Administration	16
Education	90
Medical Relief	63
Scientific and Veterinary	33
Public Works	118
Contributions	21

The closing balances of all Boards amounted to Rs. 1,89,915 against Rs. 1,26,531 in the previous year.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Number and nature of Municipalities.

125. The only change which occurred during the year was the conversion of the Municipality of Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District into a Notified Area.

Receipts.

126. The total receipts from rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 3,84,930, of which Rs. 3,78,108 were derived from octroi. Last year's figures were Rs. 3,73,589 and Rs. 3,66,224. The revenue derived from Municipal property and powers, apart from taxation, was Rs. 1,48,901 as compared with Rs. 1,51,724. The receipts from grants and contributions, miscellaneous sources and loans, and extraordinary sources amounted to Rs. 1,29,312, Rs. 18,508 and Rs. 16,135 as against Rs. 79,710, Rs. 8,748 and Rs. 26,338 respectively. The

total receipts were consequently Rs. 6,99,591 as compared with Rs. 6,42,029 in the preceding year.

127. The total expenditure, excluding the "Debt Head" incurred by Municipalities, amounted to Rs. 6,40,878 against Rs. 5,97,175 in 1909-10. The proportions devoted to the several major heads of the service were :— **Expenditure.**

(1)	General Administration	10 per cent.
(2)	Public safety	18·4 „
(3)	Public instruction	12 „
(4)	Public health and convenience	53·5 „
(5)	Contributions	·8 „
(6)	Miscellaneous	5·3 „

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1910-11 and in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Vol. I, Prices and Wages in India, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1911.]

Agriculture.

128. By far the larger portion of the cultivated area of the Province (1,949,331 acres out of 2,775,769 acres) is entirely dependent on the rainfall. Of the remainder, slightly over half a million acres are protected by canals, and the rest is irrigated from wells or by inundation floods.

The revenue demand is slightly less than Re. 1 per cultivated acre.

The methods of cultivation employed are still in general extremely primitive, but there is good reason to hope that an improvement in this respect will follow the more extended operations of the Tarnab Experimental Farm, which is now in full working order.

Agricultural improvements.

129. Considerable strides have been made at the Tarnab Experimental Farm, which is now fully equipped. Trials were made with a large number of varieties of wheat of the Province and of the Punjab, the outturns averaging almost 20 maunds per acre: the trials established the superiority of three varieties. Gram was also tried,—it is not grown in the Peshawar District,—but the crop was destroyed by the gram caterpillar when approaching maturity. Sugarcane, maize, jowar and cotton, as well as chillies, soy beans, tobacco and other less important kharif crops, were also sown. The Mauritius cane gave good results, American varieties of maize are promising, but the local cotton appears superior to the American varieties that were tried. The soy bean crop failed unaccountably within a few days of maturity, and the cause is being investigated by the Imperial Mycologist. Experiments were made with various kinds of light furrow turning ploughs, but none proved superior to the local country plough. English reapers and winnowers were also used, but it is at present doubtful if these will ever become popular with ordinary zamindars.

The Experimental Seed Farm at Kalu Parangi in Tank, Dera Ismail Khan District, which was started in 1906-07, has now been discontinued. The question of establishing a new farm in rakh Mandra in the same district is under consideration. Hansi cotton seed was obtained by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and distributed free to leading zamindars for experiments.

Experiments were also made with sugarcane in the Kurram Agency and proved satisfactory. The popularity of this crop is, however, doubtful in the Valley.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1910-11, the Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1911-12, and the Agricultural Statistics of India, Vol. I.]

Weather.

130. Heavy rains fell in June throughout the Province enabling cultivators in general to make more extensive sowings than usual both on irrigated and unirrigated lands, except in Peshawar and Kohat, where small decreases

occurred in the areas sown. In July the rainfall exceeded the average in all districts except Hazara. In August conditions were similar. Very heavy rain in the hills on the border of Dera Ismail Khan brought about extraordinary floods, which did considerable damage to the standing crops. September and October were almost dry months everywhere.

General results of both harvests

131. The total area sown in the year under report amounted to 2,782,674 acres, and was 220,286 acres, or 8 per cent., above the normal, but 40,993 acres, or 1 per cent., below the figure of the previous year. The contraction occurred almost entirely in the unirrigated area, which fell from 1,978,892 acres in 1909-10 to 1,935,341 acres. The total area harvested amounted to 2,348,041 acres against 2,346,329 acres in 1909-10 and a normal area of 2,153,107 acres. The failed area was 434,633 acres against 477,338 acres last year and the normal area of 409,281 acres. The distribution of the cropped area between kharif and rabi in the year was 39 and 61 per cent. as compared with 37 and 63 respectively in 1909-10 and 38 and 62 per cent. normal. Of the kharif crop 36 per cent. were irrigated and 64 per cent. unirrigated. The figures for the rabi crops were 27 and 73 per cent. respectively.

Kharif 1910.

132. The total area sown in the kharif amounted to 1,076,252 acres, the highest figure since the formation of the North-West Frontier Province: it exceeded that of the previous kharif and that of the normal standard by 2 and 11 per cent. respectively. The area which failed to yield a crop amounted to 194,715 acres, or 18 per cent. of the total area sown, as compared with 169,588 acres, or 16 per cent. in the preceding year, and 158,239 acres, or 16 per cent., normal. The increase in the failed area occurred mainly in the unirrigated areas of Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan and in the irrigated area of Peshawar. The area harvested was 881,537 acres, or 82 per cent. of the total area sown, showing a small decrease of 426 acres as compared with the figures for the previous kharif. This was, however, 71,760 acres, or 9 per cent. better than the normal area of 809,777 acres. The outturn was generally average in the Province, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where it was below the average in the case of the unirrigated area.

Rabi 1911.

133. The winter rains set in in December, but they were considerably below the average except in Hazara. Good and well distributed rain, however, fell in January 1911 rendering further sowings possible on both irrigated and unirrigated areas. The rainfall in February, though below the normal, was beneficial, and it was succeeded by frequent and general rains in March. The total area sown with rabi crops was 1,706,422 acres against 1,772,116 acres in the previous year and a normal area of 1,594,372 acres, giving 4 per cent. less than the former, but 7 per cent. more than the latter. The failed area amounted to 239,918 acres, or 14 per cent. of the total area sown, against 307,750 acres, or 17 per cent. last rabi, and a normal area of 251,042 acres, or 16 per cent. The matured area was 1,466,504 acres, practically the same as last year, but 9 per cent. better than the normal area. The rabi harvest was on the whole good throughout the Province, except again in Dera Ismail Khan, where the outturn of the unirrigated crops was below the average.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1910-11 and the Provincial Report on Municipalities and District Boards for 1910-11.]

Expenditure.

134. The expenditure of Municipalities on arboriculture, horticulture and experimental cultivation rose from Rs. 17,566 to Rs. 20,914, the increase being practically confined to Dera Ismail Khan. District Boards spent Rs. 6,167 on gardens and Rs. 15,123 on arboriculture as against Rs. 4,998 and Rs. 16,007 last year.

Fruit culture.

135. Much has been done in the direction of fruit culture at the Tarnab Experimental Farm, and it is confidently expected that several of the superior imported kinds will do excellently in the Province. A wood-wool machine has been imported with the object of improving the packing of fruits for export to Indian markets, and when its advantages are more fully realized, the material will doubtless be generally used.

A fruit farm was also inaugurated at Haripur in the Hazara District, a sum of Rs. 5,000 being allotted towards its maintenance. After considerable clearance nurseries of fruit trees imported from Kulu, Simla and other growing centres were planted. Wild olive and cherry seed stones were also collected in the district and sent to the Farm for experimental culture. It is anticipated that these nurseries will be able to supply fruit trees for all the cooler parts of the North-West Frontier Province.

1,667 fruit trees were obtained from the Mahasu orchards and distributed to the districts and Agencies, but as experience has shown that the Mahasu trees are unsuited to the plains of the North-West Frontier Province, the supply has now been discontinued.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for the year 1910-11 and in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

Demarcation and Survey.

136. Repairs were made to 613 pillars. In Bagan Reserve 7 miles of boundary line were cleared of brushwood to a width of 10 feet, and the trees were marked, but not felled during the year. The question of the boundaries of Nuri forest has not yet been settled, largely owing to the frequent changes in the Divisional Officer during the year. Six new 4″ survey sheets of the Dungagali and Thandiani Range forests were published during the year. The 4″ maps of the division are now complete.

Communications and buildings.

137. Sixteen miles of new paths were constructed as against 27 miles last year. Again more than half consisted of fuel export paths in Khanpur. None of the items call for special remark. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,777 as against Rs. 4,078 last year, the difference being due to there being no large item like the Jabri-Sultanpur road, which last year cost Rs. 2,402. Repairs were made to 73 miles at a cost of Rs. 912 as against 111 miles for Rs. 1,026 last year. The Rest-houses at Naddi and Jabri (Bandi Kiala) were completed, and the Siran Range quarters at Shinkiari were improved and extended at a cost of Rs. 535. The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 4,389 as compared with Rs. 5,521 last year.

Protection from cattle.

138. The usual concessions of free grazing in the Khanpur and Siran forests were given, except in those areas which had been burnt. In consequence of the exceptional drought and scarcity of fodder the Dungagali Range forests were at the urgent request of the Deputy Commissioner opened to free grazing of horned cattle for a month from the 25th June.

Protection from fire.

139. The expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 2,584 as compared with Rs. 2,756 last year. The money was spent entirely on fire guards and special guards. The wet spring was followed by a spell of exceptionally warm dry weather, and this period was marked by a succession of disastrous fires, which began towards the end of May, raged almost without intermission for a fortnight, and broke out again sporadically up to the end of June. The two ranges affected were Khanpur and Siran, in which the areas burnt were 6,780 and 6,118 acres respectively.

Forest offences.

140. The total number of forest offence cases for the year was 1,182 as compared with 1,004 last year and 957, the average of the last three years. The progressive increase in the number of offences still goes on. There is no doubt that it is in the main due to the increase in the value of forest produce and the decrease in the quantity available outside the reserved forests. The number of "undetected" cases rose from 63 to 74. The number of cases taken into court was 140 as compared with 151 last year and 154, the average of the past three years. The variation is small and calls for no special comment. The number of cases compounded rose from 793 last year to 968 in the year under report.

Major and minor forest produce.

141. The fellings followed the usual course, namely selection fellings of deodar in Kagan and of blue pine, fir and oak in the Galis; and coppice with standard fellings in Bagnotar forest and in Khanpur. Improvement

fellings of all species were carried out in conjunction with the selection fellings; and injured, dead and fallen trees were removed in unregulated fellings for timber and firewood. Podophyllum emodi root was collected departmentally and sold to a firm in Calcutta. The usual leases and permits for grass and grazing were issued. A certain quantity of stone and lime was extracted, principally by contractors for Government works. This item will increase considerably during the next few years in Khanpur owing to the construction of the railway, for which large quantities of lime will be required.

142. The revenue of the year was Rs. 2,30,133 as compared with Rs. 1,26,490 in 1909-10, an increase of Rs. 1,03,643. The revenue was distributed among the major heads as follows:— **Financial results.**

	Rs.
Major produce	2,08,793
Minor produce	15,160
Other heads	6,180
Total ...	2,30,133

Out of the above Rs. 76,000 are on account of the contribution received from the Punjab for timber sold in that Province. No payment on this account was received last year. This timber is the balance remaining from the departmental fellings made in the Siran Range between the years 1906-07 and 1908-09. It is hoped to dispose of the whole of it during the next year.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1911-12 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

KOHAT SALT MINES.

143. Compared with the previous year the sales, 534,689 maunds, and issues, 536,254 maunds, of Kohat salt during the year were more by 77,579 and 80,433 maunds respectively. The sales, 338,636 maunds, and the issues, 339,874 maunds, at the Jatta Depôt were greater by 59,949 maunds, or 21·51 per cent., and 61,758 maunds, or 22·21 per cent., respectively, than in 1910-11. The exports to Swat and Tirah increased by 2,034 and 250 maunds respectively. 1,752 maunds were declared for Kabul, of which 1,178 maunds were issued from the Jatta Depôt and 574 from Bahadur Khel. 516,180 maunds were declared for places in British territory, a larger amount by 76,397 maunds than in 1910-11. The exports to Kohat, Bannu, Kurram and Derajat increased by 72,415, 17,782, 3,684 and 4,334 maunds, respectively, while the exports to Peshawar fell off by 15,969 maunds. **General.**

144. No accidents occurred at the quarries in the Division during the year. **Accidents.**

145. 253,750 maunds of Kohat salt were carried by railway into the Peshawar Valley as compared with 159,721 maunds in 1910-11. Of the total quantity of salt issued, 313,085 maunds were removed on carts, an increase of 83,758 maunds on the quantity so removed in 1910-11. This increase was almost entirely due to the facilities afforded for cart traffic by the departmental metalled road connecting the new depôt with the trunk road from Bannu to Kohat. **Transport facilities.**

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

146. The number of factories working was the same as last year, *viz.* 4 in the Peshawar District and 1 in the Dera Ismail Khan District, 3 being cotton cleaning and oil pressing, 1 for sugar making, and 1 a flour, ice and soda factory. There have been no particular changes in the systems of working, but the driving power of two factories in Peshawar was raised, in the case of **Factories.**

Harji Mal's Cotton cleaning factory from 25 to 50 horse power, in that of Kalu Ram Sethi's Cotton cleaning and oil pressing factory from 25 to 55 horse power. The Billas Mills at Dera Ismail Khan have now added the business of cotton cleaning and oil pressing. The sanitary conditions and arrangements in all the four factories in Peshawar are reported to be satisfactory, but the factory at Dera Ismail Khan still requires improvement in this respect, and the attention of its Manager has been drawn to the matter.

7. Trade.

[Further particulars will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1911-12.]

General.

147. A radical change was introduced in the system of registration in force in Hazara, the Mangal Post, which was on the wrong side of the principal markets, being replaced from April 1, 1911, by four new posts at Ichrian, Khaki, Balakot and Shinkiari.

The Trade Post Muharrir at Zarkanni in Dera Ismail Khan was withdrawn in February 1912 owing to the removal of the Border Military Police from that post, and has not been replaced up to the close of the financial year.

Volume of trade.

148. The total value of trade has exceeded the high figure recorded last year, being 304 lakhs as against 294 lakhs. The whole of the increase is due to imports, which increased by 20 lakhs, against a fall of 10 lakhs in exports.

The proportion borne by the trade of each country to the total trade of the Province is shown below :—

	1910-11.	*1911-12.*
Tirah	5	4
Afghanistan	42	35
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	44	48
Buner	2	3
Waziristan	2	4
Kurram	5	6
	100	100

It will be seen that the trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur, Buner, Waziristan and Kurram has been augmented at the expense of Tirah and Afghanistan.

Tirah.

149. There is a falling-off of one lakh from the improved figures of last year, the reduction being entirely in exports, which dropped by Rs. 1,74,000, while the imports rose by Rs. 61,000. The increases in imports were mainly in dyeing materials, hides and skins, while the falling off in exports was chiefly in piece-goods, European and Indian, and in raw cotton. The whole increase noted last year in the export of Indian piece-goods has disappeared, presumably because the large export of last year glutted the local market.

Afghanistan.

150. The trade with Afghanistan remained practically the same as last year in total volume, imports showing an advance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, mainly in fruits, and exports a drop of 3 lakhs. The increase in the fruit import is attributed to the special demand created by the Delhi Durbar. Substantial decreases in exports were noted under the heads ghi, opium, manufactured leather, raw cotton, wheat, and woollen manufactured piece-goods.

The most marked decreases in exports were in the following :—

European piece-goods (13 lakhs), manufactured leather (4 lakhs), refined sugar, Indian twist and yarn, and cattle.

The most prominent increases in exports consisted of—

European twist and yarn (5 lakhs), Indian green tea ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), spices (2 lakhs), hides, brass and copper, and iron.

151. The trade figures for this tract continue to expand, showing an increase in the total volume from 128 lakhs to 144 lakhs. Of this increase 14 lakhs is due to imports and 2 lakhs to exports. The enhancement is, however, mainly due to the establishment of the new posts in Hazara, and the more accurate registration thus effected. The increases in imports are mainly due to ghi (5½ lakhs), unmanufactured merchandise (3½ lakhs), timber (2 lakhs), hides (1¾ lakhs), and fruits. No very remarkable decreases occurred. No special reasons are assigned for the increases in exports, none of which are very considerable, though a small rise in piece-goods (Indian 1 lakh, European Rs. 36,000) may be noted. **Dir, Swat and Bajaur.**

152. The trade with Waziristan more than doubled in the year under report, amounting to Rs. 12,55,261 against Rs. 5,76,897 last year. The improvement is attributed to the increased security of the road, the high prices obtainable in British territory, and the employment of large numbers of Mahsuds on the Bannu Railway and other public works. The increase in exports was chiefly under wheat (1½ lakhs) and Indian piece-goods (Rs. 56,000), while the increased imports were mainly timber, hides and wool. **Other tracts.**

There was similarly a marked increase in Kurram, the excess over last year's total amounting to 2¾ lakhs. The increase was almost entirely due to a large export of European cotton piece-goods, which were nearly 2½ lakhs better than last year.

The total value of Indian tea (green and black) showed a further remarkable rise, from 6 lakhs to 8¼ lakhs. The increase was almost entirely in green tea, and related mainly to the Afghan trade, which increased in this item by 1¾ lakhs.

There was again a small rise in the salt export.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1911-12.]

153. The control of the Public Works Department work in the North-West Frontier Province and the extent of the charge remained the same as last year. **Extent of charge.**

154. The additions and alterations to Government House, Peshawar, were practically completed. The accommodation is now more suited to the requirements of a Chief Commissioner, whilst the widening of the front verandah has effectively screened off the sun, and the remodelling and white-washing of the house have very materially improved its appearance. The rebuilding of part of the back of Government House, Peshawar, will probably have to be undertaken during the next year or two. This part is badly cracked by earthquakes, and the foundations are probably not satisfactory. **Residence for Local Government.**

155. In the Khyber the construction of double-storied steel and concrete barracks at Landi Kotal, to improve the accommodation for the indifferently housed and overcrowded garrison, was commenced, and the improvement of the Khyber roads was continued. The Mullagori road was kept in good order ready for emergencies. **Districts and Agencies.**

In the Peshawar and Nowshera districts the most interesting features were the commencement of the construction of the Government Experimental Farm buildings at Tarnab and the renewal of work on the Shahbaz Garhi-Swabi road after its suspension for over two years.

In the Derajat District the political situation in the spring of 1912 and the concentration of troops at Tank necessitated a certain amount of work, and the project for the Paharpur road was taken up, Government sanction for colonisation having been received.

Expenditure.

156. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 22,54,641 compared with Rs. 20,44,352 and Rs. 20,56,457 in the two former years. The Public Works Department expenditure in this Province will rise during the next few years. The roads cannot always be remetalled as often as they should be owing to a shortage of steam rollers, which have been ordered.

At the same time the extension of irrigation and the opening up of communications for revenue purposes through well cultivated land occasion increased original and recurring expenditure, whilst the building and road making work in connection with the Border Military Police Reorganisation are expected to entail an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees.

Communications.

157. In view of the approaching opening of the Serai Kala-Havelian Railway branch and the probable influx of a large volume of cart traffic from Kashmir on to the Hazara Grand Trunk Road, the improvements to this road which were commenced in 1908 were expedited, and will be still more rapidly pushed on during 1912-13.

Works in detail.

158. The following statement shows the work done in detail :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Peshawar District.

The following works were practically completed :—

Additions and alterations to Government House, Peshawar.

The following works were entirely completed :—

Project for new Civil buildings, Peshawar.

House for the Anglican Chaplain, Peshawar.

Increasing the accommodation of the Peshawar Jail.

Barracks for 52 convicts and 50 under-trial prisoners.

Experimental Farm buildings at Lalla.

The following works were in progress :—

Normal and Model School, Peshawar.

Reconstruction of the Provincial Rest House, Cherat.

New Police Station, Peshawar Cantonment.

Half-company double-storied barrack in the fortified serai, Landi Kotal.

Nowshera District.

The following works were practically completed :—

(*i*) Bungalow for the Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.

(*ii*) Quarters for the Political Agent, Malakand.

The following works were in progress :—

Assistant Commissioner's Court-house, Charsadda.

Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court and Malkhana, Mardan.

Project for accommodation for the Police at Risalpur.

New tahsil, Nowshera—commenced.

Kohat District.

The following works were completed :—

Quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, compounder and menial staff of the Samana Rifles Hospital at Hangu.

New Court-house for the Assistant Commissioner, Hangu.

House for the Assistant Commissioner, Kohat—practically completed.

Bannu District.

The following work was completed:—

Transport Lines, Miramshah.

The following was in progress:—

New Police Lines, Bannu.

Derajat District.

The following work was practically completed:—

Tanks for 14 days' water storage, Gomal posts.

Abbottabad District.

The following work was completed:—

Improvements to District Court buildings, Abbottabad.

CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

Peshawar District.

The following works were completed:—

Widening the North Khyber road in the full cutting above Fort Maude.

Shore protection near Shah Alum boat bridge.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,198 was sanctioned for the supply of certain boat bridge materials and Rs. 6,000 allotted. This estimate was completed.

The following works were in progress:—

Metalling road from Shabkadr to Matta Moghal Khel.

Metalling road from Peshawar to Dilazak.

Completing metalling of Peshawar-Shabkadr road from Nagoman to Shabkadr.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,000 was incurred on payment of compensation for the land taken up.

Nowshera District.

The following works were in progress:—

Metalling Mardan-Shamshi road.

Widening Mardan-Shahbaz Garhi road.

Metalling road from Shahbaz Garhi to Swabi.

Metalling road from Railway Station Jehangira to boat bridge.

Kohat District.

The following works were carried out:—

Improvement of Karak-Banda Daud Shah road.

Metalling miles 4 to 7 Thal-Parachinar road.

Bannu District.

Nil.

Derajat District.

The following was completed:—

Motor launch for the conveyance of passengers and mails across the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan.

The following work was in progress:—

Water supply, Dera Ismail Khan-Pezu road at Yarrik.

The bridge-of-boats over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was maintained at a cost of Rs. 40,311. The bridge was put up on the 5th October 1911 and dismantled on the 30th April 1912. The North-Western Railway Ferry Steamer continued working over the river under the management of the Railway. A sum of Rs. 15,543 for ordinary maintenance and Rs. 11,639 for special repairs were debited by the Railway.

Debits for charges against Provincial funds on account of the North-Western Railway, Lakki-Pezu extension, were received, and this extension has progressed considerably.

Abbottabad District.

The following works were completed:—

Replacing old timber bridges on Hazara Trunk Road by girders or masonry arches.

Improving the portion of the Hazara Trunk Road between miles 35, 36 and 38 near Garhi Habibullah.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Abbottabad District.

Pipe line from new source of supply to Nathiagali existing reservoir.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

Derajat District.

New aqueduct over the Kirani Nullah.

An expenditure of Rs. 11,892 was incurred during the year. Total expenditure on the work was Rs. 67,406 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 64,303.

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

Irrigated area.

159. The total irrigated area of the Province was 655,136 acres for the year under report, an increase of 10,000 acres over the figures of the previous year. Of this amount 429,246 acres were irrigated by privately owned canals and 225,890 acres by Government canals. The increase was mainly confined to the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts, and was due to improved irrigation from the Paharpur Canal and to good supplies from the hill torrents.

Privately owned canals.

160. The privately owned canals maintained their strong financial position, all Canal Clearance Funds having a good balance, although Rs. 35,350 were spent in reconstruction of dams in the Dera Ismail Khan District. In spite of this unusual charge, the closing balance of the fund in this district exceeded Rs. 40,000.

Upper Swat River Canal.

161. The most important of the irrigation works owned by Government,—the Upper Swat River Canal,—which is still under construction, made good progress during the year. The total amount expended was Rs. 30,41,452. More than half the earthwork has been completed. In the Malakand tunnel a length of 2,647 feet was completed, making a total to the end of the year of 4,656 feet. The total length of the tunnel when finished will be 11,000 feet. The Lower Swat River Canal irrigated 157,650 acres during the year, being 1,287 acres more than last year. The expenditure on Capital Account, extensions and improvements, and maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 81,009, and the operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,16,915, excluding interest, giving a profit of 9·73 per cent. on the capital invested.

Kabul River Canal.

162. The Kabul River Canal irrigated 42,304 acres, or rather more than 2,000 acres more than last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 66,340, and the operations during the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 48,646, excluding interest, or 4·60 per cent. on the capital invested.

Paharpur Canal.

163. The Paharpur Canal irrigated 25,206 acres, being an increase over the area irrigated last year of 1,285 acres. The realizations amounted to Rs. 24,510 against Rs. 15,861 last year. Proposals for improving the working of the canal of a more extensive nature than those mentioned in last year's report are now under consideration. A contoured survey has been made during the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Governmen of India for 1911-12.]

164. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1910-11 and 1911-12. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue (Civil) ...	46,57.275	46,14,418	99.30,435	1,02,33.925	...	...
Local Funds	9.40.838	8,88.967	8,68.607	9.16 131	4,59,548	4,32.384
Municipal Revenue ...	8.76,442	9,36.061	8,33,450	8.24,316	3,49,101	4,60,846
Total ...	64,74,555	64.39,446	1,16,32,492	1,19,74,372	8,08,649	8,93,230

B. Provincial Revenue and Finance.

165. Details of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below:—

Revenue.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Expenditure.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,32,731	20,83,373	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	29.207	19,945
II.—Opium ...	22,007	20.544	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	18,316	17,819
III.—Stamps ...	5,02,016	5.69.412			
V.—Excise ...	2,78,194	3,16.143	3.—Land Revenue ...	5,88,324	6.03.764
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2.013	2.773	6.—Stamps	22,455	21,953
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,38.084	1.43,556	7.—Excise	12.472	14,602
IX.—Forests ...	2.05,342	1,58,171	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,079	1,376
X.—Registration ...	33,941	40,683	11.—Forests	72,492	89,415
XII.—Interest ...	17,692	16,246	12.—Registration	9.519	10,557
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,21,610	1,10,253	18.—General Administration ...	3,15.653	3 08 035
			19:A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,70,203	5,79,484
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	22.979	24.908	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,31 817	1,47.292
XVII.—Police ...	1,11,774	22.980	20.—Police	15,59.816	16,36,419
XIX.—Education ...	676	848	22.—Education	1,61,796	1.60,938
XX.—Medical ...	620	96	23.—Ecclesiastical	38,464	38,038
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	83	872	24.—Medical	1,67.209	1,48,597
			25.—Political	32,14.115	30.56.926
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	17,704	19,420	26.—Scientific, &c... ...	88 319	79 338
			27.—Territorial, &c. ...	60,206	63,444
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	14.070	18,008	29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1.22,001	1.35,153
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,30.701	1,43,547	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	83,190	82.738
XXIX.—Major Works ...	7,63.302	7,85,375	32.—Miscellaneous ...	1,04.304	29,550
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...	33 —Famine Relief ...	..	...
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	1,41,736	1,37,210	42.—Major Works ...	3.15.664	7,60.760
			43.—Minor Works ...	90.069	39.089
			45.—Civil Works	21,53.735	21,87.793
Total ...	46.57.275	46,14,418	Total ...	99,30,435	1.02 33,925
Salt Department ...	...	5 34.803	Salt Department ...	...	78 856
Grand Total ...	46,57.275	51,49,221	Grand Total ...	99,30,435	1,03,12,781

C. Local Funds.

166. The accounts of the Funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors, and the Examiner's audit reports are regularly submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

District Funds.

There are five such funds, one in each district. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hazara	22,758 8 11	75,673 15 10	98,432 8 9	61,277 0 0	37,155 8 9
Peshawar	81,660 3 7	1,69,443 13 4	2,51,104 0 11	1,82,969 14 3	68,134 2 8
Kohat	14,025 11 8	36,787 12 9	50,813 8 5	45,449 11 10	5,363 12 7
Bannu	33,874 11 9	50,315 1 6	84,189 13 3	55,356 0 1	28,833 13 2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	34,256 10 8	56,975 0 0	91,231 10 8	60,672 9 6	30,559 1 2
Total ...	1,86,575 14 7	3,89,195 11 5	5,75,771 10 0	4,05,725 3 8	1,70,046 6 4

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,89,195-11-5 as compared with Rs. 4,30,640-15-11 during the previous year; while the total payments amounted to Rs. 4,05,725-3-8 as compared with Rs. 3,77,901-15-10 during the last year.

The expenditure has on the whole and subject to the remarks made in individual Audit Notes been incurred on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions compared with the previous year are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	2,937 10 8	30,517 2 11	33,454 13 7	30,164 9 11	3,290 3 8
Peshawar	25,522 6 7	1,22,290 15 7	1,47,813 6 2	1,31,386 3 5	16,427 2 9
Nowshera	5,669 6 7	69,650 8 1	75,319 14 8	70,229 2 10	5,090 11 10
Mardan	3,106 10 7	9,389 7 3	12,496 1 10	9,509 11 11	2,986 5 11
Cherat	1,997 10 11	9,117 3 4	11,114 14 3	8,788 14 8	2,325 15 7
Kohat	9,095 8 5	30,782 12 5	39,878 4 10	37,465 10 7	2,412 10 3
Edwardesabad	479 3 7	41,873 8 5	42,352 12 0	34,188 2 3	8,164 9 9
Dera Ismail Khan	2,350 3 8	29,151 9 8	31,501 13 4	30,697 15 0	803 14 4
Risalpur	30,388 15 5	29,661 8 2	60,050 7 7	44,519 4 8	15,531 2 11
Total (1911-12) ...	81,547 12 5	3,72,434 11 10	4,53,982 8 3	3,96,949 11 3	57,032 13 0
Total (1910-11) ...	80,551 5 7	3,86,480 6 9	4,67,031 12 4	3,85,483 15 11	81,547 12 5

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	7,050 2 9	7,050 2 9	7,050 2 9	...
Nowshera	26 14 9	5,702 2 6	5,729 1 3	5,572 8 3	156 9 0
Cherat	24 8 0	1,916 1 7	1,940 9 7	1,940 9 7	...
Total (1911-12) ...	51 6 9	14,668 6 10	14,719 13 7	14,563 4 7	156 9 0
Total (1910-11) ...	120 6 0	*16,261 10 1	16,382 0 1	*16,330 9 4	51 6 9

* Differs from the accounts by Rs. 4,291-14-6 on account of a misclassification; the balance is, however, unaffected.

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurram District are the only funds under this head. The latter was started during the year 1910-11 under orders contained in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 688-A., dated the 6th February 1911. The transactions of both the funds for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hill Location and Sanitary Fund.					
1910-11	1,900 7 5	829 0 8	2,729 8 1	537 3 8	2,192 4 5
1911-12	2,192 4 5	1,536 8 0	3,728 12 5	612 7 0	3,116 5 5
Parachinar Bazar Fund.					
1910-11	...	2,717 8 10	2,717 8 10	616 8 6	2,101 0 4
1911-12	2,101 0 4	9,724 3 9	11,825 4 1	8,159 0 0	3,666 4 1

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in the Malakand Agency is the only fund of this description. It was converted into a Local Fund under orders contained in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 3316-A., dated the 15th June 1910. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops, and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospital. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,811-2-10 and Rs. 9,992-15-8 respectively. It closed with a balance of Rs. 467-14-0.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	4,254 7 2	8,275 9 0	7,530 0 2	4,504 15 6	3,025 0 8
Hazara	—1,314 13 6	794 7 3	—520 6 3	960 3 0	—1,480 9 3
Kohat	1,140 3 3	1,032 11 5	2,172 14 8	1,220 2 0	952 12 8
Bannu	—255 15 9	1,224 8 0	968 8 3	730 3 0	238 5 3
Dera Ismail Khan	—862 13 6	589 6 5	—273 7 1	920 3 0	—1,193 10 1
Total (1911-12) ...	2,060 15 8	6,916 10 1	9,877 9 9	8,335 10 6	1,541 15 3
Total (1910-11) ...	2,161 4 6	6,853 15 2	9,015 3 8	6,054 4 0	2,960 15 8

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	71,899 12 5	35,466 5 1	1,07,366 1 6	33,574 3 0	73,791 14 6
Bannu	64,743 4 3	19,234 9 0	83,977 13 3	10,654 11 9	73,323 1 6
Dera Ismail Khan	27,339 9 11	9,189 3 10	36,528 13 9	9,346 13 4	27,182 0 5
Total (1911-12) ...	1,63,982 10 7	63,890 1 11	2,27,872 12 6	53,575 12 1	1,74,297 0 5
Total (1910-11) ...	1,33,838 5 2	70,255 3 4	2,04,093 8 6	40,110 13 11	1,63,982 10 7

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund has been explained in previous reports. The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund.

The opening balance was Rs. 2,828-15-3, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,745-10-0 as compared with Rs. 1,764-14-0 in the previous year, and the payments to Rs. 2,082-4-7 against Rs. 3,508-6-8; the closing balance was Rs. 2,492-4-8.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only and was started in the year 1906-07. It opened with a balance of Rs. 106-15-6. There were no receipts during the year, while the payments amounted to Rs. 106-15-6. It closed without any balance.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 14,369-4-9; the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,043-12-3 and the payments to Rs. 16,028-0-3. It closed with a balance of Rs. 19,385-0-9. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 20,696-6-11 and Rs. 36,375-0-4 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether 7 Municipalities and 7 Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province. The Tank Municipality in the Dera Ismail Khan District was converted into a Notified Area during the year under report.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities ...	3,23,025 13 3	8,89,236 11 5	12,12,262 8 8	7,87,470 8 10	4,24,791 15 10
Notified Areas ...	26,075 7 6	46,824 1 7	72,899 9 1	36,845 8 2	36,054 0 11
Total (1911-12) ...	3,49,101 4 9	9,36,060 13 0	12,85,162 1 9	8,24,316 1 0	4,60,846 0 9
Total (1910-11) ...	3,06,109 15 2	8,76,441 10 0	11,82,551 9 2	8,33,450 4 5	3,49,101 4 9

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with the Government treasuries, and opened and closed with credit balances.

The Nowshera Kalan Notified Area in the Peshawar District failed to maintain the minimum limit of 10 per cent. of the receipts for the year, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 2,216-15-6 and the closing balance being Rs. 142-10-6.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. DETAILS OF CENSUS.

(Census of March 10th, 1911.)

Successive enumerations.

167. The recent Census (of 1911) was the sixth which the districts included in the North-West Frontier Province have undergone since the advent of British rule. Previous enumerations, carried out on the 31st December 1854 and 1st January 1855, on the 10th January 1868, on the 17th February 1881, on the 26th February 1891 and on March 1st, 1901, were conducted under the orders of the Government of the Punjab. The North-West Frontier Province was established under the Proclamation of October 25th, 1901, and the Census of 1911, which was taken on the night of March 10th, was accordingly the first to be carried out since the Province possessed a separate existence.

Movement of population in the trans-border area unknown.

168. The total population of the Province in 1911 was 3,819,027 persons. Of these, however, 1,622,094 were the population, as estimated, of the trans-frontier area. In 1901 the inhabitants only of certain limited areas trans-border, together with the troops and others found in cantonments and posts situated beyond the administrative frontier, were enumerated; and the total thus obtained (83,962) is not one which can be compared with that arrived at in the course of the operations of 1911. In 1891 and in earlier years (except for a small number of troops enumerated in 1881 in the Khyber Pass) the trans-frontier area of the Province was omitted entirely from the scope of Census operations. No information is, therefore, available on which to base a consideration of the movement of population for areas beyond the five British districts.

Movement of population in the British districts.

169. The statement printed in the margin shows the variation of population since 1855, with the percentage of increase in each inter-censual period, in the British territory included in the Province. The figures for the enumerations prior to 1881 are not entirely trustworthy, for the operations of 1881 were the first to be conducted with the care and accuracy which mark Census operations in India to-day. But it is evident that the growth of population up to the year 1891 was very rapid, and is largely responsible for the 92 per cent. increase which has taken place since 1855. We have here a natural result of the spread of tranquillity and public confidence which followed annexation, a tranquillity and a confidence which were in marked contrast to the conditions prevailing during the short period of Sikh rule, and the disturbances to which it succeeded. Since 1891, as the land capable of cultivation has been taken up, and the effects of the anarchy of the earlier period have subsided, the rate of increase naturally declined to 9 per cent. for the period 1891—1901 and to 7 per cent. for the decade preceding the year 1911.

Popu'ation of the districts of the Province.

Year.	Population.	Percentage of increase.
1855 ...	1,144,047	...
1868 ...	1,339,566	17 Period 1855—1868
1881 ...	1,575,943	17 „ 1868—1881
1891 ...	1,857,519	17 „ 1881—1891
1901 ...	2,041,534	9 „ 1891—1901
1911 ...	2,196,933	7 „ 1901—1911
	...	92 „ 1855—1911

Towns.

170. Of the total population of the Province only 7 per cent. were recorded in 1911 as residing in towns as compared with 12 per cent. in 1901. It is not, however, to be supposed that there has been the general exodus from

the towns which these figures would imply, or that the number of places treated as towns in 1911 was fewer than those so dealt with in 1901. The reason, of course, lies in the great addition to the total population caused by the inclusion in 1911 for the first time of an estimate of the total population of agencies and tribal areas. In the districts of the Province the urban population amounts now to 13 per cent. of the whole.

The fact that the ratio borne to the whole by the urban population is so high is largely due to the existence of the numerous cantonments situated in the Province. Of the total urban population, no less than 70,254 persons, or between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole, reside in cantonments. In other words nearly one-quarter of the population concentrated in towns does not represent any spontaneous desire for town life on the part of inhabitants of the Province, but merely the fact that strategical considerations have led to the massing of large bodies of troops along the frontier. And while the urban population has increased since 1901 by 12 per cent., this result is largely due to the treatment of new areas as urban and to the comparatively rapid growth of cantonments. If we allow for variations due to either cause, it will be found that the population of towns has increased by 3 per cent. only in the last decade, or half the rate of growth in the rural population of the Province.

19 areas (some of which included a cantonment as well as a municipal area) were treated as urban at the Census of 1911. The marginal statement shows the distribution of the urban population according to the size of the towns in which they live. Only one town, Peshawar, contains a population of over 50,000. Its total population amounts to 97,935, of whom 74,062 reside in the municipal and 23,873 in the cantonment area. Three towns, *viz.* Dera Ismail Khan, Nowshera and Kohat, each possess, with their neighbouring cantonments, between 20,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. The remainder all have populations of less than 20,000. The average population per town is 15,356. The growth of Peshawar since 1901 has been trifling (from 95,147 to 97,935); but there is reason to suppose it would have been larger had there not been a considerable exodus of Hindus at the time of the recent Census due to fears of a collision between Hindus and Muhammadans as a result of the *Bara Wafat* and the *Holi* falling on the same day.

Number per mille *of urban population residing in towns with a population of—*

20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.
621	170	160	49

Villages.

171. The 'village' of the last Census, as on previous occasions, was the revenue village. The number of villages shown in the Census statistics is 3,033, a slight decrease since 1901, due to the readjustment of estates in the course of Settlement operations. The marginal statement shows the distribution of the rural population in villages arranged according to size.

Number per mille *of rural population residing in villages with a population of—*

5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
45	278	465	211

The average number of persons residing in each village is 628, but as there is no necessary connection between the census and the residential village, the figures are not very informing. The Census results are, however, probably correct in suggesting that the district which has proportionately the greatest number of very large villages (5,000 inhabitants and over) is Kohat, and that Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan all possess relatively large numbers of small ones (under 500 inhabitants).

Distribution over area.

172. Taking the Province as a whole, the pressure of the population on the soil is light, amounting to only 98 persons per square mile. This figure has, however, no great significance. Nearly two-thirds of the area are taken up by the trans-border tract, for which we have only an estimate of population, while a large proportion of the 25,500 square miles which are included in it consist of

uninhabited and unculturable waste. We have no figures for the inhabited and cultivated area of this portion of the Province, and the real density of the population cannot therefore be calculated. The figure arrived at by dividing the area by the estimated population is 63 persons per square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of the population is much greater. In British territory the mean density per square mile is now 164 as compared with a figure of 141 ten years ago. The Peshawar District has the densest population (332 persons per square mile); the least densely inhabited district is Dera Ismail Khan, where only 74 persons are to be found per square mile. Kohat has a not very much higher figure (82). In Bannu the figure is 149, and in Hazara 207. Looking at the statistics for the cultivated area only, the pressure of the population on each square mile of cultivation is highest in Hazara (856). In Peshawar the corresponding figure is 607, and in Dera Ismail Khan it is as low as 302.

Distribution among houses.

173. There has been a large increase since 1901 in the number of houses in existence in the Province, and the average number of persons per house in the Province as a whole (British territory) is now 5 as compared with a figure of 6 ten years ago. The decrease in the average size of households in part, however, reflects merely a change in the instructions issued at the censuses of 1901 and 1911 respectively, and there is no reason to suppose that the size of the family tends to decrease. The largest households are found in Bannu, where the average number of persons per house is 5·5. The lowest figure is found in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, in both of which districts it is 4·7. It will be seen therefore that there are no great differences in conditions in this respect in different areas of the Province.

Birth place of population.

174. The statement in the margin shows the proportion of persons in the districts of the Province born outside the area of enumeration. The extra-district born are most numerous proportionately in Dera Ismail Khan, where the figures are largely influenced by the annual Powindah migration, the effects of which are clearly apparent at a census taken before the close of the cold weather. The figures for Peshawar and Kohat are considerably affected by the winter immigration of graziers from tribal territory, while Peshawar, as being the head-quarters of the Province, attracts a large number of immigrants from the east as well as from the west. The largest body of immigrants to British territory (54,4 *) comes from the trans-frontier area of the Province. A slightly smaller one (52,0 *) finds its way from countries outside India, mainly Afghanistan. Contiguous districts of the Punjab and Kashmir contribute 33,9 * persons to the actual population of the Province (British territory), and non-contiguous parts of other Provinces 44,1 * more. The largest number of immigrants from the trans-frontier area of the Province (29,3 *) is found in Peshawar, which district also attracts the largest number of persons from other provinces and States in India (39,2 *). From countries outside India (in this case Afghanistan), on the other hand, the largest stream of immigration is directed to Dera Ismail Khan (21,2 *).

District, &c.	Number per *mille* of population born outside the area shown.
Total districts ...	84
Hazara ...	30
Trans-border districts ...	107
Peshawar ...	107
Kohat ...	115
Bannu ...	74
Dera Ismail Khan ...	164

Migration.

175. Emigrants from the Province (British territory) only amount to 29 per *mille* of the actual population. Immigrants on the other hand make up as much as 84 per *mille*. The Province therefore gains by migration far more than it loses. The greatest body of emigrants, as is only natural, was enumerated in the Punjab, where they number 35,271 persons. The next largest stream of emigration (11,488 persons) takes its way to Kashmir, but the bulk of the persons concerned were born in the neighbouring district of Hazara. 6,870 natives of the Province were found in 1911 in Bombay and 4,080 in Baluchistan, where they were no doubt mainly composed of men serving in regiments stationed in that Province. The district from which emigration is most common

* 00's omitted.

is Hazara, emigrants from which amounted in 1911 to 46 per *mille* of the population enumerated in the district. Emigrants from Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan are also comparatively numerous (36 per *mille* of the actual population of the district in each case). Bannu possesses the most home-keeping population of any of the districts of the Province, only 22 persons per *mille* going to seek their fortune in areas outside it. It is to be noticed that Hazara alone of the districts of the Province loses by migration more than it gains; for every 1,000 of the population there are 16 more emigrants from it than immigrants to it.

The migration with which we are here concerned is largely temporary or seasonal in its nature, as is shown by the small proportion of females to males found both among immigrants and among emigrants. Among immigrants from areas contiguous to the Province there are only 52 females per 100 males, and among immigrants from other places the proportion of females is as low as 41 for every hundred males. For every hundred male emigrants to areas marching with the districts of the Province 64 females leave their homes, and among emigrants to areas not contiguous to the Province only 29 females accompany every 100 males.

The ages of the people.

176. The returns of age recorded in the Census schedules are so inaccurate that it is impossible to base any authoritative conclusions upon the age statistics. The statement in the margin* shows the average age of the population of each main religion enumerated in the districts of the Province. The inference which is suggested by the figures—*viz.* that the lives of males tend to be longer than those of females—is probably in agreement with the actual facts; but that Hindus live longer than Muhammadans and Sikhs than either cannot be inferred. That the mean age of the Sikh and Hindu population is relatively high is due to the fact that both communities consist largely of immigrants, among whom children are not commonly to be found. How large a proportion of the Hindu and Sikh population was born outside the districts of the Province is shown by the marginal † statement. The mean age of the population as a whole has tended to rise since 1881.

*

Religion.	Mean age.	
	Males.	Females.
Muhammadans ...	24·1	23 5
Hindus ...	25 5	23·8
Sikhs ...	25·8	24·0

† *Proportion of immigrants per 1,000 of actual population.*

Religion.	Immigrants per 1,000.	
	Males.	Females.
All religions ...	84	
Hindus ...	320	159
Sikhs ...	477	169

Both for males and females it is higher now than in 1901 or in 1891. In the case of males it is also higher now than in 1881; in the case of females it has fallen slightly, from 23·6 years in 1881 to 23·5 at the last Census. The figures suggest that an improvement in the material welfare of the people is having its natural result in an increase of longevity.

The civil condition of the people.

177. Taking the population of all ages marriage is comparatively rare in the North-West Frontier Province, as the figures printed in the margin show. The figures for all areas are, according to the Census of 1901, those for the last census in areas other than the North-West Frontier Province not being yet available. It will be seen that in regard to the universality of marriage conditions in the North-West Frontier Province resemble those of England more nearly than those of India as a whole. This result is chiefly due to the age at which marriage takes place, child marriage in the

Number of all ages who have been married per 1,000 of the sex concerned.

Area.	Males.	Females.
India ...	508	656
Berar ...	604	746
United Provinces ...	550	692
Central Provinces ...	533	651
Bengal ...	523	682
Punjab ...	470	625
Madras ...	448	610
North-West Frontier Province ...	418	516
England ...	380	404

Province being virtually unknown. It is also in part to be attributed to the absence of Hindu sentiment, which makes marriage a religious duty. In view of the deficiency of females it is interesting to notice that, even among adults, spinsters are relatively more common in the North-West Frontier Province than in other Indian areas.

178. One reason of this is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that widow remarriage is the rule rather than the exception. Out of females of all ages in the Province only 1 in 9 is widowed, whereas in the total female population of India widows amount to 1 in 6. As is to be expected, widows are relatively more numerous among Hindus in the Province than among Muhammadans. But they are, proportionately, considerably less common than among Hindu females in India as a whole. We see here one result of the Muhammadan environment in which our Hindus live. Even among Hindus child marriage is virtually unknown, and widow remarriage, though regarded with disfavour, is not prohibited by all castes. The Hill Brahmans of Hazara in particular have no objection to the practice, but hold that the marriage should be, if possible, with the deceased husband's younger brother. **Widow remarriage**

179. Four wives are permitted to Muhammadans by the *Shariat*, though some of the tribes of the Province consider it lawful to have as many as seven. In British territories there are among Muhammadans 103 wives per 100 husbands as against only 74 Hindu and 62 Sikh wives per 100 husbands. The inference which the figures suggest, *viz.* that polygamy is more prevalent among Muhammadans than among the other elements of the population, is of course correct. Beyond this they are little guide. We cannot infer, for instance, as the figures themselves suggest, that polyandry is largely practised by Sikhs. The reason for the low proportion of wives to husbands among Hindus and Sikhs is to be found in the fact that a large proportion of the followers of these religions are temporary immigrants, troops and the like, who are seldom accompanied by their wives. The figures for Muhammadans are also influenced in some degree by migration, but the figure given above, which shows wives to exceed husbands by 3 in every 100, is probably not far from the mark. **Polygamy.**

If it be taken into account, however, that a certain number of husbands possess more than two wives, the proportion of husbands who possess more than one is not likely to exceed 2 per cent.

180. According to the recent census there are, in the British districts of the Province, 858 females per 1,000 males. The corresponding figure for the Punjab, Sind, Coorg and Baluchistan is lower; but in all other Indian areas it is higher; and in Madras females now actually outnumber males by 31 per 1,000. Our low figure is partly due to migration. The element in the population least affected by this factor is the Muhammadan, and here the proportion rises to 880 females per 1,000 males. Its influence, moreover, can be to some extent eliminated by considering the ratio found in the natural population, *i.e.* the population born in our districts, though enumerated outside of as well as within them. In the natural population (Muhammadans) females are only in defect by 109 to every 1,000 males. Even this figure is, however, a high one, and some doubt naturally arises as to whether the Census statistics correctly represent the actual facts. There are various indications, such as the payment of a bride price and the distinct traces of marriage by capture which survive in the *janj* or marriage procession, which point to a real deficiency of females; but, owing to the reticence of the population where unmarried girls are concerned, the census figures probably exaggerate the disproportion which exists. **The proportions of the sexes.**

Year.	Females per 1,000 males.
1881	819
1891	843
1901	846
1911	858

As the marginal figures show, the results of the last four censuses have been to show a steady rise in the relative number of females in the British districts of the Province, a rise which points to more accurate enumeration at each successive census, and a decrease of the sentiment which leads to the existence of females being concealed.

Infirmities.

181. The last decade has witnessed a rise in the relative number of persons suffering from each of the infirmities recorded at the Census except leprosy. Blindness is the only defect which can be said to be common, and here the figures are markedly higher in Dera Ismail Khan than in the other districts. Taking the period from 1881 onwards, the only infirmity which shows a tendency to increase is deaf-mutism, and no satisfactory explanation of this can be offered, unless it be supposed that, with successive censuses, the record of the infirm tends to become more complete. As a result no doubt of the spread of modern medical science, and in particular of the extension of measures taken against small-pox, a fruitful cause of blindness, the statistics show a marked decrease in blindness since 1881, the proportion having fallen since that year by 134 per 100,000 in the case of males and by 190 per 100,000 in that of females.

Infirmity.	Number per 100,000 afflicted.	
	Males.	Females.
Insanity ...	54	25
Deaf-mutism ...	113	75
Blindness ...	161	151
Leprosy ...	17	8

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Births.

182. The birth and death rates are calculated on a population under registration, according to the Census of 1911, of 2,041,077. The number of births registered during the year was 71,606, giving a birth-rate, per thousand of population, of 35·1. A fall in birth-rate was recorded in all the districts except in that of Dera Ismail Khan. The decrease was 6, per thousand, in the Hazara District and 3, per thousand, in the Peshawar District. The proportion of male to female births was as usual very high; the figures were 122·5 males for every 100 females, and, following precedent, Peshawar and Kohat districts showed the greatest excess of male over female births, the figures being 135·8 and 130 respectively. In no other province in India is there such a great discrepancy, the Punjab and United Provinces coming next in order with 109 and 108.

Deaths.

183. The number of deaths registered during the year was very low, *viz.* 47,558. This was the lowest number recorded since 1901. The ratio of deaths per *mille* was 23·3, while that of the past five years is 30·4. The district in which the lowest rate is recorded was Dera Ismail Khan (21·8), and the highest was in Hazara (25·9). It is obvious that, with an increasing population, a statistical error in the calculation of birth and death rates must take place, and there is no doubt that this accounts at least to some extent for low birth and death rates as compared with the last few years.

Chief diseases.

184. The year was generally healthy. There was no serious outbreak of cholera, though 12 deaths occurred in September and October in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

950 deaths were recorded from small-pox, an increase over the previous three years. The disease was most prevalent in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The ratio of deaths, per thousand of population, was 0·47, compared with 0·4, the average of the previous five years.

The ratio per *mille* of deaths from fevers was the lowest ever recorded, *i.e.* 17·48, and was 5·24 less than the average of the previous five years.

Respiratory diseases returned a death-rate of 0·69, which was also lower than usual.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1911.]

Grant for sanitation.

185. No sanitary schemes of any great importance were either completed or begun during the year, but many considerable improvements were effected in the more important towns. A special grant of Rs. 1,13,000 was given by Government, and this was allotted as follows:—

	Rs.
Peshawar	45,000
Dera Ismail Khan	24,000
Mardan Notified Area	6,000
Kohat	18,000
Abbottabad	20,000
Total ...	1,13,000

Sanitary works.

186. In Peshawar City the Municipality, aided by this grant, were enabled to spend Rs. 35,600 on paving and Rs. 20,000 on drainage, both most necessary expenditures. This Municipality, apart from the Government grant, spent Rs. 94,114 on sanitary charges, of which Rs. 18,000 were on account of water supply.

Dera Ismail Khan utilized the grant in making pucca drains in and paving the City. The latter Municipality expended, apart from the Government grant, Rs. 34,055 on sanitary charges during the year. The two largest items of this total were Rs. 7,787 on roads and bridges and Rs. 6,263 on paving.

Kohat City is exceptionally clean, and sanitary matters are carefully attended to. Apart from the special grants, Abbottabad and Kohat expended Rs. 24,010 and Rs. 21,815, respectively, on sanitary charges.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1911 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

187. There are now 82 hospitals and dispensaries open in this Province, an increase of 2 since 1910 and an increase of no less than 14 in the past four years. Two new State institutions were opened during the year, one at Dungagali and the other at Mastuj, while the Civil Dispensary at Datta Khel was closed by the advice of the Civil Surgeon and with the consent of the Political Agent, Tochi. A new Canal Dispensary was opened at Jagannath in the Mardan Sub-Division. No institutions maintained by Local Funds were opened during the year under report, but two were closed. In four years the increase in Local Fund institutions has been six.

Accommodation.

188. The number of beds available was 496 for males and 224 for females, an increase of 11 and 2, respectively, over the figures of the previous year, and the daily average of in-patients was 402·32. The total number of in-patients treated was 11,352, which was almost exactly the same as last year's total. Taking into consideration that the year under report was an exceptionally healthy one, this can be considered satisfactory.

Attendance.

189. The total attendances of out-door patients was 750,323, a decrease of nearly 10,000 from the preceding year, but more than a lakh in excess of the average of the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909. The decrease generally is distributed over the majority of dispensaries.

Operations.

190. The total number of operations performed was 32,892, an increase of 1,808 over previous year's record. Each succeeding year records an increase. Of these 32,892 operations, 3,443 were what is termed "selected operations,"

an increase of 756 over the figures of the previous year. Here also there is a steady annual increase, showing both increasing skill on part of the operating staff and increasing confidence among their *clientèle*.

Finance.

191. The total income of the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 1,70,595 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,63,875. There was a decrease in the total expenditure of Rs. 17,047. Subscriptions do not bulk largely in the total receipts. Europeans have subscribed Rs. 800 less than in the previous year and Indians Rs. 2,500 more. The Bannu Mission returns clearly show that this was due to Dr. Pennell's presence in England in 1910 and in India in 1911.

Medical Staff.

192. During the year under review a Pashto allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem was sanctioned for Civil Assistant Surgeons serving in this Province. The examinations for promotion of Sub-Assistant Surgeons from grade to grade which were formerly held at Rawalpindi will now be held at Peshawar. The compounder service, for which it was always difficult to procure satisfactory candidates, has been greatly improved. All are now on one graded cadre with improved pay and special allowances for the outlying dispensaries, and all are eligible for service throughout the Province.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Establishment.

193. The strength of the establishment was during the year under report Divisional Inspectors 2, Superintendents 6, and Vaccinators 36. Since last year there was an increase of one Vaccinator at Chitral, where one temporary local Vaccinator was entertained.

Vaccinations performed.

194. The total number of vaccinations performed was 112,579 primary and 21,223 re-vaccinations, while 132,952 persons were operated on.

Expenditure.

195. The total expenditure incurred on account of the vaccination staff and for lymph from the Punjab Central Vaccine Institute was for the past year Rs. 15,492-9-9 compared with Rs. 14,265-9-9 in 1910-11. This increase is due (1) to a payment for lymph used in the previous year having been made during the year under report; (2) to an additional Vaccinator having been entertained for six months, and to the appointment of two others being extended from 5 to 6 months; and (3) specially to the increased number of vaccinations performed.

CHAPTER VII.
INSTRUCTION.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Education.]

1. GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Department.

196. The Educational Department is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. His appointment was created in January 1911. Previous to that date the general control of education in the Province was exercised by the Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab and the immediate control by an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Punjab Provincial Educational Service. The inspecting staff of the Department consists of a District Inspector of Schools in each district and an Assistant Inspector in the Peshawar District.

System of education.

197. The system of education is the same as that of the Punjab, and the Education Code of that Province is still in force. Modifications in that system were made by the Local Government during the year 1911, which do not, however, come into force till April 1912.

Colleges.

198. The Edwardes' Church Mission College, Peshawar, the only College in the Province, was raised to the first grade, teaching students up to B. A. degree, in October 1911. A movement initiated in 1910 by the Muhammadans of the Province for the foundation of an Islamia College on the lines of Aligarh took shape during 1911, and subscriptions amounting to over 8 lakhs were collected. The College will probably come into being in 1913.

Primary schools.

199. Schools for general education, whether departmental, aided or unaided, are classified as Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular and as Primary or Secondary. The course for Primary schools extends over five years, but the majority of pupils attending them leave before the completion of the course, which will be reduced to 4 years in length from April 1912.

The distinction between Upper and Lower Primary schools has ceased to exist, save in the case of girls' schools, all Primary schools being authorised to teach the full course.

No alteration was made during the period under review in the courses of study or subjects taught in Primary schools as described in the Administration Report of 1901—1903; but a revised and more practical curriculum for all Primary schools and departments will come into effect from April 1st, 1912.

The Upper Primary examination has ceased to exist, and boys are adjudged to have completed the Primary course after *in situ* inspection by the District Inspector. Scholarships are, however, awarded on the results of special examinations held in each tahsil.

The Zamindari schools were never popular, and by 1910 had all been converted into ordinary Board Primary schools.

Secondary schools.

200. The organisation and curricula of Secondary schools have remained practically the same as those outlined in the Administration Report of 1901—1903.

Promotions from the Primary Department, since the abolition of the Upper Primary examination, are made by District Inspectors or Head Masters of High schools.

The Entrance or Matriculation examination is conducted by the Punjab University as heretofore, but the Vernacular Middle School examination is now

conducted by the Punjab Education Department and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard examination by the Education Department of the North-West Frontier Province, the latter examination, after being temporarily in abeyance, having been revived last year.

College and High school scholarships are awarded on the results of the above examinations in accordance with the rules of the Punjab Education Code.

With effect from April 1st the 5th Primary class will become the 1st Middle class, and the course for the Middle Department will extend over four years. At the same time the teaching of English in the Primary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools will be dropped, and a revised curriculum for Vernacular Middle schools will come into effect.

There are now two Government schools in the Province, the Normal School for the training of teachers for Primary Schools and a Model School attached to it, which is of the ordinary Primary standard and serves as a practising school to the teachers under training.

These two schools are under the direct control of the Education Department, North-West Frontier Province, but their staffs are as yet borne on the graded list of the Punjab Educational Service.

Village schools are owned and managed by District Boards, and schools in towns by Municipal Committees, under the direction of the Education Department, which in the case of village schools exercises a detailed control.

Grants-in-aid continue to be given to schools under private management from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds in accordance with the regulations of the Punjab Education Code.

2. Education.

Number of institutions and scholars.

201. The following table shows the number of institutions and scholars in the Province in 1911-12 :—

Male.

Year.	Number and kind of institutions.							Number of scholars in each kind of institution.						
	Arts College.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	Arts College.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
1911-12 ...	1	12	18	260	1	470	762	38	5,146	3,864	14,129	59	7,227	30,463

Female.

Year.	Number and kind of institutions.				Number of scholars in each kind of institution.			
	Middle.	Primary.	Private.	Total.	Middle.	Primary.	Private.	Total.
1911-12	1	28	110	139	322	1,925	2,201	4,448

The percentage of scholars attending school to those of school-going age is as follows :—

Year.	Name of District.				
	Hazara.	Peshawar.	Kohat	Bannu.	D. I. Khan.
1911-12	8·1	·83	10·2	16·6	18·3

201. The following table epitomises the expenditure on education in the Province during the last two years :— Expenditure.

Year.	Sources.					
	Imperial.	Provincial.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	58,215	76,391	92,344	61,322	46,903	53,186
1911-12	...	99,439	(a) 1,42,169	(b) 68,205	55,772	62,913

(a) Includes Provincial contribution of Rs. 21,910 recurring for improving the pay of teachers and Rs. 24,024 for buildings for Vernacular Middle Schools.

(b) Includes Provincial contribution of Rs. 15,158 for pensions of secondary teachers and Rs. 3,000 for building purposes.

From the year 1910-11 the revenues of the Province were provincialised, and the sum of Rs. 58,215, which appears under the head of Imperial expenditure during that year, consists of a special grant made by the Government of India for the construction of buildings for Primary schools.

203. There were 228 schools (of which 15 were Middle) under the management of District Boards in 1911-12. Schools under District Boards.

The Middle Vernacular schools are all in District Board buildings. In 1911 special grants were given by the Imperial Government for the improvement and enlargement of eight of these buildings, and the Peshawar District Board itself found funds for the erection of a new building at Nowshera.

The provision of adequate school buildings for the existing Primary schools is a matter of urgent necessity; much more so when the new schools which are being or about to be opened are taken into consideration.

On the other hand, the equipment of Board Primary schools is generally quite satisfactory.

It is satisfactory to note that the average attendance at a Board Primary school has increased during the quinquennium from 41·6 to 51·2. In this Province the rural population has congregated as a rule in large villages for the purposes of mutual protection. The conditions are, therefore, favourable for the growth of large Primary schools, and there is no reason why, when the advantages of Primary education are better realised, most of the Board schools should not double their enrolments without drawing boys from elsewhere than the immediate vicinity of the school.

204. Municipal Committees were responsible for the management of 20 schools (of which 5 were High and 3 Middle) during the year. Schools under Municipal Committees.

It will be recognised that the provision for Primary education in Municipalities is consequently inadequate, though the Municipal schools are supplemented by privately managed, usually denominational, aided schools.

The Peshawar Municipality has acquired a large and suitable site for the erection of a new High school, but has not hitherto proceeded further in the matter of building.

Aided schools.

205. There were 9 Government aided, 38 District Board aided, and 17 Municipal Committee aided schools. It should, however, be noted that several institutions receive grants both from Provincial and from Municipal funds: such institutions are included both in Government aided and Municipal aided schools. There is no such overlapping between Board aided and Municipal aided schools, the indigenous institutions aided by District Boards being all situated in rural areas.

Private schools.

206. Private schools are reported to have decreased from 653 in 1910 to 580 in 1911, but returns of these schools are never very reliable. The decrease, both as regards schools and scholars, relates to all districts except Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat. This is, no doubt, chiefly owing to the growing popularity of the Public schools.

Arts College.

207. The Edwardes' Church Mission College, Peshawar, is the only collegiate institution in the Province. The staff consisted of two European and three Indian Professors and Lecturers up till the year 1911-12, when an additional European Professor was added.

The College building, which is situated on a fine site in the cantonments, about a mile from the City, was completed in January 1910, the cost being met partly by subscriptions, partly from a grant by the Punjab University, and partly from a grant of Rs. 22,635 from Provincial Funds. The building is well constructed, and contains a large hall, a library and six lecture rooms. The furniture and equipment of the College are also of excellent quality.

Secondary schools.

208. There are 30 Secondary schools in the Province, and except for four additional Vernacular Middle schools the number of secondary institutions has remained stationary. On the other hand the number of pupils attending them has increased by 3,000, or 50 per cent. Since, however, the figures given include pupils in the Primary Departments, they are somewhat misleading as an index to the number of boys receiving Secondary education in the Province.

Primary schools.

209. The following statement gives the condition of Public Primary schools in the Province during last year :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of boys learning English.	Direct expenditure.	Number of qualified teachers in all kinds of Primary schools.	Percentage of trained teachers.
				Rs.		
1911-12	260	14,129	174	64,804	194 382	50·8

The last five years cannot be said to be marked by any conspicuous advance in the matter of Primary education, the number of schools remaining almost stationary and the number of qualified teachers having only increased in 1911-12. On the other hand, in spite of the negligible increase in the number of schools, it is satisfactory to note an increase of nearly 3,000 in the number of pupils attending them, so that the average attendance at a Primary school has risen from 44 to 51.

Training institutions.

210. The Peshawar Normal School is the only training school in the Province.

Although 60 stipends have been available in the institution since its foundation, sufficient candidates have never been forthcoming to take up the full number of stipends. There are two chief reasons for this :—

(*i*) The unattractiveness of the teachers' profession.

(*ii*) The insufficient number of youths possessing the requisite qualifications.

Measures to overcome these drawbacks are now being taken :—

(*a*) The Elementary Teachers' Service, with reasonable pay and prospects for Primary teachers, is being established.

(*b*) Additional facilities for Vernacular Middle education are being created.

211. There were 29 schools for girls and 2,247 scholars in the Province in 1911. **Schools for girls.**

The rate of progress in female education has been slow, though there has been an annual increase in the number of pupils. The extension of female education in this Province must necessarily follow the extension of boys' education, and there are not wanting signs that the movement that has recently shown itself among the population in favour of Primary education for boys will be followed by a demand for further facilities for education for girls. This demand is, however, at present almost negligible.

212. No change of any importance has occurred in the conditions of Primary education in the Agency. But the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Parachinar, was very much improved in 1911. A special grant of about Rs. 4,000 was made for the extension of the building and improvement of the equipment. The staff also was thoroughly re-organised and enlarged. **Kurram Agency.**

The quality of the work in Primary schools in this Agency cannot materially improve until the local teachers are willing to come to the Peshawar Normal School for training. This unfortunately owing to the stay-at-home nature of the Turis they are very unwilling to do. In 1911 for the first time two students came from the Kurram for training, but one of them returned almost immediately, being unable to stand the summer at Peshawar.

213. Owing to disturbances on the border, the kidnapping of the Tappi Schoolmaster by outlaws in 1909-10, and the conversion of two Hindu school boys to Islam at Hassu Khel in 1909 (a circumstance which prejudiced the Hindu residents against the Government schools), there was a serious fall in the number of scholars in 1909 and 1910. The numbers are, however, recovering rapidly, and the Political Agent reports a very distinct movement in favour of education among the people of the valley at the close of 1911-12. **Tochi Agency.**

3. Literature and the Press.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Education.]

214. Twenty-two Presses were at work in the Province during the year, of which 12 were in Peshawar, and the remainder distributed through the other
Two newspapers, both Vernacular, were published,—one at Peshawar
t Abbottabad. Neither of these has much circulation or importance.

4. LITERARY SOCIETIES.

215. There are no literary societies in the Province worthy of mention.

5. Arts and Sciences.

216. A museum has been established in the Victoria Memorial Hall in Peshawar containing many interesting exhibits, the results of the archæological discoveries in the Province. Further reference to this museum will be found in Chapter VIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1911-12.]

Conservation.

217. As in the preceding year, the sum of Rs. 3,000 was provided by the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province in the budget of the Public Works Department for conservation purposes. With the exception of Rs. 150 required for the pay of chaukidars guarding the Shahji-ki-Dheri remains, the whole of this sum was utilized for continuing the clearance and conservation of the ruined Buddhist shrine and monastic buildings on the Takht-i-Bahi hill, and was accordingly placed at the disposal of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Nowshera. The operations of this year have been exceptionally fruitful in bringing to light shrines which, being buried under deep masses of débris, had escaped wholly or in part that kind of 'exploration' from which the site had previously suffered. The work of clearance necessarily assumed here an exploratory character and required careful watching and guidance.

The most interesting of the discoveries referred to was made in the Court which was found to have existed over the covered staircase leading to the S.-W. foot of the main complex of structures. It was cleared under Mr. Hargreaves' supervision in the latter half of December. Among the structural remains here laid bare were one large and two small Stupa bases partly retaining their friezes of fine stucco relievos in excellent preservation. In order to protect the latter remains from the rapid decay which they would undoubtedly undergo if exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, a temporary roofing was erected over a part of the court before the winter rains. A close examination of the stucco friezes showed that any attempt at removal would be bound to result in destruction, and that the only, and also most satisfactory, means for their preservation would be full protection *in situ*.

Fortunately the isolated position of the court, which on the east and north is raised on high supporting walls, makes it relatively easy to safeguard the sculptures against wilful damage from villagers and stray fanatics. With the concurrence of the Military Works authorities, it is accordingly proposed to provide a permanent roofing of suitable concrete construction over the greater part of the Court, and to utilize the protected area thus gained also for the custody of detached sculptural finds from this and adjoining shrines. By thus securing shelter for a kind of local Museum it is hoped on the one hand to increase the interest of the ruins, and on the other to meet the difficulty arising from the mass of sculptures which if removed to the Peshawar Museum would only serve to encumber it needlessly, and if left unprotected at different points of the site would be sure to suffer destruction by iconoclastic hands. An additional grant of Rs. 500 made it possible to collect the necessary materials for the permanent roofing before the close of the year under report.

The other two shrines containing sculptures were laid bare in the course of clearing débris-covered slopes and structures near the south-western and south-eastern extremity of the main complex of ruins. In the latter place several niches lining a small chapel court were found to retain undisturbed the relievo panels and statues which had adorned them. Besides these shrines, most of the structures forming the southern end of the main monastery have been cleared now to the very rocks against which they were built. No need of repairs has arisen here. But much care and labour was entailed by the constructive repairs which were found necessary for the preservation of the casemate-like chambers situated to the west of the central Stupa Court and described in the last report. The vaulted roof of the long covered staircase leading under the Court above mentioned was found to be in urgent need of strengthening as the masonry consisting of horizontal courses of projecting slabs had crumbled away badly in places. The work of resetting these courses proved very difficult, but was in the end successfully achieved.

Captains H. E. Winsloe and C. H. Palmer, R. E., Garrison Engineers, and Lieutenants B. T. Wilson and F. P. Nosworthy, Assistant Garrison Engineers, Nowshera District, all took considerable interest in the work of conservation. The satisfactory progress achieved at Takht-i-Bahi during the year is a direct result of their expert technical guidance. The Overseer in charge, M. Fazal Din, exercised conscientious care in reporting any objects of archæological interest and assuring their safety. A new detailed plan of the site as far as cleared was prepared during the year by the draftsman, making it possible for the first time to mark the different structures in a simple and precise fashion. It is proposed to complete during the next working season the clearing of all ruined structures remaining in the immediate vicinity of the main monastery. Conservation notes relating to this task will be prepared during the present hot weather.

Protected monuments.

218. No addition was made during the year to the list of Protected Monuments. But as a result of the surveys effected early steps will be taken to secure under Act VII of 1904 needful legal protection of the two fortified sites known as Kafirkot and situated on the right bank of the Indus.

Exploration.

219. The operations to be recorded under this head were of a more extensive and varied character than during the previous year. This gratifying fact has to be attributed mainly to the liberal increase which the funds available for excavations received both from the Imperial Government and the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province. In addition to the sum of Rs. 2,000 provided in the Departmental Budget it was possible to utilize an imperial grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 from the Director-General of Archæology, and towards the close of the year a special provincial grant of Rs. 2,000. Thus the expenditure on excavation during the year 1911-12 amounted to a total of Rs. 5,999 as against Rs. 3,324 of the preceding financial year.

The work conducted by Mr. Hargreaves from October 28th to December 24th, 1911, was devoted wholly to the further exploration of the Shahji-ki-Dheri site.

The excavations effected by Sir Aurel Stein during February and March at a number of mounds of the Sahri Bahlol site illustrated the advantages which concentrated methods of work, with the maximum number of labourers permitted by local conditions, offer both as regards saving of time and of means. The importance of this large site extending due south of the Takht-i-Bahi hill range had first been fully demonstrated by the successful excavations which Dr. Spooner had effected here.

All the mounds proved to contain the remains of Buddhist places of worship which had remained in more or less continuous occupation probably from the Kushana period down to that of the White Huns, in one instance even later. The 'finds' of sculptures in stone and stucco were particularly abundant at three of the mounds, and include many pieces of Gandhara work remarkable from an artistic or iconographic point of view.

Epigraphy.

220. A Kharoshthi inscription of eleven characters, each about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, incised into one of the slabs of slatey stone which form the pavement round the main Stupa excavated under General Cunningham's orders in 1873, was discovered at Jamalgarhi. The slab was found not far to the east of the main entrance of the Stupa court. The inscription, apparently an invocation, has not yet been definitely read, but shows plainly characters of the Kushana period. Its chronological interest is evident; for placed as it was and scratched into a stone of no great hardness it could not have retained its legibility if it had lain exposed for a long series of years.

From the ruins of Jamalgarhi came also part of a small pedestal inscribed with Kharoshthi characters and purchased from a cultivator of the neighbouring village. It complements another fragment obtained from the same place five years ago, and now in the Peshawar Museum. The complete inscription will be published by an early date.

The epigraphic finds yielded by the Sahri Bahlol excavations consisted chiefly of a considerable quantity of potsherds bearing Kharoshthi characters in ink which came to light near the monastic quarters. Many of these fragments are small, and a careful endeavour to fit them together will have to precede decipherment. This is further complicated by the very cursive character of the writing and the difficulty of obtaining adequate photographic reproductions. As, however, there are individual pieces containing up to eighteen characters, a satisfactory reading can be hoped for if the originals are placed temporarily in the hands of competent experts. All the fragments show the type of the Kushana period.

Museum.

221. As a result of the recommendation made by the Officiating Director-General of Archæology, who in April 1911 visited the Peshawar Museum and recorded his observations in a valuable note, the post of the Custodian was made a pensionable one with effect from April 1, 1912, on a progressive pay of Rs. 60—5—80 per mensem. The note above referred to lays stress on the fact that the arrangement by which the Museum is controlled by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, as Honorary Curator "has distinct advantages . . . The Peshawar Museum is arranged on a truly educational basis, and is in this respect superior to any other archæological collection in India. This is entirely due to the circumstance of its having been placed under the management of an expert from the very beginning of its existence."

The lower side galleries of the Victoria Memorial Hall have now been utilized for the exhibition in wall cases and otherwise of the large collection of sculptures dating from later excavations at Sahri Bahlol, Takht-i-Bahi and Shahji-ki-Dheri. Cases of an improved type were secured before the close of the year to afford accommodation for the sculptural finds resulting from the explorations of the last cold weather.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Church of England.

222. The North-West Frontier Province is, with the Punjab, Baluchistan and Sind, included in the See of Lahore, which was created by Royal Letters Patent in December 1877, formerly having been included in the diocese of Calcutta. The Right Reverend T. V. French, D.D., was the first Bishop, and was succeeded on his resignation in 1887 by the Ven'ble Henry James Mathew, D.D., Archdeacon of Lahore. Bishop Mathew died in 1898, and the Reverend G. A. Lefroy, D.D., formerly head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, was consecrated Bishop on the 1st November 1898. Like all other Indian Sees, Lahore is subject to the authority of the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan. By authorization of the Letters Patent as they originally stood an Archdeacon is appointed by the Bishop from among the Senior Chaplains, while in accordance with a modification in the terms of those Letters which received the Royal approval in 1910, the Bishop has now also the right to appoint a second Archdeacon to assist him in supervising the Indian and Missionary Church work of the Diocese, such Archdeacon to be chosen either from the Indian Priests or the Missionaries of the Diocese. The present holder of the office is an Indian.

Chaplains on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are posted at the following stations:—

Abbottabad.	Peshawar.
Nowshera.	Dera Ismail Khan.

Two Chaplains are usually placed in charge of the Military camps lying between Dungagali and Murree for the hot weather.

Church of Scotland.

223. The North-West Frontier Province belongs to the "Presbytery of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province along with Chamba and Jammu." No Chaplain is stationed permanently within the Province, but occasional services for Church of Scotland troops are arranged at Peshawar if no regimental Chaplain is stationed there. The Assistant Church of Scotland Chaplain, who is in charge at Rawalpindi during the cold weather and at Murree and the Galis during the hot weather, acts as visiting Chaplain.

Roman Catholic Church.

224. The district of Dera Ismail Khan is included in the diocese of Lahore, formed in 1880 as a Vicariate under the Right Reverend Dr. P. Tosi, and in 1886 constituted as a diocese. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend Fabian Anthony Eestermans, O.C., consecrated at Antwerp on June 29th, 1905. The rest of the Province, together with the trans-Frontier tracts and Kashmir, belongs to the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir and Kafiristan, and was constituted a separate ecclesiastical charge in 1887 with Rawalpindi as head-quarters. The Prefect Apostolic appoints Military Chaplains to the following stations:—

Peshawar,	Cherat,
Nowshera,	The Galis,

with an additional Chaplain during the hot weather for the Military camps near Murree.

Church Missionary Society.

225. The work of this Society is carried on at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. The staff consists of 12 European missionaries, of whom five are clergy and six qualified medical men. A Hospital and a High School are maintained at each of the above mentioned centres: in addition there is a College at Peshawar, and district dispensaries are located at Charsadda, Akora, Karak, Thal, Isa Khel and Tank.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

226. This Society works in co-ordination with the Church Missionary Society, and has hospitals for women at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, and schools for girls at Peshawar. The staff includes three qualified lady doctors.

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1911-12 (Commercial Press, Peshawar).

Veterinary work.

227. During the year 19,674 cases of contagious disease, of which 5,245 proved fatal, were reported against 25,724 cases and 7,362 deaths in the previous year. Of the total number of deaths 1,829 were among cattle. The figures reflect the generally healthy character of the year. In all cases, except the equines, the mortality was almost entirely due, in about equal proportions, to rinderpest and hæmorrhagic septicæmia.

The number of hospitals, 19, was the same as last year. The number of cases treated rose from 42,000 to 48,000, a very creditable result in a healthy year.

Horse and cattle breeding.

228. The standard scale for the Province is 19 horse and pony and 17 donkey stallions, but the present numbers are short by 4 and 2 in the above classes respectively. The Hissar Farm has been unable to supply two donkeys. The number of stud bulls has decreased from 17 to 12. Their services are in general not in great demand. The horse, pony and donkey stallions covered 1,900 mares, an increase of 258 over the figures of the preceding year.

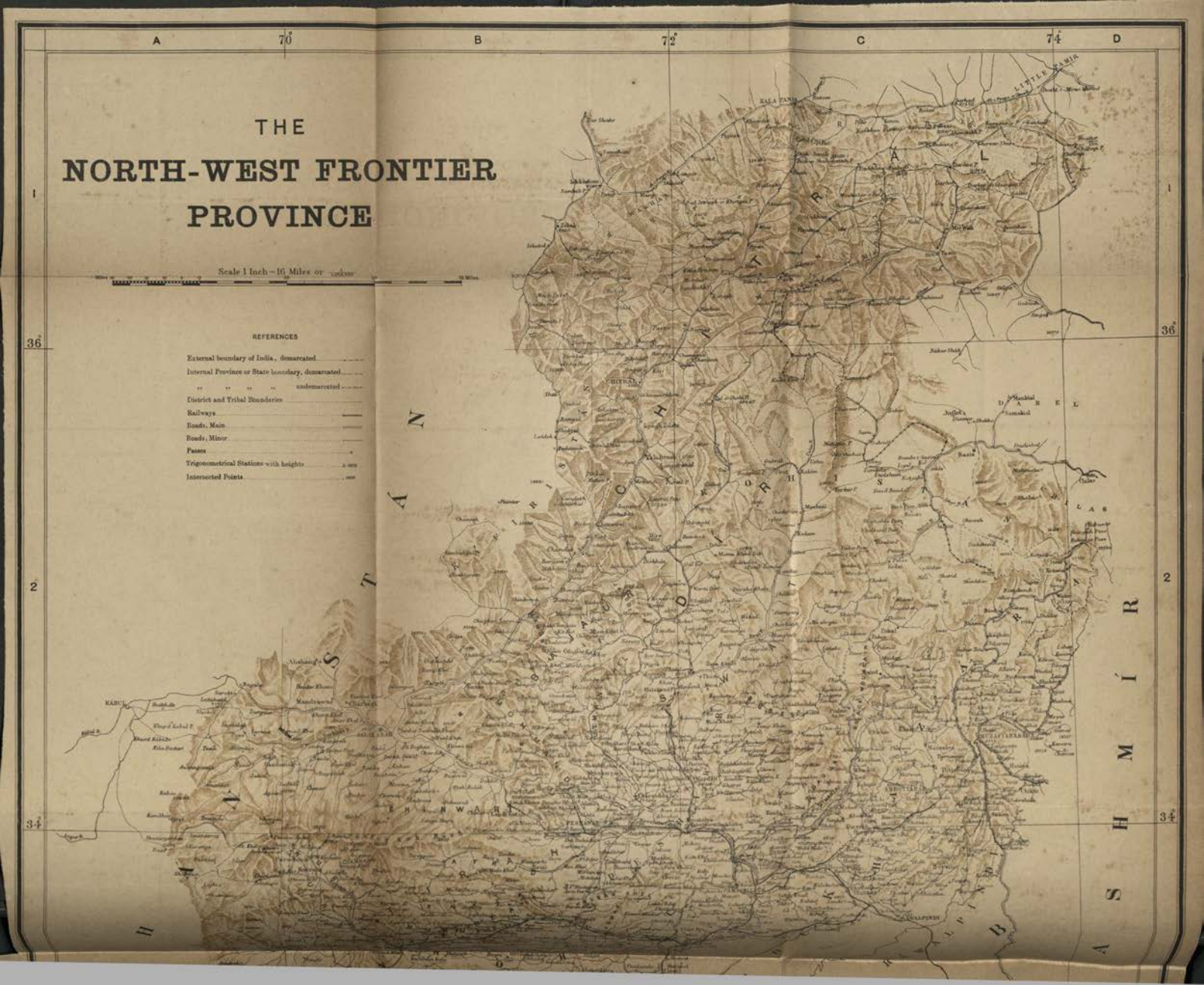
At the close of the year there were 24 Merino rams in the Hazara District, and the experiment promised favourably, especially in the Kagan Valley.

Horse and Cattle Shows.

229. No shows were held during the year, mainly on account of the high price of fodder.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar.—232 S. to C. C.—23-12-12—280.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE



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June 1905.

Corrections up to 1910.

NOTE.—The Longitudes are referable to the Greenwich Meridian, taking that of Madras Observatory as 80° 17′ 21″ East. They require a correction of —2′ 27″ to make them accord with the most recent value of the Geodetic Longitude of that Observatory, *viz.*, 80° 14′ 54″.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1912-13.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. Relations with all the border tribes were exceptionally friendly during the year. At no time was there any likelihood of war, raiding decreased in a marked degree, and such offences as were committed by tribesmen were settled with the jirgas promptly and without difficulty. Waziristan has been the great—almost the only—source of real anxiety on the frontier during the past year, and remains the storm centre; but although the task of gaining the confidence of the Mahsuds and Wazirs and of counteracting the influence of their Mullas is always full of difficulty, each year which passes without an expedition shows an increase, slow but steady, in our hold over the tribes, while the continued postponement of a war which has for so long been considered inevitable is not only a gain in itself, but may possibly avert hostilities altogether. In both the Wana and the Tochi Agencies crime has decreased, and the Militias have been even more successful than usual in intercepting raiders and inflicting severe punishment. The Mahsuds are becoming more than ever sapped by internal feuds, and the very house of the Mulla Powindah is divided against itself. At the time of writing it has lost what centre of cohesion it possessed in the Mulla himself, to whose death, though it occurred in November last, some time after the close of the year under report, a reference should be made here. In the Tochi the people are beginning to show some inclination to refer their disputes to our officers instead of taking the law into their own hands.

Next in interest to Waziristan was Kurram, which came into unusual prominence owing to the revolt (the outbreak of which was mentioned in last year's report) in the neighbouring Afghan province of Khost. The rebels captured the fort of Patan, half a mile from the Kurram border, in March 1912; in April they occupied the Afghan forts of Istia near the Peiwar Kotal and at Jaji Maidan, and towards the end of May an Afghan brigade suffered a reverse at their hands near the Altimur Pass. The Governor of Khost was closely invested in his capital Matun, and the Afghan authorities, compelled to resort to negotiation where force had failed, finally induced the revolting tribesmen to disperse, the Governor of Khost, whose oppression and mismanagement had caused the rising, being recalled to Kabul. The tribesmen cannot, however, be said to have been subdued; they still refuse to pay any revenue or to allow any Afghan officials or soldiers to enter their hills, while the new

Governor's writ does not run beyond rifle shot of his capital. The situation in Kurram was serious for a time owing to the large bodies of rebels who established themselves on the very border, intending to use our territory as a base of operations against Khost, and as a refuge in case of defeat. To prevent a violation of our territory 600 rifles of the Kurram Militia were sent to the border, and the rebel forces were ordered to leave its immediate neighbourhood, which after some hesitation they agreed to do. It was difficult also to restrain the Turis of Kurram, who have many grievances against the Afghan authorities, from joining the rebels; this was, however, successfully effected.

The Persian Gulf arms trade has steadily sunk in volume and importance, thanks to the naval operations, but the organization exists, and relaxation of supervision in the Gulf would rapidly revive the trade. The local manufacture of arms has received a considerable impetus, and, in addition to the old established firms of the Kohat Pass, new factories have been started in Waziristan, the Mohmand country, the Malakand Agency and Boner. The arms, however, are of inferior quality and are short-lived, while being hand-made their output is limited.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The discipline and behaviour of all corps were very good. There was a marked absence of serious crime, and only one rifle out of nearly 7,000 were lost during the year. Local allowances were granted in December 1912 to the two Waziristan corps. As far as the Northern Waziristan Militia is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the increase of pay given will prove to have solved the recruiting question. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of applicants for discharge, and recruits of a better stamp have come forward for enlistment. The work of the Southern Waziristan Militia, however, is excessive, and the percentage of men in hospital, due chiefly to over work and shortness of leave and rest, is unduly high. An increase of the strength of this Corps is very necessary.

The orders of the Secretary of State constituting the Frontier Constabulary, which replaces the long condemned Border Military Police, were received in the Province on December 10th, 1912, and Mr. R. C. Boyle was appointed Commandant of the new Corps with effect from the 18th of the same month. Steps were taken to select for discharge from the existing Border Military Police all those who, either on the score of age or inefficiency, were unsuited for transfer to the Border Constabulary. The reorganisation entailed a nominal reduction from 2,906 to 2,400 men, though actually the Border Military Police was 517 men short of strength. Hence, owing to the necessity of keeping the garrisons of existing posts up to reasonable strength and some delay in the arrival of the new British officers of the Corps, progress was not as rapid as it would otherwise have been. The terms of service in the Corps appear popular, and recruiting has only been hampered by the difficulty of dispensing with the services of ineligibles *en masse*; the Corps has now, however, been virtually brought up to full strength.

Condition of the people.

3. In spite of a considerable contraction in the area sown owing to somewhat ill-distributed rainfall, the year has been one of general prosperity. Prices of food-grains were generally high, but there was a good demand for labour. The volume of trade increased enormously, the number of civil suits constituted a record, the birth-rate rose slightly, and the death-rate continued to stand at a low figure.

Realisation of the revenue.

4. The number of writs and warrants issued for collection of land revenue has fallen from 1,984 to 1,565, and as high a figure as 99·07 per cent. of the fixed land revenue was realised, together with the bulk of the balance outstanding from the previous year. Of the total fluctuating land revenue demand, *viz.* Rs. 1,55,188, all but Rs 179 was collected. These figures, taken in conjunction with the drop in the number of coercive processes, indicate great ease in realisation. There was again a considerable increase in the amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and recoveries generally were good.

Police.

5. With the increase of serious crime adverted to in the following paragraph, the work thrown upon the Police has been more onerous than in previous years. Various alterations in the composition of the force have resulted during the year in an increase of 14 Head and 87 Foot Constables and a reduction of 24 Mounted Constables, but the necessity of further accession to its strength in the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Kohat districts is recognised. The success which has been obtained against kidnapping gangs by the Police and Militias of the Province is highly creditable considering the difficulties with which they have to contend and the ease with which any unarmed villager in a frontier village can be carried across the border. The Criminal Investigation Department, too, has successfully combatted the illicit trade in arms and the operations of the professional rifle thief during the year ; in fact the work of the force as a whole has been satisfactory, though it is to be regretted that, in spite of special attention devoted to the subject, no noticeable improvement in detective ability has been displayed. Probably much advance in this direction cannot be expected as the force is at present trained. 721 officers and men, or 17 per cent. of the total strength, were rewarded for good work, though the number of dismissals was the largest of recent years. Education has advanced, the total number of men able to read and write being now 25 per cent. as against 21 per cent. in 1907.

Criminal Justice.

6. There has again been an increase of crime, the advance having been persistent since the year 1907, when the figures first began to rise in recent years. The growth of offences under Local and Special Laws has been entirely among those under the Hackney and Stage Carriages, Police and Punjab Laws Acts, the prosecution of which is the outcome of Police and Magisterial activity. So far, therefore, the figures afford no cause for dissatisfaction. But turning to the record of offences under the Indian Penal Code, it will be found that while in 1907 there were 2,561 cases of serious crime, during the year under report there were as many as 3,987, and that murders were more numerous than in any previous year. At the same time the general percentage of discharges and acquittals is higher during 1912 than it has ever been in the last five years, while coincident with this advance in genuine crime a remarkable addition has occurred to the number of those trivial cases which are most frequently instituted without adequate cause. On the other hand the number of cases brought to trial for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants and false evidence against public justice has remained stationary. In view of the admitted fact that the giving of false evidence is one of the causes underlying the impotence of the higher courts in the face of serious crime, it is a matter of cardinal importance that cases of perjury even at the cost of valuable time should not be passed over ; while a freer use of Sections 203 and 250,

Criminal Procedure Code, is required to restrain frivolous and vexatious institutions. Until this canker—namely the contemptuous disregard by witnesses of the penalties attaching to false evidence—at the root of our criminal procedure is excised, and until the resort of malicious and litigious complainants to our Courts can be checked, it will be difficult for the latter to be reinstated in the position which they should occupy in the scheme of criminal administration and play a leading and successful part in the suppression of crime.

Prisons.

7. The accommodation of the Jails of the Province has increased slightly during the year, but, in spite of this, overcrowding occurred in all but one. The health of the prisoners, however, did not suffer, as the excess population was accommodated in tents. The death-rate, *viz.* 11·09, was the lowest yet recorded in the Province, only 16 persons having died during the year; and though the percentage of admissions into hospital for malaria has risen during the year, the previous twelve months were abnormally healthy, and the figures now recorded may be considered satisfactory. A slight decrease occurred in the number of convict punishments inflicted; but several serious offences were committed by members of the Subordinate Jail establishment, notably in regard to the ill-treatment of prisoners. It is hoped that the punitive measures adopted will prevent any recurrence of this evil.

Civil Justice.

8. The total number of suits instituted has been the largest yet recorded. This continued expansion in litigation is probably due to a number of contributory factors, the phenomenon being one usually associated with growth of population and general increase of wealth, while in the North-West Frontier Province the effects of a tendency natural everywhere are enhanced by the presence of a population which loves litigation for its own sake. The increase in the number of cases filed under the Pre-emption Act has brought to the fore once more the question whether the existing law might not with advantage be modified. At the same time, even if it be admitted that the right of pre-emption is better suited to an obsolete condition of society, that it restricts free contract and promotes litigation, its withdrawal cannot now be contemplated as a matter of practical politics; and a remedy must probably be looked for in an amendment of the measure now in force. From this point of view the working of the Punjab Pre-emption Act of 1913 will be watched with interest. It is satisfactory to observe that a stricter attention devoted to the subject has resulted in a rise in the percentage of realisations of decrees granted by the Civil Courts.

Registration.

9. The volume of registration has again increased, the most notable advance in the figures occurring in the Peshawar District, where the extraordinarily keen competition for land in the Mardan Sub-Division, due to the approaching completion of the Upper Swat River Canal, has led to the presentation of sale and mortgage deeds in largely increased numbers. No prosecutions were instituted under the Registration Act, and for the second year no attempts were detected to evade the provisions of the Land Alienation Act.

Municipal administration and the working of District Boards.

10. The general working of the Municipal and Notified Area Committees has been satisfactory upon the whole, and all closed the year with satisfactory balances. The District Boards are also reported to have worked well in the main, but in Peshawar the members displayed a regrettable indifference to their duties. Both the income and expenditure of these bodies rose during the year, with the result that the financial position of all has improved.

Agriculture.

11. Experiments have been made at the Agricultural Station at Tarnab with numerous varieties of imported crops, and good results were obtained with English oats and barley, Italian rye grass, Egyptian clover, sugar beet, and cigarette tobaccos. Improved agricultural implements have been tested with entirely satisfactory results. Much attention was also devoted to fruit culture at Tarnab, and 30,000 young fruit trees were distributed in the Province free of cost.

Weather and Crops.

12. The rainfall was well distributed and above the average in August, and again in October, but for the rest of the year, taking the Province as a whole, it was somewhat in defect; the result was seen in a contraction of the area sown, and the yield per acre was generally below the normal. A few villages were damaged by hail during the year, which was, however, free from any serious calamities of the seasons.

Forests.

13. Two important reforms bearing on Forest management have been carried out during the year, *viz.* the separation of the Hazara Division from the Punjab and the passing of the amended Hazara Forest Regulation III of 1911. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hazara, has now been invested with the powers of a Conservator under the Forest Department Code, and administers the Department personally under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner. The amended Hazara Forest Regulation came into force in August 1911, and the requisite rules and orders thereunder have since been published. The revenue from forest produce fell considerably in the year under review; but the decrease is chiefly due to a readjustment of the method of payment for Hazara timber sold in the Punjab. The number of forest offences has increased again as a result of improved supervision; but there has been marked improvement in general protection, and the relations between the Department and the people are changing for the better.

Trade.

14. The year under review has witnessed an enormous expansion of trade with the areas on our borders, its total value (excluding treasure) having risen from Rs. 2,65,22,863 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,21,94,429, while the former figure was higher than that recorded in any year from 1909-10 onwards. The increase last year was under imports as well as under exports, but was greater in the case of the latter, and is attributed to comparative peace and security along the border, favourable seasons, and a less illiberal trade policy on the part of the ruler of Kabul. Trade with Afghanistan now accounts for 50 per cent. of the total external land trade of the Province, the next largest flow of commodities being that with Dir, Swat and Bajaur (38 per cent. of the whole). The articles the import of which from Afghanistan has increased most markedly are fruits, ghi and assafœtida, while the greatest increases in exports to the same country are under the heads "European twist and yarn," "European cotton piece-goods," and "Foreign green tea."

Public Works.

15. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,89,117 as compared with Rs. 20,56,457 and Rs. 22,54,641 in the two years preceding it. Good progress was made in the reconstruction of barracks at Landi Kotal, the improvement of the Khyber road was continued, and the Government Experimental Farm at Tarnab was practically completed. For the rest the work done was mainly in the direction of improvement of communications. The expenditure on Public Works has mounted steadily as the result of the provision of new communications and the requisite accommodation.

Irrigation.

16. The area irrigated by Government canals was 245,530 acres as against 225,890 in the previous year, itself a year of ample water-supply. The working both of the Lower Swat River and of the Kabul River Canal resulted in a higher percentage on capital invested than in 1911-12, the profit rising from 9·73 to 11·48 per cent. in the case of the former, and from 4·6 to 7·8 per cent. in the case of the latter. The Paharpur Canal is not yet worked at a profit, but the gross revenue mounted from Rs. 24,510 in the previous year to Rs. 28,185 in that under review, and the area irrigated from 25,206 acres to 32,093.

Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal, on which Rs. 30,23,802 were spent. The boring of the Malakand tunnel has been completed for a distance of 8,350 cubic feet out of a total of 11,234 cubic feet, and it is hoped that this great undertaking may soon be completed. Good progress has also been made with main channel excavation and the construction of cross-drainage works, and it is anticipated that the canal, which will command 448,895 acres, including 40,500 acres in tribal country, may be opened in the spring of 1914.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The total receipts of the Province for the year were Rs. 51,16,183 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,18,03,939. Provincial revenue exceeded the figures for the previous year by Rs. 5,01,765, the principal increases being under the heads Land Revenue, Opium, Forests and Civil Works, while small decreases occurred under Provincial Rates, Education, Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Stationery and Printing and Miscellaneous. The largest increase in expenditure, both relatively and in actual figures, has been in that on Education; the total has quadrupled, from Rs. 1,60,938 to Rs. 6,71,542. Other considerable increases have taken place under Civil Works, Forests, and Medical, the last named showing relatively a very large rise, from Rs. 1,48,597 to Rs. 4,81,431. The total Provincial expenditure exceeded the corresponding total for last year by Rs. 15,70,014. The special accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 7,88,519 and closed with a balance of Rs. 8,60,090.

Vital Statistics.

18. A slight increase occurred in the birth-rate, which is a satisfactory sign. The recorded birth-rate is still below that of the other provinces of Northern India, and it appears probable that the number of unregistered births is still considerable. The death-rate is again low, practically the same as in 1911, and there seems every reason to believe that the number of deaths recorded is inaccurate and much below the true figure. The high percentage of infant mortality is disheartening. It is to be hoped that a gradual reduction may follow the spread of education and increased facilities for medical relief.

Vaccination.

19. The Vaccination staff has been increased by one vaccinator during the year. The increase of the work done under every heading in every district is matter for congratulation. The steady increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations performed in the settled districts on children under one year of age, and between one and six years of age, was well maintained.

Medical relief.

20. The number of hospitals and dispensaries of all classes increased from 82 to 84 during the year, and there has been a satisfactory advance in the number both of in-door and out-door patients. The large increase of 11,500 out-patients treated in the trans-border Agencies calls for special remark, and indicates the increased confidence in European medical treatment, which is felt year by year by the wilder sections of the population living in the tribal

hinterland. A sharp epidemic of cholera occurred in portions of the Peshawar and Hazara districts, but only eleven cases were actually treated in hospitals, a result which is to be attributed to the fact that the places affected by the epidemic were scattered through rural areas.

21. The year under review has been one of rapid and solid progress, and it has been found possible fully to give effect to the policy adopted during the previous twelve months. One hundred new primary schools were opened; of those already in existence, three were converted into vernacular middle schools, and the remainder were greatly improved in staff, accommodation and equipment. The number of classes in primary schools was reduced from five to four, and the curriculum was revised and made more practical. The prescribed text-books were scrutinised and their number reduced, while, in order to improve the quality of teaching, notes were prepared and explained to the Inspecting staff. Education was made free in all primary schools and departments under public management with effect from April 1st, 1912, and, with a few exceptions, recognised schools under private management have also abolished fees. To turn to higher education, the sanction of the Government of India to the proposals for the establishment of the Islamia College and School was received, and the school was opened by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler at the end of the year; the college was opened on October 1st last. The institution has been treated most liberally by the Government of India, and the public has shown great generosity in subscribing. Education.

The Inspecting staff of the Province has been strengthened. Proposals for a whole-time Director of Public Instruction have been sanctioned and two additional posts of Inspectors have been created, but with the spread of education further increases in the Inspecting staff will doubtless be required. The Provincial Educational cadre has been separated from that of the Punjab, and a revised scale of salaries has been introduced. The contributions of District Boards have been fixed with the most satisfactory results to the Boards and to the Administration. Regulations for the award and distribution of scholarships have been revised and the number of scholarships largely increased, while the rules for the recognition and grants-in-aid of schools have also been revised and issued. The increase in attendance at schools has increased in a marked degree among boys of school-going age, though there is some reduction in the number of girl scholars. The education of boys will have to make great advances before public opinion in a backward Mussalman community will take kindly to the general education of girls. The Normal School, upon which the supply of teachers mainly depends, continues to expand and to flourish. To cope with the yearly increasing demand for teachers the number of stipends has been raised, and will have to be further increased, while proposals are under consideration for increasing accommodation in the Normal School building. The profession of teaching, which was formerly disliked, if not actually despised, is becoming more popular, and as years go on, it will, it is hoped, rank in popular estimation with other branches of Government employ.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See Part II, pages 1—5, of the Report for 1911-12.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See Part II, pages 5—14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See Part II, page 14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See Part II, pages 14—19, of the Report for 1911-12.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See Part II, page 20, of the Report for 1911-12.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See Part II, pages 20–21, of the Report for 1911-12.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Languages.

(See Part II, pages 21—28, of the Report for 1911-12.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. No changes occurred in the administration. The Hon'ble Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., remained in charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year under report.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the People.

3. In a province where so large a proportion of the population is dependent on agriculture the character of the seasons is naturally the first factor to be mentioned in a review of the condition of the people. The rainfall during the year 1912-13, though nowhere markedly in defect, was not well distributed, and the effect on the harvests was clearly apparent. The area sown fell below the normal by 9 per cent., and by 5 per cent. below the figure for the previous year. The area harvested was even more strikingly in defect, the area of crops which failed to come to maturity in the autumn harvest of 1912 being the largest recorded since the formation of the Province. But an agricultural population of course benefits by the resultant high figure at which the prices of food grains stood during the year. There was a general demand for labour. The trade of the Province, which has shown a strong tendency to expand during

the past few years, increased enormously in volume during the year under report, the figures for imports exceeding by 30, and those for exports by as much as 80, per cent., the figures for the preceding year. Further evidence of prosperity is to be found in the volume of litigation engaged in during the year, the total number of suits instituted constituting a record. There was a slight increase in the birth-rate, and the death-rate, which showed little variation from the previous year, stood at a low figure. The record of births and deaths is admittedly far from accurate, but the vital statistics combine with the other data available to indicate a year of general prosperity.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realisation of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1911-12.]

Demand and Collections.

4. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—Out of a fixed land revenue demand for the year of Rs. 18,57,836 Rs. 18,40,461, or 99·07 per cent., were collected. The collections were generally easy and satisfactory, and Rs. 10,945, out of a balance of Rs. 12,712 outstanding at the commencement of the year, were also realised.

5. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 1,55,188 as compared with Rs. 1,71,923 in the year 1910-11. The decrease was due to the deficiency of hill torrent water and to the scanty rainfall in the Dera Ismail Khan District, resulting in an almost complete failure of autumn crops on the unirrigated tracts. Of the total demand for the year under the head Fluctuating Land Revenue Rs. 1,55,009 were collected, leaving only Rs. 179 outstanding.

6. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The total demand under this head rose from Rs. 1,26,598 to Rs. 1,27,430. Collections aggregated Rs. 1,22,718, this being less than the figure of the previous year by Rs. 1,561. The income from "Sale of Government Estates", "Sale proceeds of waste lands", "Rents of lands leased" and "Other items" improved by over Rs. 8,000, but this was counteracted by the contraction of about Rs. 9,000 under "Recovery of cost of settlement", "Receipts from quarries, &c.," and "Tirni." The receipts under "Tirni" fell from Rs. 83,074 to Rs. 76,339. The decrease occurred chiefly in Dera Ismail Khan, where, owing to the scarcity of grass, a smaller number of Ghilzai animals than usual entered the district.

Land Revenue Assignments.

7. The total assigned revenue of the Province fell from Rs. 4,92,424 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,58,374, or from 19·8 per cent. on the total land revenue demand to 18·8 per cent. This decrease of Rs. 34,050 is principally accounted for in Dera Ismail Khan, where the value of the jagirs of course varies with the nature of the harvests owing to the fluctuating system of assessment. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 1,965 in Hazara, Peshawar, Tochi and Kurram consequent upon alluvion and grants of land revenue assignments in commemoration of the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

8. It is satisfactory to note that the number of writs and warrants issued for collection of land revenue fell from 1,984 in the previous year to 1,565 in that under report. The decrease was perceptible in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan; while in Bannu processes declined in number from 547 to 123. There were increases, however, in Hazara and Peshawar. Imprisonment of defaulters was resorted to in 22 cases; sales of moveable property were authorised in 46 more.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

9. In all a sum of Rs. 2,65,061 was advanced during the year, Rs. 60,072 under the Land Improvement, and Rs. 2,04,989 under the Agriculturists' Loans, Act. There was a considerable increase in the amount advanced under the latter Act as compared with the previous year, and this was shared by all the districts except Kohat and Kurram. The total amount due for collection during the year was Rs. 1,82,901. This figure represents demands on account of interest as well as principal, and includes also arrears for previous years. Of this sum Rs. 1,49,868 were collected, Rs. 654 were suspended and Rs. 32,379 remained due at the close of the year. Recoveries generally were good, except in Kohat, where about Rs. 25,500 remained outstanding.

Land Acquisition Act.

10. The total area permanently acquired for Government was 1,966 acres, of which 256 acres were taken for roads, 741 acres for canals, 893 acres for railways and 76 acres for building and miscellaneous purposes. The cost of acquisition amounted to Rs. 2,45,310, giving a provincial average cost of Rs. 125 against Rs. 134 per acre in the previous year.

2. Surveys and Settlements.

11. No surveys by professional agency or settlements were carried out during the year.

3. Land Records.

Establishment.

12. The agricultural element in the Patwari staff continues to grow stronger, and 43 per cent. of the Patwaris in the Province are now agriculturists, as against 41 per cent. in the year 1910-1911. On the other hand no improvement is perceptible with regard to educational qualifications. Out of a total number of 900 Patwaris, only 281 have passed the Middle School Examination and 16 the Entrance or Higher Examination. Of the 77 new Patwari candidates accepted during the year, 37 possessed educational qualifications lower than the Middle Standard. 22 were Hindus or Sikhs, and of the balance only 8 were non-agriculturists. The general conduct of the Patwari staff was satisfactory. Twelve Patwaris, however, were dismissed during the year, and 207 were reduced, suspended or fined for misconduct.

Thirteen new Kanungo candidates (6 Hindus and 7 agriculturist Muhammadans) were accepted during the year as against 5 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that all but one were taken from among the Patwaris.

Mutations.

13. The number of mutations for disposal amounted to 147,996 as compared with 134,970 in the preceding year. Of these, 125,331 were attested, leaving 22,665 pending, against 110,914 and 23,083, respectively, in 1910-11. Mutation work was again heavy in Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu, resulting in arrears in all three districts at the close of the year, and a special Naib Tahsildar has again been employed for mutation work in the first named district, with effect from August 1st, 1912. The comparatively heavy arrears in Peshawar are due to the large number of mutations written up in respect of lands being acquired by Government for the Upper Swat River Canal.

Agricultural improvements.

14. Valuable work continues to be done at the Agricultural Stations at Tarnab and Haripur. At the former there are now over 20 acres of orchards and nurseries. In the year under report 30,000 young fruit trees were distributed in the Province free of cost, and local fruit growers are taking advantage of the knowledge which the Agricultural Officer is accumulating for their benefit. Ten men, paid by the District Boards, are undergoing practical training in fruit culture and arboriculture at Tarnab. Trials have been made there with numerous varieties of imported crops. Oats and barley imported direct from England did well, the outturn being about equal to high English yields. Italian rye grass, Egyptian clover, sugar beet and cigarette tobaccos are other crops which gave good results. The 'Raja' plough, the Spring Fined Harrow, the Bullock Hoe and the 'Raja' reaper have demonstrated their immense value in the treatment of extensive areas, but landholders are not yet in favour of adopting them.

4. Wards' Estates.

General.

15. The number of estates under the Court of Wards remained unaltered during the year under report. That of the late Nawab Allah Dad Khan, Saddozai, of Dera Ismail Khan, continued under management on behalf of his son Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, and it will probably be necessary to retain it under control until the debts are liquidated. The partition of the Mardan Estate was practically completed, and the share of Fateh Muhammad Khan, the eldest ward, was about to be released at the close of the year. The question of the release of the estate of Mahmud Khan, Gandapur, who returned in January

1912 after undergoing a long term of imprisonment, was under consideration at the end of the year under report. Of the minor wards, 1 is still under training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, 6 are at Aligarh, 2 at the Peshawar Mission School, and 1 at the Topi Village School.

Assets and Liabilities.

16. The total assets at the credit of the estates increased from Rs. 1,06,85,482 to Rs. 1,14,61,161, the differences being mainly due to the fact that in the year preceding that now dealt with the capitalised values of jagirs attached to three estates were largely underestimated in the District Statements. Apart from this, however, investments in Government securities increased by Rs. 8,000. On the other hand the total liabilities of the Estates were reduced from Rs. 51,873 to Rs. 45,914 during the year.

Income and Expenditure.

17. The aggregate income of the Estates was Rs. 2,03,245, or Rs. 47,556 more than in the previous year. Of the total amount Rs. 39,275 represent the sale proceeds of land and Government securities and the recovery of loans, while Rs. 1,63,970 denote the actual ordinary income of the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,80,133 against Rs. 2,79,010 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred principally under investment, loan and debt transactions, and was due to the absence of the unusual investments of the Mardan Estate which swelled the latter figure.

5. Revenue and Rent paying Classes.

Punjab Land Alienation Act.

18. The working of the Land Alienation Act has on the whole continued satisfactory and has presented no special difficulties. It was at one time anticipated that the extension of the Act and the absence of competition consequent on the practical exclusion of the money-lender from the market would automatically reduce the price of land: the results of the past few years, however, have dispelled that gloomy view, and the people appear more and more anxious to purchase land outright rather than to invest money in mortgages by which only a qualified interest is acquired.

79 applications were filed during the year for permission to sell land to persons not entitled to purchase without sanction. The necessary permission was accorded in 19 cases only. Attempts to evade the law are reported from Bannu, where bonds are frequently drawn up for a cash debt, while at the same time verbal agreements are made whereby the produce of specific pieces of land are earmarked by way of interest. Such transactions, though not of course recorded in the Revenue papers, in reality amount to mortgages without possession for unlimited periods; but in the absence of any specific provisions for them in the Land Alienation Act, Revenue Officers are helpless.

Transfers of land.

19. Compared with the previous year, the number of transactions under gifts and exchanges in that under report rose from 1,941 to 2,327, the area transferred increasing from 13,498 to 14,393 acres. The total area mortgaged with possession rose slightly from 45,845 acres to 46,648 acres, but the mortgage money amounted to Rs. 17,04,418 only against Rs. 18,17,615. This latter decrease is confined to Bannu, and is attributable to the comparatively low prices of agricultural produce. The area redeemed during the year amounted to 59,593 acres with a mortgage debt of Rs. 13,97,533 as compared with 64,305 acres and Rs. 12,59,593 in the previous year. The mortgage debt discharged by redemptions was Rs. 3,06,885 less than the amount incurred by mortgages during the year. The average of the mortgage debt discharged works out at Rs. 47 per acre of cultivated land as against Rs. 67 per acre on land newly mortgaged during the year. The value of land is thus generally increasing. The total area sold during the year under report was 42,915 acres assessed at Rs. 9,721, as compared with 40,354 acres assessed at Rs. 10,733 during the previous one. The purchase money amounted to Rs. 18,41,658 against Rs. 13,16,363.

Transfers to and from agricultural tribes.

20. The total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes during the year comes to 43,465 acres against 43,868 acres last year, while the area taken on mortgage amounts to 42,472 acres against 42,958 acres. Agricultural tribes have thus suffered a net loss of 993 acres as compared with 910 acres in the preceding year. Sales, on the other hand, give a net gain of 976 acres to agricultural tribes.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 33 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Course of Legislation.

21. No Act passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the year under review specially concerns this Province.

The provisions of the Punjab District Boards Accounts Code and the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1912, were, however, extended to the Province in October and June, respectively, 1912.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Police cases.

22. The total number of true cognisable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 4,832, an increase of 9 cases only on the figures for 1911. If Class VI, which consists chiefly of public nuisances, be omitted, the number is 3,663, which is 164 less than the figure for the previous year. Shown by classes, the fluctuations are as follows:—

Class I.—Offences against the State	...	Decrease of 9 cases.
Class II.—Serious offences against the person	...	Increase of 9 cases.
Class III.—Serious offences against property	...	Decrease of 110 cases.
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	...	Increase of 1 case.
Class V.—Minor offences against property	...	Decrease of 55 cases.
Classes I—V	...	Decrease 164 cases.

Criminal Investigation Department.

23. The strength and organisation of the Department remained the same as in 1911. In the course of the year officers of the Department investigated 87 cases. In addition to actual investigation work, progress was made with the preparation of history sheets of Pathan criminals who operate down country. The arms trade in its various branches again provided much work, which was successfully coped with by the Department. The more important features of this work were the enquiries made by a specially appointed Deputy Superintendent into the question of leakages of arms and component parts from the Government arsenal. These enquiries were very ably conducted and led to the collection of much valuable information. A series of cases was also taken up in the Hazara District in the autumn of illicit sales of arms by soldiers serving in the hill cantonments of the Gallis. The most arduous work of the Department has undoubtedly been that in connection with the campaign against professional rifle thieves, and in this almost complete success has been achieved. The same measures were adopted as in 1911, but several gangs succeeded in getting down country. One successful theft of nine rifles was made at Roorkee in November, and the rifles were got across the border, but being without bolts fetched very small prices. In February 1913 two separate thefts occurred on the same night, one at Meerut, the other at Ambala. A strict watch was kept up night and day for the thieves, with the result that both gangs fell into the ambush laid for them, and most of the members were arrested and all the stolen rifles were recovered complete.

Internal Economy.

24. During the year various alterations in the composition of the force have resulted in an increase of 14 Head and 87 Foot Constables and a reduction of 24 Mounted Constables. At its close the force was again practically up to strength. But there were as many as 273 resignations, and this, with other casualties, led to 633 men passing out of the ranks. In view of the disadvantages of a young police force the figure is too high to be satisfactory. 721 officers and men, out of a total force of 176 officers and 3,940 men, or 17 per cent. of the whole, were rewarded for good work during the year. On the other hand departmental punishments amounted to 587, and 103 men were dismissed, including 3 Sub-Inspectors. The figures for the previous year were 573 and 92 respectively. Education has advanced, the number of men able to read and write being now 25 per cent., as compared with 21 per cent. in 1907. It is hoped, however, that progress will be more rapid in future and that the Police will not remain unaffected by the general educational activity in the Province. It is satisfactory to note that Gazetted Officers toured even more extensively than in the previous year, and that of the 74 Police Stations in the Province 53 were inspected at least four times, 17 three times, and the remaining 4 twice.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Crime.

25. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in each district during the past two years :—

District.	Offences reported.		Complaints dismissed *in limine*.		Cases struck off as false.		Offences admitted to have occurred.		Compensation under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.			
									Cases.		Amount awarded.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
											Rs. A.	Rs. A
Peshawar ...	9,053	9,674	1,239	1,010	233	241	7,581	8,423	34	89	990 8	1,657 0
Hazara ...	6,324	5,889	2,978	1,738	230	194	3,116	3,957	41	26	716 0	300 8
Kohat ...	3,241	2,951	312	187	160	150	2,769	2,614	17	6	534 0	56 0
Bannu ...	4,314	4,188	1,629	1,335	82	100	2,603	2,753	55	59	401 0	787 0
Dera Ismail Khan.	2,692	2,891	581	769	117	103	1,994	2,019	34	25	448 0	345 0
Total ...	25,624	25,593	6,739	5,039	822	788	18,063	19,766	181	205	3,089 8	3,145 8

General result of Criminal trials.

26. Out of 38,678 persons for disposal as compared with 36,691 in 1911, the cases of 37,807 were disposed of. Of these, 22,807 were discharged or acquitted and 15,957 were convicted. It is to be regretted that the percentage of discharges and acquittals rose from 55 to 60. The increase is most marked in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In the last mentioned district 88 per cent. of the persons brought to trial before 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates were discharged or acquitted. The cause is to be sought in the diminished use of Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.

The work of the Courts—(a) Judicial Commissioner.

27. The amount of criminal business disposed of in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Murder References.		Criminal Appeals.		Criminal Revisions.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1911	48	48	151	238	164	258
1912	24	24	121	153	133	200

(b) Sessions Judges.

The following table shows the criminal cases disposed of in the two Sessions Courts of the Province:—

Sessions Court.	Session cases.		Criminal appeals.		Criminal revisions.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Peshawar	61	81	321	311	69	66
Derajat	33	43	186	208	49	46

The number of Sessions cases disposed of in Peshawar was the largest recorded for the preceding 11 years.

(c) District Magistrates.

District Magistrates disposed of 29 cases under their ordinary powers and 4 cases under their enhanced powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 34 and 12 cases in 1911. The District Magistrates of Kohat and Bannu took up no cases under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

(d) Additional District Magistrates.

Additional District Magistrates disposed of 1,183 cases under their ordinary and 181 under their enhanced powers as compared with 1,386 and 175, respectively, in 1911.

(e) Honorary Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and in Benches disposed of 1,319 and 1,705 cases as against 784 and 1,359, respectively, in 1911, and rendered useful service to the Criminal Administration.

Punishments.

28. Capital sentence was passed by the Sessions Judges on 33 persons as against 48 in 1911. In 15 out of the 24 cases disposed of the sentence was confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner. The percentage of cases in which the death sentence was confirmed was 62·5 as compared with 35·4 in the previous year. In the cases of seven the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, while the conviction and sentence of one was altered. One person under sentence of death was acquitted. In the Peshawar Sessions Court, although the number of persons committed was the largest since the inauguration of the Province, only 19 persons were sentenced to death, and of these only 7 paid the extreme penalty of the law.

The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 2,889. Of these, 1,058 were awarded solitary confinement as part of their substantive sentence. The proportion of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to whom solitary confinement was awarded was 37 per cent. as against 32 per cent. in 1911. In Peshawar the proportion was 35 against 32. In Hazara it rose from 37 to 51, in Kohat from 19 to 23, in Dera Ismail Khan from 32 to 42, while in Bannu it fell from 43 to 42. These results are generally satisfactory, but there is still room for improvement.

The total fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,844 as compared with Rs. 1,46,786 in 1911. A sum of Rs. 87,145, or 80 per cent., as compared with 77 per cent. in the previous year, was realised. Out of this Rs. 12,066, against Rs. 29,695 in 1911, were paid as compensation.

Sentences of whipping totalled 97 under the regular law and 23 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, as compared with 90 and 4 in 1911. The number of juveniles whipped was 9 as against 5 in 1911.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

29. The number of references to Councils of Elders under Section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation, fell from 429 in 1911 to 367 in the year under review. The figures for 1912 include 7 cases under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, which were tried erroneously by the District Magistrate, Bannu, under Section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation. The orders passed have been revised by the Chief Commissioner.

The percentage of convictions rose from 37 to 46. In Hazara and Kohat it declined from 56 and 54 to 33 and 38, respectively, and in Dera Ismail Khan

from 49 to 46. The decline in Hazara is apparently explained by the fact that in several cases a composition was accepted and the accused discharged.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

General. 30. The number of jails and lock-ups in the Province remained the same as that shown in last year's Report, *viz.* 5 jails and 3 lock-ups. There is no central jail, and long-term prisoners are transferred to central jails in the Punjab.

Total number of prisoners. 31. During the year 9,450 prisoners of all classes were admitted into the jails of the Province, as against 8,796 in 1911. At the commencement of the year there were 1,180; at the end 1,739. The low number on January 1st, 1912, was due to the releases on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and the large number at the end of the year to two causes,—(1) the number of under-trials, *i.e.* 409, and (2) to the fact that since October 1912 there has been no transfer of short-term prisoners to the Punjab. The average number detained in the jails and lock-ups of the Province was 1,549, an increase of 65 over the number for the previous year.

Under-trial prisoners. 32. The total number of under-trials received during the year was 4,286, which, combined with those remaining from the previous year, gives a daily average of 341. On January 1st, 1912, 191 prisoners awaited trial; at the end of the year 342. Going back to January 1st, 1910 and 1911, the numbers awaiting trial were 236 and 259 respectively, so the number at the close of the year 1912 may be regarded as not excessive.

Juvenile prisoners. 33. Twenty-three juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age, and therefore eligible for transfer to a Reformatory, were received; there were four remaining from 1911. Of these 27, 22 were released, 4 sent to Borstal Jail, and 1 remained at the close of the year.

Executions. 34. Eleven executions were carried out during the year as compared with 16 in 1911.

Escapes. 35. One convict working in the garden gang in Bannu Jail escaped from custody. He was recaptured by the Police almost at once, and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment. The escape was rendered possible by the negligence of a warder and a convict warder. Both were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, and the warder was dismissed from the service. Besides the above, one political prisoner escaped during the year.

Establishment. 36. The increase of pay granted to warders in 1910 has solved any difficulties in recruiting. Applicants for this service come forward readily. It is satisfactory to note that the number of pensioners, or of men who have previously served as sepoys, is increasing.

Discipline of jail establishment. 37. The number of offences committed by members of the subordinate establishment rose slightly to 118 from 107 in 1911, but stands considerably below the figure recorded (170) in the year 1910. The most serious were three charges of bullying brought against warders in the Abbottabad Jail, the bullying in one case leading to the suicide of a convict. In no case was proof forthcoming sufficient for a judicial conviction, but the Jailor in charge of the Jail was reduced and transferred and two warders were dismissed the service.

Convict punishments. 38. The punishment register varies little from year to year. A total of 887 punishments was recorded in the year under report against 901 in the previous year; of these, 636 were minor and 249 major. The former have slightly decreased and the latter increased. Whipping was awarded in two cases.

Financial. 39. The total expenditure on jails proper was Rs. 1,19,141, an increase compared with 1911 of Rs. 7,629. This gives an average cost per head of jail population of Rs. 82-9-0, as against Rs. 79-11-4 in the previous year. The expenditure of the year under report includes for the first time the value of jail

garden produce consumed by prisoners. This amounted to Rs. 8,503, or nearly Rs. 6 per prisoner. The garden receipts for jails in the Province fell by Rs. 137 from the previous year. For Peshawar, however, they rose by Rs. 159; in the four years from 1908 to 1912 they have risen to Rs. 1,669 from Rs. 470 only. The cash earnings of convicts employed in jail factories amounted to Rs. 14,422, a considerable drop from the figure (Rs. 20,553) for 1911, but nearly double that for 1910 and any previous year.

Employment of prisoners.

40. In the year under review an average of 1,074 prisoners was sentenced to labour, 24 more than in 1911. No prisoners were employed on extra-mural labour other than in jail gardens and on jail repairs. 343 were employed on jail duties, including garden work; 257 were occupied in preparing articles for jail consumption, *e. g.* grinding corn, &c., while 316 only were engaged on remunerative factory work. The average earnings per head of those sentenced to labour were Rs. 13-7-0, and of those employed on factory work Rs. 45-10-0. The factory tasks yielding the largest profits were lithographic printing and paper making. The profits actually fell below those for 1911; this is due to the fact that the price of paper was reduced during the year by one-fourth to bring the charges into line with other producing centres, and that lithographic printing charges were considerably reduced for the same reason.

Vital Statistics.

41. The daily average sick among prisoners of all classes was 33 during the year, and the number of deaths was 16 only, the same as in the previous year. The ratio per 1,000 of average strength of daily average sick and of deaths was 23 and 11·09, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1911 being 22 and 11·44. The mortality rate is probably the lowest that will be recorded among any jail population. The health of the jail population was during the year under report nearly twice as good as that of the free population, and during 1911 and 1912 the mortality has been half that of the two previous years, and one-third less than the lowest previously recorded.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Institutions in Original Courts.

42. The following table shows the institutions of civil suits in each district of the Province during the past two years:—

District.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title and other suits.		Total suits.		Increase or decrease.
		1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	
Peshawar ...	865,009	6,534	7,280	2,177	2,279	8,711	9,559	+848
Hazara ...	603,028	3,739	4,207	1,696	1,700	5,435	5,907	+472
Kohat ...	222,690	2,163	2,394	510	609	2,673	3,003	+330
Bannu ...	250,068	3,060	3,195	665	912	3,725	4,107	+382
D. I. Khan ...	256,120	2,871	3,091	512	527	3,383	3,618	+235
Total ...	2,196,933	18,367	20,167	5,560	6,027	23,927	26,194	+2,267

The figures for the year under report represent an increase of over 9 per cent. on the number instituted in the preceding year, and of 2 per cent. as compared with the hitherto record figure (25,585) of 1909. The increase is chiefly in suits for money and moveable property, which rose by 10 per cent, and in suits for title, and 'other suits', where the percentage of expansion is 8. On the other hand suits between money-lenders and agriculturists have declined by 5 per cent. No adequate reasons have been furnished for the increase, and the probability is that there are no clearly defined factors at work in expanding the volume of litigation beyond its normal limits. The position is unsatisfactory, but it is difficult to suggest anything in the nature of remedial measures.

Nature and value of suits.

43. The number of pre-emption suits (1,657) is the highest since the introduction of the present Act, with the exception of the year 1909, when 1,712 suits of this class were instituted. It is to be regretted that this class of litigation shows an upward tendency. The bulk of it is either speculative or collusive, it hampers *bonâ fide* transfers, and it lends itself to blackmail. It is questionable, moreover, how far the law as it stands is applicable to a community like the Pathan.

Matrimonial suits have again fallen off from 335 to 321. Most of these cases are now disposed of under Section 8 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The majority of the cases now disposed of relate to claims to dower, and were instituted in the Munsifs' Courts.

The number of applications for disposal under the Insolvency Act was 101, of which 46 were withdrawn. Eleven insolvents were discharged during the year. The objects of the Act are not yet appreciated in the Province. The general impression appears to be that the law is chiefly designed to protect insolvent debtors and that an application to be declared insolvent nullifies a decree, provided the judgment debtor's liabilities exceed Rs. 500. In no case have the creditors of an insolvent applied for an adjudication, and the petition of the debtor himself is always strongly opposed. It is as yet too early to express an opinion as to whether the insolvency law, as it now stands, is fully adapted to the circumstances of the Province.

The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 41,52,353 as compared with Rs. 30,56,166 in 1911. The increase is explained chiefly by the larger number of institutions; it is partly due to the fact that in Peshawar two suits of over one lakh in value were instituted. Of the total institutions 76 per cent. as against 77 in 1911 were suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

Agency for disposal of civil business.

44. The officers employed during the year were :— 2 Divisional Judges, 5 District Judges, 1 Sub-Judge with appellate powers, 9 Assistant Commissioners, 16 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2 Cantonment Small Cause Court Judges, 7 Munsifs, 16 Tahsildars, 3 Naib Tahsildars, and 10 Honorary Civil Judges, a total of 71 as against 70 in 1911.

Appellate work.

45. District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers disposed of 642 appeals as compared with 541 in 1911. In 29 per cent. the orders of the Subordinate Courts were modified or reversed. The average duration was the same as last year, *viz.* 25 days. Divisional Judges disposed of 928 regular and 70 miscellaneous appeals during the year. In Peshawar 606 regular appeals as against 645 in 1911 were disposed of. An Additional Divisional Judge worked for about three months in two broken periods at the beginning and towards the end of the year. The number of appeals pending over three months was very high; it was due chiefly to a rush of Sessions work. The average duration of appeals was 136 days in Peshawar and 74 days in the Derajat, as compared with 142 and 66 days in 1911 respectively. Congestion of work on the Civil Appellate side is chronic in the Peshawar Court, and in view of the continued increase in Civil litigation in the division there seems no hope of improvement in the near future.

Execution of decrees.

46. The total number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal before the Courts rose from 20,475 to 21,851. Of these, 19,778 as compared with 18,591 were disposed of. Of the total disposals 27 per cent. as compared with 29 were satisfied in full, 12 per cent. as against 13 were satisfied in part, while 61 per cent. as against 58 were wholly infructuous. Out of a sum of Rs. 18,83,213 under realisation Rs. 6,52,723, or 35 per cent., were realised. This is a considerable improvement on the results of last year (30 per cent.). All the districts show an increase. The cause lies chiefly in the increased supervision exercised by the higher Courts. With better control of the process-serving agency, which may be expected to follow on the measures recently introduced, which make the Civil Nazir, in direct subordination to the District Judge, entirely responsible for supervision of the working of the agency, it may be hoped that progress will be maintained.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

47. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of the following civil work during the year:—18 appeals from original decrees, 51 appeals from appellate decrees, 24 miscellaneous appeals and 128 revisions. The average duration of regular appeals was 77 days as compared with 78 in 1911.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the Province for 1912 and in the Statistics for British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

48. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property and the aggregate value of property transferred thereunder have both again improved during the year under report. As compared with 1911 the increases are 725 and Rs. 9,51,851, or 8 and 15 per cent. respectively. Sales and mortgages have also risen by 117 and 489 in number and by Rs. 3,59,761 and Rs. 2,69,753 in value. Optional registrations relating to immoveable property declined by 98 in number, but advanced by Rs. 9,937 in value. The total income rose from Rs. 36,812 to Rs. 38,972 as a consequence of the expansion of business. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,634 against Rs. 10,142 last year, making 27 per cent. of the total income.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1912-13 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of the Boards.

49. All the District Boards are reported to have worked well. Nine special and 21 ordinary meetings were held; in no district was the number of meetings less than the prescribed minimum. No meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of members at each meeting in Hazara was 67 per cent. and in Bannu 57 per cent. In Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat the average attendance was not so good (47 and 42 per cent. respectively), and in Peshawar it was as low as 31 per cent. The figure for the last named district is to be regretted, and indicates the need of replacing some of the members by men who will regard their appointment as a distinction and will attend to their duties in return therefor.

Financial.

50. Excluding debt head transactions the total income of the Boards for the year amounted to Rs. 5,44,939 against Rs. 3,82,337 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,62,602; and the expenditure rose from Rs. 3,96,295 to Rs. 4,67,550, an increase of Rs. 71,225.

The main heads of expenditure were (in thousands) :—

	Rs.
General Administration	18
Education	1,15
Medical	61
Scientific and other Minor Departments	33
Public Works	165
Miscellaneous	30

The closing balance of March 31st, 1913, amounted to Rs. 2,47,893 against Rs. 1,67,679 at the end of the previous year, an increase of Rs. 80,214. No District Board overdrew its balance during the year under report.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Number and nature of Municipalities.

51. There has been no change in the number and nature of Municipal authorities since the issue of the last report.

Receipts.

52. The income derived from taxation by the Municipalities of the Province amounted during the year under report to Rs. 4,37,763 as against Rs. 3,84,930 in 1910-11. Of this amount Rs. 4,31,360 were derived from octroi.

The revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation amounted to Rs. 1,60,715 as compared with Rs. 1,48,901 for the previous year. On the other hand the income from grants and contributions, whether from Government, from Local Funds or from other sources, fell from Rs. 1,29,312 in 1910-11 to Rs. 38,904 in the year under report. The total receipts were consequently slightly lower than in 1910-11, *viz.* Rs. 6,88,831 as against Rs. 6,99,591.

53. The total expenditure, excluding the "Debt Head" incurred by Municipalities, amounted to Rs. 5,72,952 against Rs. 6,40,878 in 1910-11. The proportions devoted to the several major heads of the services were as under:— **Expenditure.**

(1)	General Administration	11 per cent.
(2)	Public safety	7 „
(3)	Public health and convenience	64 „
(4)	Public Instruction	14 „
(5)	Miscellaneous	4 „

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1911-12, in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I, Prices and Wages in India, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1912.]

Agriculture.

54. A statement showing increase and decrease in cultivation is only prepared quinquennially, and the latest figures under this head will be found in the corresponding portion of the Administration Report for 1910-11. The total area for both harvests sown in the year under report amounted to 2,688,888 acres, being 126,500 acres, or 5 per cent. above normal, but 93,786 acres, or 3 per cent. below that of the preceding year. The decrease occurred entirely in the unirrigated area. The harvested area was 2,167,148 acres against 2,348,041 acres last year and the normal figure of 2,153,017 acres. The failed area aggregated 521,740 acres, as compared with 434,633 acres last year and 409,281 acres normal. The proportion between the cropped areas of kharif and rabi was 30 and 70, against 39 and 61 respectively in 1910-11 and 38 and 62 normal. Of the kharif crops 47 per cent. were irrigated and 53 per cent. unirrigated. The figures for the rabi crops were 25 and 75 per cent. respectively. The total area irrigated during the year amounted to 851,336 acres against 847,333 acres in the preceding year and 831,812 acres normal. The figures for the year under report represent 32 per cent. of the total crops sown. The increase mainly occurred in the area irrigated by private canals, and was due to there being a good supply of water.

Prices.

55. With a few exceptions prices ruled higher than last year, and largely exceeded the normal rates. This general rise in prices is partly explained by the failure of the kharif harvest and partly by the operations of big merchants who purchased and exported (or stored) large quantities of grain in the hope that, owing to the paucity of rain, prices would rise still higher. Price of *gur* went up abnormally in Kohat. *Gur* from Jullundur and other parts of the Punjab used to be imported here on a large scale, but, owing perhaps to its inferior quality, it appears to have lost favour with the public, and Peshawari *gur* is taking its place. The price of cotton fell both in Peshawar and Bannu : the fall in the former district is ascribed to a decrease in export and in demand, and in the latter to a larger area than usual having been sown with this crop.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1911-12, the Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1912-13, and the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.]

Weather.

56. Rainfall in February and March 1912 was below the average except in Hazara and Peshawar, but copious and well distributed rain fell in April. In May and June the rainfall was considerably below normal except in Peshawar, Bannu and Tochi. Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan received a heavy fall in July. In August the rainfall was well distributed and above the average throughout the Province. The rain in September was above the average in Kohat and Tochi, but much below elsewhere; in the case of Dera Ismail Khan the month was absolutely rainless. Good and general rain fell again in October except in Dera Ismail Khan and Tochi. November was practically a dry month, and the rainfall in December and January was disappointingly

small. It was, however, succeeded by sufficient and well distributed rain in February. The rains in March and April, though slightly below the average, proved beneficial and assisted the crops in maturing.

57. The rabi crop in the Hazara District and of several villages in different tahsils of the Peshawar District was damaged by hailstones, and some remissions of revenue have been granted. In Kohat some slight damage was done by hail to the rabi crop in a few villages of the Teri Tahsil, and in May hailstorms affected 20 villages of the Teri Tahsil and also Hangu and its adjoining hamlets. The kharif harvest of 17 villages and the rabi harvest of 8 villages in Kurram were injured in the same way. **Calamities of the seasons.**

58. By far the largest area under any one crop in the Province is under wheat. The area under this crop for the year under report was 927,125 acres, or 36 per cent. of the total area sown. This represents a considerable drop from the figure (1,198,993 acres) for the previous year. The total estimated produce was 201,812 tons, or 488 lbs. per acre. 418,583 acres of land were sown with maize, as against 409,842 acres in the year 1911-12. The total estimated produce was 187,869 tons, or 5 per cent. below normal. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Peshawar, where the yield exceeded the normal figure by 14,480 tons. Other important crops are barley (area sown 214,679 acres), bajra (204,546 acres), gram (168,953 acres), and cotton (55,104 acres). The area sown with each of these crops showed a contraction from the figures for the previous year, except in the case of bajra, where it largely increased. Even so, however, the gross estimated yield was 17 per cent. below the normal figure. **Crops.**

59. During the year under report cattle were generally in good condition throughout the Province. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in Kohat in the matter of drinking water for animals owing to want of rain and deficiency of water in the hill torrents. Fodder was sufficient throughout the year except in parts of the Peshawar District, but, until the *bhusa* of the spring harvest of 1913 came into the market, it was dear in Dera Ismail Khan. There was some contagious disease among cattle, but the number of attacks and deaths was less than in the previous year. Veterinary Assistants on tour treated 10,944 animals, and 49,465 cases were dealt with at the veterinary institutions. **Agricultural stock.**

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1911-12, the Provincial Report on Municipalities for 1911-12, and the Provincial Report on District Boards for 1912-13.]

60. The expenditure incurred by Municipalities on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation was Rs. 24,166, or Rs. 3,252 more than in the previous year. Of this increase Peshawar contributed Rs. 1,011 and Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 1,025. District Boards in 1912-13 spent Rs. 14,182 on arboriculture, Rs. 3,894 on botanical and other public gardens and Rs. 1,245 on experimental cultivation, the figures for the last named having increased from Rs. 32 only in the previous year. **Expenditure.**

61. There are now over 20 acres of orchards and nurseries at Tarnab. Peaches gave heavy crops, though the trees were only 18 months old. Several of the imported varieties are of high quality, and it is practically assured that local fruit-growers will in future take to growing budded peaches instead of seedling plants. In the year under report 30,000 young fruit trees from Tarnab were distributed in the Province free of cost. **Fruit culture.**

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part IV *(b)*—Finance and Revenue.]

62. The trees on seven miles of boundary line of Bagan forest were felled during the year under report; and a further length of 16 miles of the **Demarcations and surveys.**

boundary of Bagan and Najri Bala was marked in the same way. The trees on it have been sold, and were being felled at the close of the year. Repairs were made to 178 boundary pillars in all Ranges; and 1,494 were whitewashed in the Thandiani and Khanpur Ranges. The whole of the departmental reserves have now been surveyed, and the maps on the scale of 4″ to the mile have been published. Nothing further is required in this respect.

Communications and buildings.

63. The only new work completed during the year under the head of communications was the construction of seven miles of fuel export paths in the Thandiani and Khanpur Ranges. The cost was Rs. 249 as compared with Rs. 1,777 spent on new work last year. The construction of a bridle path 20 miles in length from Birangali to Simli Dheri was also commenced towards the close of the year under report. This path has long been recognised as necessary, and will open up a great part of the Jhelum Circle of the Thandiani Range, where exploitation is now in progress. It will be completed during 1912-13. Repairs were made to 125 miles of roads and paths at a cost of Rs. 1,910 as compared with 73 miles for Rs. 912 last year.

A good deal of new building was undertaken. New Range quarters of the standard type were constructed for the Thandiani Range at Nawanshahr. Similar quarters for the Dungagali Range were begun at Dungagali, and will be completed in 1912-13. The Range quarters at Khanpur were extended by an additional room at a cost of Rs. 194; and a new guard's hut was built at Sataura in the Khanpur Range for Rs. 260. The total expenditure on new buildings during the year was Rs. 5,117 as compared with Rs. 3,482 in 1910-11. In addition to the buildings above enumerated the Department has under the orders of the Chief Commissioner acquired the post formerly occupied by the Border Military Police at Kataigali in the Siran Range, and now vacated by them. It is used as quarters for the Forest Guard of Tinglai Reserve. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 515 as compared with Rs. 907 in 1910-11.

Forest offences.

64. The total number of forest offences for the year was 1,713, as compared with 1,182 in 1910-11 and 1,048, the average of the last three years. The increase over last year's figures amounts to 45 per cent. The usual progressive increase, which has been commented on in the reports for the last two years, accounts for part of this; but, as its magnitude suggests, there are special reasons which can be indicated with certainty. The increase is mainly in Kagan (from 106 to 148), Thandiani (from 199 to 289) and Khanpur (from 452 to 871). In Kagan most, and in Khanpur no inconsiderable part, of the increase is certainly due to the advent of more energetic Range Officers and the consequent bracing up of the staff and the more careful detection of offences. In addition to this the Khanpur Range was afflicted by severe drought almost throughout the year, and this caused a still further increase in grazing and lopping cases, although many of the areas which were closed to grazing owing to the fires of 1908 were opened before they ordinarily would have been in consideration of the scarcity of fodder. In Thandiani the increase was under grazing and lopping, and may be ascribed principally to the scarcity of fodder due to the late and scanty monsoon of 1911.

The number of cases taken into Court was 212 as compared with 140 in 1910-11 and 160, the average of the last three years. Convictions were obtained in 86 per cent. last year and 80 per cent. in 1909-10. Sentences were generally adequate. The number of cases compounded rose from 968 in 1910-11 to 1,425 in the year under report. The compensation realised amounted to Rs. 5,405, or Rs. 3-1-6 and Re. 1-13-9 per case and per person respectively, a slight decrease as compared with last year.

Protection from fire.

65. The expenditure on fire protection amounted to Rs. 2,393 as compared with Rs. 2,584 in 1910-11. All the money was as usual spent on special guards and fire guards. Owing to the late arrival of the monsoon the epidemic of fires which raged throughout June 1911 continued into July. During that month six fires occurred in the Siran and Khanpur Ranges. Thereafter nothing serious occurred till June 1912, an exceptionally hot and dry month, in

which another outbreak took place in the Siran Range, burning 4,462 acres in various forests. The total number of fires of the year was 43, and the total area burnt 5,358 acres.

Protection from cattle.

66. The usual free concession of grazing was given in the Siran and Khanpur forests, except in those areas which were closed on account of being burnt. The forests in the Dungagali Range were opened to free grazing of horned cattle for the month of July on account of the lateness of the monsoon and the scarcity of fodder. For the same reason grazing of horned cattle was allowed on permits from July to October in the Siran *chil* forests, where the monsoon was a total failure. The number of animals impounded during the year was 1,046, as compared with 1,229 in 1910-11 and 826, the average of the last three years. The decrease as compared with last year does not imply that illicit grazing has decreased. The opening of the Dungagali forests to grazing in July is probably mainly responsible for it, since the greater part of the decrease occurred in that Range, where July is one of the worst months for grazing trespass.

Major and minor forest produce—

(a) Major.

67. Selection fellings of deodar were made as usual in Kagan, and of blue pine, fir, and oak in the Galis. Improvement fellings of all species were carried out at the same time in conjunction with the main fellings. Dead and fallen trees were removed in unregulated fellings wherever practicable. The total area worked over was approximately 29,000 acres. Altogether 7,280 cubic feet of timber were extracted by Government agency, as compared with 6,757 cubic feet in the previous year. The quantity of fuel removed by Government agency was 122,959 cubic solid feet, or 22 per cent. of the total outturn of fuel for the year. Purchasers extracted 489,236 cubic feet of timber and 379,026 cubic feet solid of fuel.

(b) Minor.

The collection of Podophyllum emodi root for sale was abandoned this year, as it gives no profit commensurate with the trouble involved. A small quantity was, however, collected and sent to the Imperial Institute for experimental purposes at the request of the Inspector-General of Forests. A number of deodar, pine, and fir plants were collected and sold to the public at Abbottabad. Stone and lime were extracted as usual.

Financial results.

68. The question of the adjustment between the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province on account of Hazara timber received and sold in the Punjab was settled, and final orders were issued during the year. Formerly the Punjab paid to the North-West Frontier Province a lump sum of Rs. 76,000 annually; but since, in consequence of the trees being sold standing, the quantity of Government timber which now goes down from Hazara has largely decreased, it became necessary to alter the principle of adjustment. It has now been decided that the adjustment shall be made on the basis of the actual sales, deducting the expenditure incurred on bringing the timber to market and also a commission of 10 per cent. to cover incidental expenses. A further deduction of one-tenth of the Punjab Direction Division expenditure is also made to meet the cost of the Conservator's control in Hazara. The new method of adjustment was to come into force from the 1st April 1910. Accordingly the North-West Frontier Province has been credited during the year under report with sums of Rs. 9,936 for 1910-11 and Rs. 1,631 for 1911-12, making a total of Rs. 11,567. The adjustment is now complete up to the 31st March 1912.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 1,46,509 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Major produce	1,17,666
Minor produce	16,357
Other heads	12,486
Total ...	1,46,509

The revenue for 1910-11 was Rs. 2,30,133, so that the year under report shows a decrease of Rs. 83,624. This is mainly due to the revision of the adjustment between the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province described in

the last paragraph. In 1910-11 Rs. 76,000 were received from the Punjab, whereas this year only Rs. 11,567 were received. The reduction on this item alone was therefore Rs. 64,433. The remainder of the decrease was due to the progressive exhaustion of the stock of timber remaining over from the departmental fellings of previous years.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1912-13 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

Kohat Salt Mines.

1912-13.

General.

69. Compared with the previous year the sales, 543,861 maunds, of Kohat salt during the year were more by 9,172 maunds, and the issues, 543,103 maunds, were also more by 6,849 maunds. The exports to Swat and Tirah decreased by 8,551 and 103 maunds respectively. 5,366 maunds were declared for Kabul, of which 226 maunds were issued from the Jatta Depôt and 5,140 maunds from Bahadur Khel. 527,756 maunds were declared for places in British territory, a larger quantity by 11,576 maunds than in 1911-12. The exports to Kohat, Kurram and Isa Khel (Mianwali) increased by 28,331, 856 and 17 maunds respectively, while the exports to Peshawar and Bannu fell off by 3,076 and 9,824 maunds respectively.

Accidents.

70. No accidents occurred at the quarries in the Division during the year.

Trade facilities and administrative improvements.

71. 303,415 maunds of Kohat salt were carried by Railway into the Peshawar Valley, as compared with 253,750 maunds in 1911-12.

The sales, 358,394 maunds, and the issues, 357,105 maunds, at the Jatta Depôt were greater by 19,758 maunds, or 5·83 per cent., and 17,231 maunds, or 5·07 per cent., respectively, than in 1911-12. Of the total quantity of salt issued, 340,038 maunds were removed on carts, an increase of 26,953 maunds on the quantity so removed in 1911-12. This increase was due chiefly to the facilities afforded for cart traffic by the departmental metalled road connecting the new depôt with the trunk road from Bannu to Kohat.

The issues, 142,690 maunds, at the Bahadur Khel Depôt were 5,441 maunds, or 3·96 per cent. larger than in 1911-12. The quantity removed on carts, 51,918 maunds, shows a decrease of 11,617 maunds as compared with 1911-12. The trade at Malgin is declining. The sales and issues at the Karak Depôt were 2,806 maunds less than those of the previous year.

Raid at Jatta Ismail Khel in the Kohat District.

72. The village of Jatta Ismail Khel in the Kohat District was, on the night of the 30th July 1912, raided by a band of outlaws, in the pursuit of whom one peon of the Department was shot dead. The mother of the deceased peon has been granted a pension of Rs. 4-8-0 a month. Three peons of the Department who took an active part in the pursuit of the raiders have been granted suitable rewards.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1912 and in the Statistics for British India, Part I—Industrial.]

General.

73. The new Factories Act (XX of 1911) came into force on 1st July 1912, and the necessary rules framed under Section 37 by the Local Administration were given effect to from the same date. No separate Factory Inspectors have been appointed, the District Magistrates exercising the powers and duties of Inspectors within their respective jurisdictions.

74. Five factories, all in the Peshawar District, employed more than 49 persons daily during the year, and thus came under the scope of the Factory Act. Of these, three are cotton ginning factories, one a sugar and one a cotton press and ice factory, while of the cotton ginning factories one is combined with an oil press, and another with an oil press and salt grinding machinery. The cotton press was opened during the year in conjunction with an ice factory which had existed before. The Peshawar sugar factory only worked for a month or two, and owing to certain disputes has since gone into liquidation, while the Directors and Managing Agents of the Company have been prosecuted under Section 74 of the Indian Companies Act. The cotton ginning factory at Dera Ismail Khan, alluded to in last year's Administration Report, never employed more than 49 persons during the year under review, and is not therefore considered in the present report. Factories.

The sanitary arrangements of all five factories were reported satisfactory, and the general health of the operators was good. No children were employed, while the average number of women employed daily was 102. The machinery of all factories was found to be properly fenced, and no accidents occurred during the year.

7. Trade.

[Further particulars will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912-13.]

75. The report on which these paragraphs are based reviews the trans-frontier trade for the triennium 1910-11 to 1912-13, the figures for trade with Mahsuds, Wazirs and Turis, which was first recorded for a whole year in 1909-10, being omitted in comparing the trade for the triennium under review with that preceding it. Volume of trade; Review for the triennium 1910—1913.

As compared with the preceding triennium the total value of trade (excluding treasure) rose by over 243 lakhs of rupees, or by 35 per cent. The increase is shared both by imports and exports, but it is mainly noticeable under the latter head. The following statistics furnish details:—

		Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Triennium under review	1910-11 ...	94,42,108	1,53,36,371	2,47,78,479
	1911-12 ...	1,12,52,098	1,52,70,765	2,65,22,863
	1912-13 ...	1,46,38,822	2,75,55,607	4,21,94,429
	Total ...	3,53,33,028	5,81,62,743	9,34,95,771
Preceding triennium ...	1907-08 ...	1,04,11,716	1,46,29,190	2,50,40,906
	1908-09 ...	85,02,927	1,33,19,793	2,18,22,720
	1909-10 ...	91,96,783	1,30,98,123	2,22,94,906
	Total ...	2,81,11,426	4,10,47,106	6,91,58,532

Afghanistan accounts for 132 lakhs and Dir, Swat and Bajaur for 92 lakhs.

The steady improvement in trade during the past three years is most marked. The principal factors at work were comparative peace and security along the border, favourable seasons, and a less illiberal trade policy of His Majesty the Amir of Kabul.

The proportion borne by the trade of each country to the total trade of the Province for the three years is as follows :—

	1910-11.	*1911-12.*	*1912-13.*
Tirah	5	4	4
Afghanistan	42	35	50
Dir, Swat and Bajaur ...	44	48	38
Boner	2	3	1
Waziristan	2	4	3
Kurram	5	6	4
Total ...	100	100	100

Tirah.

76. The trade with Tirah shows considerable improvement in exports as well as in imports, and has perhaps almost attained its climax. The total value of the trade in 1910-11 amounted to 14 lakhs of rupees: in 1911-12 it fell slightly to 13 lakhs, but in 1912-13 it again rose and amounted to 17 lakhs. The trade with this country is carried along three routes, but in 1912-13 more than half the trade passed through the Khyber. Compared with the previous two years substantial increases in imports occurred under Dyeing materials, Hides of cattle, Skins of sheep and goats, and Timber. Increasing demands for these articles and the good prices obtainable in India account for the enhancements. On the other hand imports of Firewood and Mats decreased conspicuously. The smaller supply of firewood is ascribed to the activity of trans-frontier feuds, while the shrinkage in mats is said to be due to the cutting of the dwarf palm *(mazri)* having been curtailed in Tirah for some time.

The chief commodities exported in increasing quantities were Indian twist and yarn, sugar, salt, wheat, and other crops. The increases under Indian Twist and Yarn and Sugar were due to growing demands and the high prices obtainable in Tirah, while the improvement in the salt trade is ascribed to the depletion of old stocks. Owing to some scarcity in Tirah traders exported wheat and other crops in larger quantities than usual.

The export of European cotton piece-goods has fallen to a very low figure. In 1910-11 it was valued at Rs. 71,000, but during the two succeeding years the figures fell to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000. The prosecution of trans-frontier feuds is said to have interfered largely with dealings in this commodity.

Afghanistan.

77. The trade by the Khyber and by Khajuri Kach, the two most important of the six routes by which trade with Afghanistan passes, amounted in 1912-13 to 176 lakhs of rupees, which is considerably more than one-half of the total trade of 222 lakhs. At the same time, as compared with the previous year, the total trade by each route, except by the Tochi, expanded. The trade with Afghanistan during the period under review is shown below :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11 ...	28,66,152	70,02,762	98,68,914
1911-12 ...	32,04,217	66,90,926	98,95,143
1912-13 ...	51,06,330	1,70,98,379	2,22,04,709

The articles the import of which has shown the greatest advance are fruits, ghi and assafœtida, while imports of horses, ponies and mules, raw cotton and tobacco have considerably declined. Exports have increased principally under the heads "European Twist and Yarn," "European Cotton piece-goods" and "Foreign green tea."

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

78. Trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur was formerly recorded at four registration posts only, *i.e.*, Bakhshi Bridge, Malakand, Darband and Mangal. On the abolition of the Mangal Post four new posts were established in Hazara for the trade passing *viâ* Balakot, Bhogarmang, Konsh and the Susal Pass.

Malakand, which is the most important route for the trade with these regions, is responsible for nearly three-fourths of the total transactions. The trade with these regions has expanded considerably during the triennium, as the table below shows :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11 ...	57,30,142	70,90,229	1,28,20,371
1911-12 ...	71,19,791	73,15,868	1,44,35,659
1912-13 ...	86,10,232	91,68,601	1,77,78,833

The increase is spread over both imports and exports, and can be put down in the main to general development in the prosperity of the inhabitants of these countries and in their standard of living. The causes that have operated towards the result have perhaps something in them of a temporary nature, but it is difficult to say with any exactitude to what extent this may be the case. Moneys disbursed in the country in connection with the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal come within the category of temporary causes, but the eventual irrigation of tracts of land in Lower Swat and Sam Ranizai will undoubtedly have a permanent effect on trade in the future.

Boner.

79. Trade with Boner has declined considerably during the year under report. Imports and exports amounted to Rs. 1,64,610 and Rs. 3,03,301, respectively, against Rs. 2,66,931 and Rs. 6,50,901 in 1911-12. To some extent the decrease can be attributed to the fact that during the first four months of 1912-13 trade was almost at a stand-still owing to reprisals threatened for misconduct in certain cases that were being dealt with politically.

Waziristan.

Trade with Waziristan has advanced with astounding rapidity. When first recorded, *viz.* for the year 1909-10, it amounted to Rs. 4,08,976 ; for the year under report it stands at a total value of Rs. 16,72,720. The progress is attributed to the security of the route afforded by picquets and patrols of the regular forces and of the Militia, and to the high rates prevailing in India.

Kurram.

Trade with the Turis of Kurram has declined from Rs. 19,18,619 in 1911-12 to Rs. 18,43,095 in the year under report. On the other hand the latter figures are considerably higher than those for the year 1910-11.

Tea and Salt.

80. The consumption of tea is spreading rapidly in countries beyond the British border, green tea being preferred to any other. In the year under report the value of Indian tea exported was Rs. 9,75,751, as against Rs. 8,20,689 in the previous year and Rs. 5,98,247 in 1910-11. The growth is almost confined to green tea, and is most marked in the trade with Afghanistan. The volume of trade in salt amounted during the year under report to 385,041 maunds, valued at Rs. 5,94,184, as against 351,432 maunds, valued at Rs. 5,42,885, in 1911-12. The increase is mainly confined to the trade with Tirah and with Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1912-13.]

Works carried out during the year.

81. In the Peshawar District the most important features were that good progress was made in the reconstruction of barracks at Landi Kotal, the improvement of the Khyber road was continued, and the Government Experimental Farm at Tarnab was practically completed, while in the Nowshera Sub-Division the metalling of the Shahbazgarhi-Swabi road was satisfactorily advanced.

In the Abbottabad District the improvement of various roads was undertaken and some short lengths of new road were begun, which will connect the Hazara Trunk Road with the Serai Kala-Havelian Railway. The new roads will be ready for use when the railway opens for traffic about October

1st, 1913, and the improvements to existing roads will be of great assistance to the increased traffic in the district which may be expected after the opening of the new railway.

No works of interest were carried out in the Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, but the improvement of communications was steadily continued. Various projects for the improvement of communications to meet the requirements of the area irrigated by the Paharpur Canal and the Kalabagh-Bannu-Tank Railway were under consideration and progress was made with the necessary surveys and estimates.

Expenditure.

82. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 25,89,117 compared with Rs. 20,56,457 and Rs. 22,54,641 in the two preceding years.

The Public Works Department expenditure has now probably reached its maximum, the figure being Rs. 30 lakhs for 1913-14, and, as the provision of new communications and the requisite accommodation is completed, a drop in the expenditure on works may be anticipated in a few years time. The length of metalled roads is annually increasing, and up to date the metalled surface of existing roads has not been brought up to a sufficiently high standard. As more steam-rollers become available, this defect will gradually be removed. The opening of the Serai Kala-Havelian Railway will probably throw some extra expense on the Public Works Department Budget of the Province, as it is anticipated that the heavy cart traffic now working between Rawalpindi and Kashmir will be diverted to the Hazara Trunk Road between Havelian and Garhi Habibullah.

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912-13 and in the Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

Lower Swat River Canal.

83. The following table shows the irrigation done from the Lower Swat River Canal during the year under report as compared with the averages of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of three years ending		1912-13.
	1908-09.	1911-12.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	61,850	66,109	73,723
Rabi	91,623	93,928	93,253
Total ...	153,473	160,037	166,976

The total area irrigated (166,976 acres) was 9,326 acres more than that in the previous year. This was mainly due to the rainfall being more favourable, which resulted in considerable benefit to the kharif crop.

The working of the canal resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,91,663 (excluding interest) which is equivalent to 11·48 per cent. on the capital invested. The profit and percentage in the previous year were Rs. 4,16,915 and 9·73 respectively, the improvement being due to the increase in irrigation and to the lower expenditure during the year under report.

Kabul River Canal.

84. Capital expenditure of Rs. 36,932 was incurred during the year under report in constructing a new head regulator to the Kabul River Canal. The total area irrigated (46,461 acres) represented an increase of 4,157 acres over the area of the preceding year. This was partly due to reclamation of land in the Pabbi section by the working of the Amankot drains. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 85,700, which is equivalent to 7·8

per cent. on the capital invested, as compared with a profit of 4·6 per cent. in the year 1911-12. A reduction of this high percentage is, however, probable in the future as certain expenditure will soon be necessary on indispensable works, such as the replacing by masonry aqueducts of the original wooden channels which are found to be decaying.

Paharpur Canal.

85. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year on the Paharpur Canal but Rs. 5,225 were spent on extensions and improvements. The total area irrigated from the Canal was 32,093 acres, as compared with 25,206 acres in 1911-12, and the gross revenue mounted from Rs. 24,510 in that year to Rs. 28,185 in the year under report.

Upper Swat River Canal.

86. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal, and it is hoped that it may be opened in the spring of 1914. Rs. 30,23,802 were spent on the Canal in the period under report, making the up-to-date total Rs. 1,13,90,255, which is approximately 64 per cent. of the amount sanctioned under the head "Direct charges." The head works and main canal have been well advanced, and the Malakand tunnel has been completed for a length of 8,350 cubic feet out of a total length of 11,234. The distance tunneled during the year under report was 3,994 cubic feet; there is a prospect therefore of this great undertaking being completed at an early date. The channel of the Abazai branch of the canal was practically completed during the year, and of the 49 cross-drainage works, falls and bridges, 38 have now been constructed. On the Machai branch more than 75 per cent. of the main channel has been excavated, and on the Indus branch 80 per cent. of the channel excavation has been done. The channel of the Maira branch is now half dug. The final location of the Pehur branch was settled early in the year under report, and about 38 per cent. of the channel was excavated before its close. The gross area commanded by the Canal will be 448,895 acres, of which 40,500 acres are in tribal country.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13.]

87. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1911-12 and 1912-13. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue (Civil) ...	46,14 418	51,16,183	1,02,33,925	1,18,03,939	...	...
Local Funds	8,88,967	12,82 017	9,16,131	9,93.058	4,32 384	5,54,654
Municipal Revenue ...	9,36,061	14,02,808	8,24,316	9,22,4 0	4.60,845	9,41,204
Total ...	64,39,446	76,51,935	1,19,74,372	1,35,52,553	8.93,230	14,95,858

B. Provincial Revenue and Finance.

88. Details of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1911-12	1912-13.	Expenditure.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	20,83,373	21,71,162	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	19.945	23 400
II.—Opium ...	20.544	45,876	2.—Assignments, &c. ...	17,819	19.307
IV.—Stamps ...	5,69 412	5,89,353	3.—Land Revenue ...	6,03,764	6,11 662
V.—Excise ...	3,16,143	4,04,055	6.—Stamps ...	21,953	22.967
VI—Provincial Rates ...	2.773	2,279	7.—Excise ...	14.602	13,372
VIII—Assessed Taxes ...	1 43,556	1,45,141	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,376	1,104
IX.—Forests ...	1,58,171	2,37,183	11.—Forests ...	89.415	1,22,173
X—Registration ...	40.683	40,818	12.—Registration ...	10 557	10,713
XII.—Interest ...	16.246	20,936	18.—General Administration ...	3,08,085	3,64 421
XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,10,253	1,12,889	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law. ...	5,79,484	6,.6,0 6
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	24,908	26,077	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1.47,2 2	1,51,7 0
XVII.—Police ...	22,980	31,003	20.—Police ...	16,36,419	15,76,157
XIX.—Education ...	848	671	22.—Education ...	1,60,938	6,71,542
XX.—Medical ...	96	352	23—Ecclesiastical ...	38 938	39,660
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	872	1,324	24—Medical ...	1,48.597	4,81 431
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	19,420	15,779	25.—Political ...	30.56.923	31,47,088
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	18,008	17,993	26.—Scientific, &c. ...	79 338	71,929
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,43.547	1,41,474	27—Territorial, &c. ...	63,144	62 377
XXIX.—Major Works ...	7,85 375	8,21,633	29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1 35,153	1,45,328
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	82,738	91,183
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	1,37,210	2 90,185	32—Miscellaneous ...	29.5 0	26,919
			42.—Major Works ...	7,60,760	8,69 633
			43—Minor Works ...	39.089	37,870
			45.—Civil Works. ...	21,87,793	26,25,8 7
Total ...	46,14 418	51,16,183	Total ...	1,02,33,925	1,18,03 939
Salt Department ...	5,34 803	5,44,193	Salt Department ...	78 856	82,772
Grand Total ..	51,49,221	56,60,376	Grand Total	1,03,12,781	1,18 86 711

C. Local Funds.

89. The accounts of the funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors, and the Examiner's audit reports are regularly submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

District Funds.

The transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hazara	37,172 0 9	1,10,644 5 2	1,47,816 5 11	93,010 5 0	54,806 0 11
Peshawar	68,134 2 8	2,25,668 4 9	2,93,802 7 5	2,01,203 3 9	92,599 3 8
Kohat	5,363 12 7	60,982 3 6	66,346 0 1	41,284 15 1	25,061 1 0
Bannu	28,833 13 2	78,403 3 6	1,07,237 0 8	67,664 3 3	39,572 13 5
Dera Ismail Khan	29,949 1 2	77,163 1 1	1,07,112 2 3	71,167 2 8	35,944 15 7
Total ...	1,69,452 14 4	5,52,861 2 0	7,22,314 0 4	4,74,329 13 9	2,47,984 2 7

In connection with the financial position of the Hazara District Fund the following details are given :—Out of the total estimated income of Rs. 83,000 the Board derives Rs. 37,000 from their share of local rate and Rs. 6,000 income from various sources, the balance Rs. 40,000 being contributed annually by Government. On the other hand the expenditure on fairs during 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 1,350 and on the maintenance of three Veterinary dispensaries and four dispensaries to Rs. 2,250 and 12,960 respectively, while the income derived from these sources was nil.

The actual total receipts for the Province amounted to Rs. 5,52,861-2-0 as compared with Rs. 3,88,585-11-5 during the previous year; while the total payments amounted to Rs. 4,74,329-13-9 as compared with Rs. 4,05,708-11-8 during the past year. The increase is chiefly due to Government contributions made for the improvement of education.

The expenditure has on the whole, and subject to the remarks made in individual Audit Notes, been incurred on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	3,290 3 8	37,639 5 9	40,929 9 5	25,823 7 11	15,106 1 6
Peshawar	16,427 2 9	1,31,139 1 4	1,47,566 4 1	1,32,438 11 6	15,127 8 7
Nowshera	5,090 11 10	69,250 1 6	74,340 13 4	67,227 9 3	7,113 4 1
Mardan	2,986 5 11	12,288 4 9	15,274 10 8	10,580 14 2	4,693 12 6
Cherat	2,325 15 7	9,383 8 1	11,709 7 8	7,996 12 6	3,712 11 2
Kohat	2,412 10 3	37,304 9 3	39,717 3 6	38,094 15 4	1,622 4 2
Bannu	8,164 9 9	42,923 2 1	51,087 11 10	33,542 13 7	17,544 14 3
Dera Ismail Khan	803 14 4	40,752 8 7	41,556 6 11	32,142 13 3	9,413 9 8
Risalpur	15,531 2 11	31,702 10 11	47,233 13 10	29,707 4 7	17,526 9 3
Total (1912-13) ...	57,032 13 0	4,12,383 4 3	4,69,416 1 3	3,77,555 6 1	91,860 11 2
Total (1911-12) ...	81,547 12 5	3,72,434 11 10	4,53,982 8 3	3,96,949 11 3	57,032 13 0

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds, and their transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	5,937 3 7	5,937 3 7	5,937 3 7	...
Nowshera	156 9 0	5,100 0 0	5,256 9 0	5,179 14 7	76 10 5
Cherat	...	1,068 2 3	1,068 2 3	1,012 4 11	55 13 4
Total (1912-13) ...	156 9 0	12,105 5 10	12,261 14 10	12,129 7 1	132 7 9
Total (1911-12) ...	51 6 9	14,668 6 10	14,719 13 7	14,563 4 7	156 9 0

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurram District are the only funds under this head. The transactions of both the funds for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hill Location and Sanitary Fund—					
1911-12 ...	2,192 4 5	1,536 8 0	3,728 12 5	612 7 0	3,116 5 5
1912-13 ...	3,116 5 5	965 0 8	4,081 6 1	1,738 6 3	2,342 15 10
Parachinar Bazar Fund—					
1911-12 ...	2,101 0 4	9,724 3 9	11,825 4 1	8,159 0 0	3,666 4 1
1912-13 ...	3,666 4 1	8,537 14 9	12,204 2 10	8,479 12 3	3,724 6 7

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in the Malakand Agency is the only fund of this description. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospital. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,611-9-6 and Rs. 11,835-5-5 respectively. It closed with a balance of Rs. 5,600-14-11.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	3,025 0 8	3,477 5 4	6,502 6 0	3,752 10 0	2,749 12 0
Hazara ...	— 1,480 9 3	951 12 7	— 528 12 8	1,555 5 0	— 2,084 1 8
Kohat ...	952 12 8	626 8 8	1,579 5 4	1,170 6 0	408 15 4
Bannu ...	238 5 3	1,181 0 0	1,419 5 3	1,360 7 0	58 14 3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	— 1,193 10 1	651 0 6	— 542 9 7	150 1 0	— 692 10 7
Total 1912-13 ...	1,541 15 3	6,887 11 1	8,429 10 4	7,988 13 0	440 13 4
Total 1911-12 ...	2,960 15 8	6,916 10 1	9,877 9 9	8,335 10 6	1,541 15 3

The minus balances are permissible in the case of these funds, as for this purpose they are grouped together and treated as one Provincial fund.

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	73,791 14 6	36,481 7 9	1,10,273 6 3	30,915 1 6	79,358 4 9
Bannu ...	73,323 1 6	20,140 13 10	93,463 15 4	12,572 3 10	80,891 11 6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	27,182 0 5	17,523 15 7	44,706 0 0	17,889 7 6	26,816 8 6
Total 1912-13 ...	1,74,297 0 5	74,146 5 2	2,48,443 5 7	61,376 12 10	1,87,066 8 9
Total 1911-12 ...	1,63,982 10 7	63,890 1 11	2,27,872 12 6	53,575 12 1	1,74,297 0 5

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund was explained in the report for the year 1902-03.

The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund.

The opening balance was Rs. 2,492-4-8, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,745-10-0, as in the previous year, and the payments to Rs. 1,494-14-7 against Rs. 2,082-4-7 ; the closing balance was Rs. 2,743-0-1.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only, and was started in the year 1906-07. It opened without any balance ; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,753-3-9, and no payments were made. It closed with a balance of Rs. 3,753-3-9.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 19,385-0-9 ; the receipts amounted to Rs. 25,567-1-11 and the payments to Rs. 36,129-3-1. It closed with a balance of Rs. 8,822-15-7. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 21,043-12-3 and Rs. 16,028-0-3 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether seven Municipalities and seven Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Municipalities.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	36,751 0 2	90,238 1 11	1,26,989 2 1	54,339 6 9	72,649 11 4
Haripur ...	13,697 6 2	53,341 7 10	67,038 14 0	28,760 4 11	38,278 9 1
Peshawar ...	2,25,539 5 4	6,74,468 15 5	9,00,008 4 9	4,57,664 1 9	4,42,344 3 0
Kohat	36,233 0 5	1,31,286 9 10	1,67,519 10 3	73,384 13 9	94,134 12 6
Edwardesabad ...	21,071 8 11	1,75,914 1 6	1,96,985 10 5	85,520 1 10	1,11,465 8 7
Dera Ismail Khan ...	80,705 14 7	2,17,264 11 11	2,97,970 10 6	1,70,194 10 8	1,27,775 15 10
Kulachi ...	10,793 12 3	12,814 3 5	23,607 15 8	9,424 12 3	14,183 3 5
Total ...	4,24,791 15 10	13,55,328 3 10	17,80,120 3 8	8,79,288 3 11	9,00,831 15 9

Notified Areas.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baffa	848 3 2	8,573 4 7	9,421 7 9	7,701 0 3	1,720 7 6
Nawanshahr ...	1,051 11 10	1,971 14 10	3,023 10 8	1,532 10 7	1,491 0 1
Gallis	7,723 3 4	3,585 5 10	11,308 9 2	4,343 2 10	6,965 6 4
Nowshera Kalan ...	142 10 6	3,844 14 0	3,987 8 6	3,915 12 0	71 12 6
Becketganj ...	12,963 12 9	7,231 15 4	20,195 12 1	7,479 6 3	12,716 5 10
Lakki ...	1,067 8 1	1,582 8 6	2,650 0 7	1,422 8 10	1,227 7 9
Tank	12,256 15 3	20,689 15 5	32,946 14 8	16,767 6 9	16,179 7 11
Total ...	36,054 0 11	47,479 14 6	83,533 15 5	43,161 15 6	40,371 15 11
Grand Total 1912-13	4,60,846 0 9	14,02,808 2 4	18,63,654 3 1	9,22,450 3 5	9,41,203 15 8
Grand Total 1911-12	3,49,101 4 9	9,36,060 13 0	12,85,162 1 9	8,24,316 1 0	4,60,846 0 9

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with Government treasuries. Their accounts opened and closed with credit balances during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See pages 55—60 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1912.]

90. The number of births registered in the Province during the year under report was 75,653, an increase of almost exactly 4,000 over the figures for the preceding year. The birth-rate rose accordingly from 35·1 to 37·1 per *mille*, but it is still low, Bengal, Burma and Assam alone of the other provinces in India showing a lower one; while the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Punjab all show a rate varying from 42 to 48 per *mille*. Births.

The increase recorded during the year under review is accounted for by a recorded rise in the Kohat and Hazara districts of no less than 4·4 and 6·5 per *mille* respectively.

The excess of male over female births recorded is, as usual, high, 123 male births being registered to every 100 female. The Peshawar District, as in previous years, records the greatest disparity, *e. g.*, 134·9 males to every 100 females. It is impossible to accept this recorded excess as correct; verified statistics place the figure at 103·2 to 100, and in other provinces of India the discrepancy only varies from 9 to 6 per hundred.

91. The number of deaths registered throughout the Province during 1912 was 47,749: almost the same as in 1911. This is a low figure, giving per *mille* a ratio of 23·4. The highest rate recorded is in the Hazara District, 27·2, and in Bannu, the lowest, 20·3. Deaths.

That the number of deaths registered is inaccurate and greatly below the true figure appears to be undoubted. Between 1901 and 1911 the population increased by 132,893; or making the simplest, but not quite statistically correct, calculation, the increase was 13,289 per year. Yet during the year under report the excess of recorded births over recorded deaths is 27,904, *e. g.* double what the Census figures prove to have approximately been the natural yearly increase throughout the previous decade. There has been no emigration to account for this low death-rate, nor does the birth-rate bear out such a supposition. It is unlikely that there should be any great error in the recorded number of births, and the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the number of deaths recorded should be one-third to one-fourth more. If the lower estimate is taken, *e. g.*, one-fourth more, the figures are 47,749 recorded plus 12,000, making a total of nearly 60,000, which still gives an excess of births over deaths of 15,000, a much more reasonable figure. It is significant to note that the North-West Frontier Province records the lowest death-rate of all Indian provinces, *e. g.* 23·39, while the Punjab comes next with 26·63. If it be assumed that the recorded deaths fall short of the actual by one-fourth, and a calculation is made on that basis, the death-rate per thousand works out at 29, a much more probable ratio, and one which bears a reasonable proportion to the probably nearly correct birth-rate.

Chief diseases.

92. During the year there were outbreaks of cholera in the Hazara and Peshawar districts. In the former the total mortality was 630,—468 in rural circles and 162 in towns,—and in the latter, inclusive of 11 deaths in towns, 625 deaths occurred. The disease was imported into Hazara by cartmen plying on the road from Hassan Abdal Station to Kashmir. The first case occurred at Mansehra on July 22nd. The water-supply of the town is liable to contamination from all sides; it was energetically treated with permanganate, and only a few more cases occurred. From this centre and from other points on the road the disease spread from village to village, carried by people fleeing from infected places. Out of 16 rural circles of registration, 12 reported cholera cases, and 58 villages out of 835. The last case occurred on October 26th. During the outbreak the Civil Surgeon visited nearly all the villages affected; as many wells as possible were disinfected, and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was placed on special inspection duty to prevent the disease being imported into Abbottabad. Compounders and Vaccinators were employed to distribute medicine to those who wished it, and to instruct the people how to avoid infection.

In Peshawar the disease is supposed to have been imported from Bajaur. It was spread from village to village by people trying to avoid it. In one area infection was spread by a contaminated stream which, though water from unpolluted wells was close at hand, the people insisted on using. The stream was watched by the police, and notices pointing out the dangers incurred by the use of this drinking water were circulated, but it was not till it was discovered that the villagers came at night to fill their drinking vessels in it that this source of infection was cut off. The same means to combat the disease were taken as in Hazara. Two dispensaries were partly closed, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons from them employed, along with Compounders and Vaccinators, in touring the district and giving what help they could.

Small-pox was more prevalent than in preceding years, and the Peshawar and Hazara districts suffered from an epidemic. All the 16 rural circles of the Hazara District were affected, and cases occurred in 110 villages out of 835. The mortality in the rural circles was 693 and in the towns 17 only. In Peshawar also all the rural circles of registration reported small-pox, and out of 798 villages, in 131 the disease was prevalent, 211 deaths occurring in towns and 825 in the rural circles. Bannu, in which in 1911 there was an epidemic, was singularly free, and in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, both in towns and rural circles, 133 and 107 deaths, respectively, were registered from small-pox.

The ratio per *mille* of deaths registered as due to fevers was 10·99 per *mille* in the towns of the Province and 16·64 per *mille* in the rural circles.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1912.]

Grants for Sanitation.

93. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 were given by Government for sanitary improvements, and allotted as follows :—

	Rs.
Sanitary improvements in Khyber Militia posts ...	19,000
Peshawar City Improvement Scheme	1,06,000

The former of these includes provision of latrines, drainage, &c., and the work is nearly completed. The latter work, which has not yet been begun, from causes not in any way to be ascribed to the Peshawar Municipality, includes several much needed improvements. Of these the most important are the installation *(a)* of a new system of filter beds; *(b)* re-adjustment of water-supply to City; *(c)* drainage of low-lying ground to the north of the City; *(d)* replacement of present incinerators and reclamation by trenching of land used for refuse disposal.

94. At the commencement of 1912 a sum of Rs. 63,483 remained unexpended with the Municipalities from the Government grants made in 1911. This balance remained with them as follows :— **Sanitary works.**

	Rs.
Peshawar	29,950
Dera Ismail Khan	13,783
Kohat	10,220
Abbottabad	9,530
Total ...	63,483

Inclusive of this balance of Government grants, and exclusive of establishment charges, the Municipalities at the five district head-quarters expended the sums given below on sanitary works :—

	Rs.
Peshawar	54,413
Kohat	8,464
Bannu	14,637
Dera Ismail Khan	19,604
Abbottabad	12,247

The expenditure incurred in the four towns first named was principally on water-supply, on drainage and paving, and on improvements to roads.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area, &c.]

95 During the year the number of hospitals and dispensaries open in the Province increased from 82 to 84, the new institutions being two Local Fund Female Hospitals, one in Peshawar, the other in Dera Ismail Khan. The old Female Dispensary in Peshawar was closed at the same time, while the returns from the Tank Mission Hospital (a private non-aided institution) have been newly included in the report. **Hospitals and dispensaries.**

96. The number of beds available for males has decreased by 4, but the female accommodation has risen by 45. The daily average number of in-patients has increased from 402·32 to 476·70 during the year under report, while the increase in the total number of in-patients treated is over 1,000. This is eminently satisfactory, but it must not be overlooked that the year 1911 with which this comparison is made was an exceptionally healthy one. **Accommodation.**

97. The total number of out-door patients who were treated during the year was 783,531, an increase of 33,000 over the figures for the previous year. These figures, with the exception of those for 1911, when there was a decrease of 10,000, have risen year by year, and since 1905 the number availing themselves of this form of relief has increased by two lakhs. The largest increase is throughout the Agencies, in which 11,500 more out-patients are recorded, while the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, and the Municipal Hospital, Bannu, show an increase of over six and four thousand respectively. **Attendance.**

The large increase of 33,000 in out-patient attendance is chiefly to be attributed to malaria, digestive affections and eye disease. The figures for malaria indicate a considerable increase compared with 1911 in this form of disorder; but the type of the disease prevalent was not a serious one. Out-patients treated for digestive disorders were more numerous by 11,800 than in 1911, the rise here being coincident with a rise in the figures for malaria. 9,000 more out-patients than in 1911 were treated for eye disease.

98. The total number of operations performed during the year under report on patients of all classes was 36,117, an increase of no less than 3,225 over the figures for 1911. No less than 4,267, the largest number ever recorded, were operations of the class known as "selected operations." As many as 935 of these were performed in the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar. This figure is nearly double the highest number previously recorded there, and is a long way in excess of any previous record at any hospital in the Province. **Operations.**

Financial.

99. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries of the Province during the year was Rs. 2,06,370, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,00,151. The principal point to be noted under the former head is the increase of Rs. 24,000 in contributions from Government. The two most noteworthy increases in expenditure are Rs. 14,840 under the head "Establishment", due to an enhancement in the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons which came into force from the end of 1911, and Rs. 14,695 under the heading "Buildings and Repairs," principally due to the erection of new Zenana Hospitals at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Subscriptions received from the public in aid of hospitals are deplorably low, especially those received from Indians, who contributed Rs. 1,113 against Rs. 3,093 received from Europeans. The total sum received in subscriptions was nearly the same as in 1911.

Miscellaneous.

100. During the year under review sanction was received to the erection of a new Hospital at Abbottabad, to be built by the Municipality aided by a Government grant.

One scholarship holder from the Province at the Lahore Medical College passed out as an Assistant Surgeon in July 1912, and a special Assistant Surgeon scholarship has been created by the Local Administration. The Compounder service, which, as a provincial service, came into being in 1911, continues to improve, though with so few head-quarter hospitals it is difficult to get Compounders trained. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon scholarship every second year has now been sanctioned for this service, and should prove a great incentive to capable young Compounders.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1912-13, and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Establishment.

101. The establishment employed during the year under report was as follows:—2 Divisional Inspectors, 6 Superintendents and 37 Vaccinators. There was an increase of one Vaccinator since the previous year, one new appointment having been sanctioned for the Malakand Agency.

Vaccinations performed.

102. The total number of vaccinations performed was 152,740, an increase of 18,938 over the figures for 1911-12. Of this total 125,109 were primary operations, and 27,631 revaccinations. The total number of persons vaccinated was 151,079, an increase of 18,127.

Expenditure.

103. The total expenditure on vaccination during the year was Rs. 15,235; of this Rs. 2,074 were paid to the Punjab Central Vaccine Institute on account of lymph and Rs. 12,890 on up-keep of establishment. The expenditure is slightly less than in 1911-12, due to dates on which payments for lymph were made not having been the same each year. The expenditure was met as follows:—From Imperial Revenues Rs. 1,614, from Local Funds Rs. 13,190, and from Cantonment Funds Rs. 400.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See pages 63 and 64 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1912-13 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Education.]

104. The following table shows the number of institutions for boys and the number of scholars in the Province (male) in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 :— Number of institutions and scholars.

Class of institution.	*Number of institutions.*			*Number of scholars.*		
	1912-13.	1911-12.	Increase or decrease.	1912-13.	1911-12.	Increase or decrease.
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	...	37	38	— 1
High Schools ...	12	12	...	5,438	5,146	+ 292
Middle Schools ...	22	18	+ 4	4,912	3,864	+ 1,048
Primary Schools ...	335	260	+ 75	16,899	14,129	+ 2,770
Training Do. ...	1	1	...	58	59	— 1
Private Do. ...	482	470	+ 12	7,296	7,227	+ 69
	853	762	+ 91	34,640	30,463	+ 4,177

The percentage of scholars attending schools in each district to those of school-going age rose throughout the Province, the largest increase being in Bannu, from 16·6 to 18·1, and the lowest in Hazara, from 8·1 to 8·5.

The large increase in the number of Boys' Primary Schools and in the number of scholars attending them is matter for satisfaction. This was due to the utilization of an Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 in opening one hundred new schools. It should be noted that of these new schools, 21 were previously Aided Indigenous Schools, while 4 Primary Schools were raised to the status of Middle Schools. The total increase therefore in Primary Schools is 75. The increase in the number of scholars is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the number of classes was reduced from five to four. There has been also a very considerable increase in the number of Middle Schools and scholars. Three District Board Schools and one Aided School were raised to Middle Schools. A part of the Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 was used for raising the status of the three Board Schools. The increase in the number of scholars is partly attributable to the opening of these new schools and partly to the abolition of the 5th Primary Class and the inclusion of the pupils of that class in the 1st Middle. It is, however, to be regretted that there has been a decrease in the number of girl scholars, which has fallen by more than 600.

Expenditure.

105. The sources of expenditure in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 are shown in the following table :—

Sources.	Expenditure in 1912-13.	Expenditure in 1911-12.	Percentages to total expenditure, 1912-13.	Percentages to total expenditure, 1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial ...	*(a)* 3,68,120	99,439	38·2	23·2
District Funds ...	*(b)* 3,06277	1,42,169	31·9	33·2
Municipal Funds	*(c)* 1,76,057	68,205	18·3	15·9
Fees	64,429	55,772	6·7	13·0
Other sources ...	47,313	62,913	4·9	14·7
TOTAL ...	9,62,195	4,28,498	100	100

(a) This includes the following Imperial grants :—

(i) Rs. 2,00,000 non-recurring towards the building of the Islamia College, Peshawar.

(ii) Rs. 25,000 recurring for the Islamia College.

(iii) Rs. 35,000 non-recurring for the building of Hostels for Secondary Schools. This grant was subsequently made over to the Islamia College, Peshawar.

(b) This includes the following Provincial contributions :—

(i) Rs. 38,184 out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 for the opening and maintenance of new Primary and Middle Schools, the balance, amounting to Rs. 11,816, being utilized for the erection and extension of buildings.

(ii) Rs. 21,050 for improving the pay of teachers.

(iii) Rs 1,10,0(0 (out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,14,000) for new buildings and equipment for Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools.

(c) This includes the following Provincial contributions :—

(i) Rs. 10,000 for pensions of Secondary teachers.

(ii) Rs. 1,716 for improving the staffs of Middle Schools.

(iii) Rs. 1,04,000 out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,14,000 for building purposes.

The Government of India made in the course of the year grants amounting to a total sum of Rs. 5,24,000, the percentage of Imperial to the total expenditure on education being no less than 54·5.

Schools under District Boards.

106. During the year the total number of schools under the District Boards increased from 228 to 328, and the number of pupils from 14,025 to 18,263. With an Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 three primary schools were converted into Vernacular Middle Schools and 100 new Primary Schools opened. Of the latter 18 were in the Peshawar, 28 in the Hazara, 16 in the Kohat, 16 in the Bannu, and 22 in the Dera Ismail Khan District. For the maintenance and equipment of these schools Rs. 38,184 out of the Imperial grant was distributed to the District Boards, the balance being utilized for school buildings.

The question of the housing of the District Board Schools was seriously taken up in the course of the year. A vigorous movement was initiated for the provision of adequate school buildings, and 28 new buildings were constructed and a considerable number enlarged or improved. Towards the close of the year the Imperial Government made a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,14,000. Of this sum Rs. 1,10,000 were distributed to the District Boards and will be expended on improving and extending school accommodation.

Primary education was made free from April 1st, 1912. The loss of fee receipts entailed was more than covered by the increase in the fees of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, the fee receipts for the year amounting to Rs. 7,756 as compared with Rs. 7,475 in the previous year. In anticipation, however, of a possible diminution of revenue on this account a grant of Rs. 1,346 was made *in perpetuo* to District Boards from Provincial Funds.

Schools under Municipal Committees.

107. During the year under report two new Primary Schools were opened by the Municipal Committee, Peshawar, and the Vernacular Middle School at Tank was raised to the status of Anglo-Vernacular Middle. Otherwise the *status quo* remained unchanged. Of the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,14,000 made towards the close of the year for buildings and equipment Rs. 1,04,000 were allotted to Municipalities, *viz.* Rs. 75,000 to Peshawar, Rs. 15,000 to Haripur and Rs. 14,000 to Dera Ismail Khan. The Peshawar Municipality devoted the whole to the construction of a new High School and Boarding House, a site for which had already been acquired on the outskirts of the city. Plans are being made for the erection of the buildings, and it is anticipated that the work will be completed before the close of the current year. The grants made to the Haripur and Dera Ismail Khan Municipalities were for the purpose of extending the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Boarding House, and erecting a new Primary School respectively.

Aided Schools.

108. During the year under report there were in existence 11 Government aided, 16 District Board aided, and 16 Municipal Committee aided schools, as against 9, 38 and 17 respectively in the previous year. Institutions receiving grants from both Provincial and Municipal Funds are shown as both Government aided and Municipal aided schools, and the decrease in numbers is therefore more apparent than real.

Private Schools.

109. During the year the number of private schools open was 566 as compared with 580 in 1911-12. These figures must, however, be accepted with reservation, as the returns are obtained by the District Inspectors from Patwaris and the schools are not open to Departmental inspection. The numbers both of schools and scholars have again decreased except in the Peshawar and Bannu districts. The decrease is to be attributed mainly to the opening of new District Board Schools. The increase in the Peshawar District is stated to be due to the propaganda of one Haji Sahib of Turangzai, who started in opposition to the new public schools a number of Islamia institutions in which religious instruction forms the chief feature of the curriculum.

Arts Colleges.

110. The following table shows the attendance, expenditure and examination results of the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, the only collegiate institution in the Province in the year under report :—

Year.	Number of scholars.	Direct expenditure.	Results.	
			F. A. Examination.	B. A. Examination.
		Rs.		
1912-13 ...	37	16,862	4/8	Not out.
1911-12 ...	38	14,707	12/17	...

The staff consisted of two European and four Indian Professors and Lecturers, an additional Indian Professor being appointed in the year of report. A new block of buildings for the accommodation of boarders was completed and opened in May 1912. Of the 37 students on the roll, 10 were reading in the B. A. classes, and candidates for the B. A. examination were presented this year for the first time.

Great progress was made in the building of the Islamia College and School during the year. These institutions owe their existence to voluntary effort, supplemented by liberal grants from Government. The programme of construction included an Arts College and Hostel, an Oriental Institution and Hostel, a High School and three School Hostels, a mosque, and residences for the Principal of the College and the Head Master of the High School respectively. Of these buildings the High School, consisting of 26 rooms, and one School Hostel, were completed before the end of the year under report, while the Principal's house and a second school hostel were ready for habitation before the end of May in the current year, and the rest were expected to be finished by the 1st October. Mr. L. Tipping, Head Master of the High School, Ranchi, Behar and Orissa, and a member of the Indian Educational Service, was appointed Principal in March. The school was opened on the 14th of April

last, and by the middle of the year 1913 there were 154 scholars on the rolls drawn from all parts of the Province, from the Malakand Agency in the north to the Shirani country in the south and from the Khyber Agency in the west to the borders of Kashmir in the east. The College was opened on the 1st of October 1913, and the Committee are applying for its affiliation to the Punjab University up to the M. A. standard.

Secondary Schools.

111. Two new Anglo-Vernacular and two new Vernacular Middle Schools were started during the year, and the total attendance in schools of this class increased from 9,010 to 10,350. Other satisfactory features of the year are the excellence of the Middle Vernacular examination results, the percentage of passes having risen from 62·4 to 83·5, and the increase in the percentage of the results of Anglo-Vernacular Middle School examination from 63·6 to 73·1. An unsatisfactory feature is the decline in the percentage of qualified teachers from 68·9 to 61. The lack of proper qualifications is most marked among the teachers of English.

Primary Schools.

112. The number of Primary Schools increased from 260 to 335 during the year under report, the scholars from 14.129 to 16,899 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 64,804 to Rs. 84,967. The percentage of trained teachers declined from 50·8 to 45·7. The main cause of this decrease is, of course, the sudden opening of a large number of new schools, the output of the training institution remaining the same. But another factor to be reckoned with is the absorption of a number of Normal School stipendiaries by the Vernacular Middle Schools.

The following were among the more important of the steps taken to improve the Primary Schools :—

(i) A revised curriculum was introduced (including the abolition of the teaching of English) with effect from the 1st of April 1912.

(ii) In connection therewith notes on methods of teaching were issued by the Department, inspecting officers being called upon to explain them to teachers in their visits of inspection and at special meetings convened for the purpose.

(iii) The list of prescribed text books was reduced and simplified.

(iv) The number of classes in a Primary School was reduced from five to four.

Training Institutions.

113. As in previous years, the Normal School, Peshawar, the only training institution in the Province, failed to attract the full number of qualified candidates for whom provision was made, and the number of pupils declined from 59 to 58, although the pay and prospects of Primary teachers had been greatly improved by the establishment of the Elementary Teachers' Service. This continued deficiency must be ascribed to the shortage of youths possessing the requisite qualifications, namely the Middle Vernacular standard. To increase the supply of qualified candidates three new Middle Vernacular Schools were opened in the course of the year, while the number of scholarships tenable at such institutions was largely increased with effect from the 1st of April 1913.

Schools for girls.

114. There was an increase of one during the year under report in the number of recognised Girls' Primary Schools. The Arya Kannya Pathshala, Dera Ismail Khan, remained the only Secondary School for girls, the attendance increasing by 30. If the girls studying in boys' schools and private schools are reckoned, the total number of girls attending school amounted to 3,832, which means a decline in the percentage of girls at school to those of school-going age from 2·9 to 2 5. This decrease is due to the decline in the number of private Girls' Schools from 110 to 84. The percentage of qualified teachers shows an increase, but it is still deplorably low. Very little can be done to improve the standard of instruction until there is a really strong demand for the education of girls. The present demand does not justify any large additional expenditure in this direction.

Education of Muhammadans.

115. During the year under report the percentage of Muhammadan scholars in all institutions on Moslem boys of school-going age has risen from 13·8 to 15·6, or by 1·8. But the percentage of increase is small in comparison with that of boys of the Hindu and Sikh communities. The reasons generally assigned for the backwardness of Muhammadans in education may be summed up under the three heads of dislike of purely secular instruction, poverty and sheer conservatism. Towards the disappearance of the last the active policy of expansion and development now initiated may be expected to contribute. To combat the feeling first mentioned, a recent order has prescribed Friday as a holiday in all Primary Schools; and at the special request of the parents religious instruction may be imparted in Government and Board Schools, provided it is given out of school hours. The abolition of fees in Primary Schools has made it more difficult for the plea of poverty to be advanced as an obstacle to sending children to school.

Kurram Agency.

116. The only satisfactory feature educationally displayed during the year in the Kurram is the increase of scholars attending the Anglo-Vernacular School. There has been a decrease in the number of boys to be found in the Primary Schools, due to the abolition of the 5th class. No explanation is forthcoming to explain the fact that there has been a decrease in the number of private schools and of the scholars attending them. With the aid of special grants amounting to about Rs. 4,000 three new primary schools were erected during the year and extensions made to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Parachinar.

Tochi Agency.

117. The number of Primary Schools remained the same as in 1911-12, but the attendance fell from 176 to 168. On the other hand private schools increased in number during the year from 13 to 20, and the pupils attending them from 166 to 288.

3. Literature and the Press.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Education.]

118. Twenty-three presses were at work in the Province during the year, of which 13 were in Peshawar and the remainder distributed through the other districts. Two weekly newspapers, both vernacular, were published, one at Peshawar and one at Abbottabad. The circulation of both is inconsiderable.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 67 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

CHAPTER VIII.
ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1912-13.]

Conservation.

119. The usual annual grant of Rs. 3,000 provided by the Local Government was at the disposal of the Public Works Department for conservation purposes. Out of this a sum of Rs. 150 was devoted to the pay of the two chaukidars in charge of the remains at Shahji-ki-Dheri, leaving Rs. 2,850 available for continued clearing of the ruins at Takht-i-Bahi, and the proposed adaptation of court of T. XX at the same site as a local museum. Only about a half of this sum was actually spent by the Public Works Department, *viz.*, Rs. 863 on clearing and Rs. 609 for the temporary roofing of T. XX. This was partly due to the fact that the clearance work was taken up rather late in the season, *i.e.* about the beginning of February, and partly to the detailed plan which had been prepared by the Garrison Engineer, Risalpur, for the construction of a reinforced concrete roof over court T. XX having to be abandoned on account of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water on the Takht-i-Bahi hill. A new plan for the proposed roofing of the court was subsequently prepared by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Nowshera, and approved by the Director-General of Archæology. But the sum of Rs. 1,378 lapsed before it could be utilized for the new scheme of construction. A good deal of clearance work, however, was carried out among the minor ruins to the east and south of the main monastic structures. In the débris filling these ruins there were found several Græco-Buddhist sculptures of merit, including two relievos *in situ* and a cinerary urn. These have, for the present, been left in charge of the chaukidars for eventual deposit in the proposed local museum.

Constructive repairs have been carried out in order to safeguard the tunnel passing to the west of T. XVIII and beneath the court T. XX, the work, though difficult and in places risky, being cleverly executed.

Exploration.

120. The work of exploration during the year was directed mainly towards the systematic surveying and listing of ancient monuments in the Frontier Circle, in compliance with instructions received from the Government of India, a beginning being made with those in the Peshawar District. This work was taken up by the Native Assistant, who visited more than a hundred old sites, the majority of them being unsurveyed and now recorded for the first time. A dozen ancient wells of Buddhist times have been examined, and much valuable information collected which will facilitate further exploration.

The Director-General of Archæology started in the beginning of March 1913 extensive trial excavations at the well-known ancient site of Taxila, part of which lies within the Hazara District and the Frontier Circle. The Native Assistant, Photographer and Draftsman were deputed to work under him and continued to do so till the operations of the season were over at the close of April. As a detailed account of the operations will be published by Dr. Marshall, C.I.E., in due course, only a passing reference can be made here to the interesting discoveries of stupas and temples at the village of Jandial, belonging to that area. The results obtained at this first season have sufficed to show the importance of the remains still surviving at the site and the great extent of the work which is left to be done in future years.

Epigraphy.

121. With regard to epigraphical finds mention may be made of an inscribed stone found at the Swabi Tahsil and said to have been recovered from a well at the village of Hund on the Indus, which is identical with

Udabhanda, the Gandhara capital under the Hindu Shahis of Kabul. It is a Cufic inscription in five lines, measuring 10″×18″. The grey limestone block on which it is engraved has been unfortunately subjected to much rough use for a number of years, resulting in damage to the inscription. Impressions of it have been sent for decipherment to Dr. Horovitz, who says "that it is one of the oldest so far known from India. The date is 482 H. (=A. D. 1090). The script, too, is interesting and it seems to be an epitaph." The inscription is now in the Peshawar Museum, and its publication in due course will be awaited with interest.

Another discovery is that of a Kharosthi inscription consisting of eleven letters of the Kushana type engraved on the pedestal of an interesting Buddha sculpture which is now in the Officers' Mess of the 82nd Punjab Infantry. The record of this epigraphic find is due to the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. J. E. H. Williams, Chaplain of Nowshera, who kindly helped to get impressions of it taken for the Museum.

122. The Museum was enriched during the year under report by a large selection from the many Græco-Buddhist sculptures in stone and stucco which were excavated during the preceding year at Mound *D.* of the Sahri-Bahlol site. This selection amounting to 154 pieces has been systematically arranged by the Superintendent for exhibition in ten new cases of the lower west gallery. Ten gold, 36 silver and 302 copper and mixed metal coins were presented to the Museum and 19 obtained by purchase during the year; and a very instructive and well-executed selection of electrotype reproductions of ancient coins illustrating the numismatic history of the N. W. Frontier was received from the British Museum, comprising amongst others the finest specimens of the Coinage of the Bactrian Greek rulers. Mounted in special frames in the Entrance Hall, this collection has added considerably to the attractions of the Museum for the general public. Museum.

The Accession Register has been kept up to date. A systematic slip catalogue was prepared for sculptures Nos. 243—1452 exhibited in the Museum. The miscellaneous objects exhibited in flat cases having been previously entered in a register with only meagre details, their inventory on similar systematic lines as applied to the sculptures has been taken in hand. All arms and small miscellaneous objects already exhibited have been labelled.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See pages 71-72 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1912-13.]

Disease and Veterinary institutions.

123. Cases of contagious diseases dropped again from 19,674 to 14,045 in the year under review, of which 3,496 proved fatal against 5,245 in the previous year.

The number of hospitals remained the same as in 1911-12, namely 19. 49,465 cases were treated in these institutions, an increase of 1,331 cases over the figures of last year. Veterinary Assistants on tour visited 1,377 villages and treated 10,944 animals as compared with 1,352 villages and 12,671 animals last year. The increase in the number of cases treated at the dispensaries and the decrease in the number of cases treated by the Itinerating Assistants would seem to point to a growing preference on the part of the public to take their animals to the central institutions. Certain structural additions are still required at some of the dispensaries, but progress in construction has been on the whole very satisfactory.

Breeding operations.

124. The sanctioned scale of stallions for the Province was raised during the year by one horse stallion, bringing the total up to 20 horses and 17 donkeys: of these 9 horse, 8 pony and 15 donkey stallions were actually employed at stud: the total number of mares covered by them was 1,954. The donkey stallions purchased from the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar have not proved successful, and it will perhaps be found advisable and more economical to make purchases in the local markets.

The experiment with Merino rams in Hazara has been continued, and has been highly successful as far as the quality of the wool produced is concerned, the Egerton Woollen Mills Company declaring the cross-bred wool as the finest seen in India. There is thus some prospect of introduciug a remunerative wool trade in Kaghan. A few ewes have now been imported from Australia, and the results of this experiment will be watched with interest.

Horse and Cattle Shows.

125. Cattle Fairs and Horse Shows were held during the year in all the districts of the Province, and were generally well attended. Rs. 10,789 were spent in this connection, of which Rs. 4,576 were contributed by Local Bodies and Rs. 6,213 by the Imperial Government.

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FOR

1913-14.

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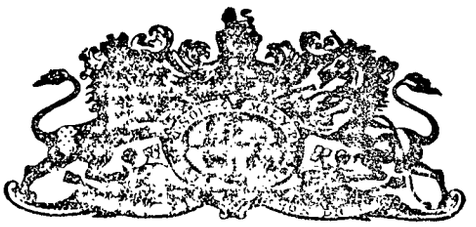

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1913-14.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. Instances of tribal hostility, as distinct from the isolated offences individuals, have been confined to two tribes of the Peshawar Border. The Yusafzai of Buner raided China village in the Peshawar District, killing seven British subjects, and Balagarhi, where they murdered two. The tribe not being subsidized, immediate pressure could not be brought to bear in the ordinary way. A military force was accordingly sent into Buner, and the defences of two villages were destroyed. The results were entirely satisfactory, and the Buner jirga came in and paid up without demur the fine imposed upon them. The Ambahar Utman Khel were also troublesome. They kidnapped a Hindu from the Canal quarters at Ziam, raided Takht Bai, committed a theft with murder at Tangi, and raided Sukkar, all in the Peshawar District. The Hindu kidnapped at Ziam was subsequently released. For the raid at Takht Bai a heavy fine was imposed, and a number of tribesmen were seized and detained pending a settlement. In other directions our relations with the trans-frontier tribes have been good enough to enable us to maintain our rights with the minimum of interference in the internal affairs of the clans.

Other noticeable events in the Peshawar District were the raids on the Jahangira Road and Khairabad Railway Stations in December 1913. In the former four Railway servants were murdered, and in the latter the Assistant Station Master was carried off. He was traced to Afghan territory and his release was soon effected. The raiders were Afghan subjects under the leadership of Zar Shah of Deh Sarak, a Shinwari village not far from the Kahi Cantonment in Ningrahar. A strongly-worded protest was addressed to the Amir, but none of the offenders have been apprehended by His Majesty's officials.

The Kohat District, like that of Bannu, suffered from kidnapping raids committed by residents of Khost. In the encounters which took place between raiders and their pursuers nearly the whole gang of the notorious outlaw Zarwali were killed or captured, though this success cost the lives of Major Chrystie, 25th Cavalry, and of two salt sepoys. The laxity of the Amir's

administration in Khost lies at the root of the lawlessness from which Kohat and Bannu have suffered, and there appears to be little prospect of a permanent improvement in the situation except in rigorous action by the Amir himself. The expressed determination of Government to put an end to an intolerable state of affairs as evinced by the arrest of all Khostwals found in British territory undoubtedly had a good effect. The Khost tribes concerned rightly attributed the coercive measures taken to the maladministration of the Khost Governor, and their resentment was accordingly directed against him. For the time being, at any rate, the results were satisfactory. It must be remembered, however, that the situation in Khost has been undergoing marked alteration since the Mangal rebellion and will require careful handling, should the Amir prove unable fully to re-establish his authority in the Province.

Though the death of Major Dodd, Political Agent, Wana, occurred a few days after the close of the year under report, some reference must be made here to the heavy loss sustained by Government in the murder of an officer whose personal influence with the Mahsud tribe was so great, as shown by his prolonged control of its more unruly elements. The tragedy of April 12th, 1914, in which two British Officers besides Major Dodd lost their lives, exemplified in a marked way the want of stability so often to be discerned in the Mahsud character; for the murderer, who was one of Major Dodd's orderlies, had experienced consistent kindness from his victim for nearly a decade.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The work of the Militia Corps of the Province has maintained the high standard of former years. The death of Captain Butler at Wana at the hands of a Bhitanni sepoy is deeply to be lamented, and can only be attributed to the temporary insanity of the murderer, it being clear that neither the Bhitanni clan nor the Southern Waziristan Militia were involved: the tragedy afforded an opportunity to two non-commissioned officers of the Corps to show their devotion and gallantry by capturing the murderer immediately without a thought for their own safety. The routine work of the Southern Waziristan Militia continued to be as arduous as ever, and was carried out admirably under practically active service conditions throughout the year. The Northern Waziristan and the Kurram Militias have also had heavy work to do owing to the chaotic condition of Khost, and have performed it excellently. Owing to the peace on the Afridi border, the record of the Khyber Rifles was uneventful; there appears to be no doubt, however, that the transfer to the Khyber Rifles of the Border Police posts in the Peshawar District from the Kohat Pass to Jamrud has contributed to the inactivity of the Tirah Afridis.

The Frontier Constabulary completed the first year of its existence, and has already proved its superiority over the defunct Border Military Police. The new Corps was naturally handicapped by the necessity of eliminating the useless elements of the old *régime* and of adapting itself temporarily to the old Border Police posts, however unsuitably they might be located. The proper location of the Constabulary in each of the five districts of the Province is under consideration.

Condition of the people.

3. The year has been a prosperous one for the agricultural classes, who make up the bulk of the population of the Province. The area sown with crops, as well as the area harvested, was considerably above the normal, and no serious loss was caused by seasonal calamities. Prices were somewhat

easier than in 1912-13 and the demand for non-agricultural labour was keen. The external land trade of the Province has shown a contraction, but the figures for the previous year were abnormal. Further signs of prosperity are to be discerned in an increase in the sum collected as income tax, as well as in the volume of civil litigation.

Realisation of the revenue.

4. The fixed land revenue demand (Rs. 18,53,604) was smaller by some Rs. 4,000 than in the preceding year, chiefly as the result of assignments granted to commemorate the Coronation Durbar. 96·7 per cent. of this demand was realised, though with greater difficulty than in the year 1911-12, coercive processes for the collection of land revenue having increased in number from 1,565 to 2,170. The rise was largely due to the prevalence of drought in certain tracts in the Peshawar District. The fluctuating land revenue demand rose from Rs. 1,55,188 in the previous year to Rs 1,85,749 in that under report. All but Rs. 98 was recovered during the year, and only Rs. 88 now remain uncollected from outstanding balances of previous years. Collections of miscellaneous land revenue were also satisfactory.

Police.

5. The year has witnessed a considerable increase of serious crime, largely due to the prevalence of burglaries; but there has been a continuous and satisfactory drop in the number of dacoities since the beginning of 1911, and murders and attempts at murder have been less numerous than in 1912. The results of Police working as a whole, however, can hardly be considered satisfactory; one of its salient features is an increase in the number of cases admitted to have occurred, accompanied by a fall, steady in the main since the year 1906, in the number of cases in which convictions have been secured. The number of resignations in the Police force has been unduly large, with the result that more than one-third have under three years' service, and recruits are difficult to secure. Some remedy must clearly be looked for; and with a view to ensuring experience and reliability among them the time is now ripe to consider proposals for increasing the pay of constables. Further in view of the importance of intimate local knowledge orders have been issued which will have the effect of reducing inter-district transfers to a minimum in the case of officers in charge of Police Stations. For the rest it is to be hoped that, though the training of young Indian Officers on new lines, the gradual initiation of subordinates into a more honest and straightforward system of dealing with the criminal classes, and the constant disciplinary action taken against members of the force may have, for the time being, played into the hands of the criminal, the assimilation of Western Police methods will not lead to a permanent disturbance of the proper relations between the Police and the criminal classes. The Criminal Investigation Department has done good work during the year, and the Arms Section is to be congratulated on the complete success of the measures taken against professional rifle-thieves. During the winter of 1913-14 no case of rifle-theft occurred east of the Indus which could be attributed to Frontier rifle-theives.

Criminal Justice.

6. Since 1906—the most favourable year judged by criminal statistics subsequent to the administrative creation of the Province—there has been a steady advance in the number of offences of all kinds admitted as true, which, for the first time, has been checked during the past year. As compared with the previous year a small decrease has occurred in admitted offences under the

Indian Penal Code, counterbalanced by an increase in those under Local and Special Laws, so that the total of the two taken together has remained stationary. But if the character, as well as the number, of offences be taken into account, the figures lose their encouraging aspect. The 2,448 serious offences under the Indian Penal Code, registered in 1906, which had risen to 3,987 last year, have now advanced to 4,259. As regards these offences nearly the whole rise is occasioned by the increase in burglaries. A remarkable feature of the returns is to be found in the fact that, notwithstanding the operation of several causes tending to an expansion of crime throughout Northern India, three quarters of the increased criminality of the Province are limited to the two districts of Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. In both districts, but especially in Hazara, which has now achieved second place in the Provincial criminal register, the expansion is out of all proportion to the rest of the Province, and the underlying causes require to be investigated and, if possible, mitigated or removed. A substantial increase has occurred in complaints dismissed *in limine* and in cases struck off as false during the year under review, while the greater use of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Courts is to be regarded as a wholly satisfactory feature of the returns. The fact that 161 cases under Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code, relating to false evidence and offences against public justice, have been disposed of as compared with 93 last year, proves that the Courts have been more solicitous in checking contempt of their powers. If it be true, as has been suggested, that of recent years the abandonment of primitive methods of police coercion and the closer supervision of subordinates by the higher officers of the force have led to the police being no longer feared in the old way, though, in this Province, tyrannical treatment would never be tolerated beyond a certain point, there is reason to hope that these proofs of greater energy and vitality on the part of the Magistracy will gradually have a good effect in the vindication of their own position, at all events, not only in the eyes of the criminal classes but also in those of the general public.

7. The accommodation provided in jails was increased during the year by provision for 124 prisoners, and the daily average population, if political *détenus* are excluded, was well below the number for whom accommodation exists, in spite of the fact that the number of convicts received increased by nearly 400. The statistics furnished, however, take no account of political prisoners; and there was in point of fact overcrowding in all jails for not less than 215 days in the year. Quarters under canvas were provided for the excess population with entirely satisfactory results; for no escapes occurred, and the health of prisoners did not suffer. The daily average number sick bore the same ratio *per mille* to the total average strength as in 1912, *viz.* 23, and the death-rate (15·73 per thousand), though somewhat higher than in the previous year, is by no means a high one. The conduct and discipline of the convict population, except in Abbottabad Jail, showed a marked improvement during the year. Steps have been taken to remove the unsatisfactory state of affairs revealed at Abbottabad, and improvement is anticipated next year. The conduct of the subordinate jail establishment has been satisfactory.

Civil Justice.

8. The expansion of litigation continues, and the present year again establishes a record, owing to the increase of petty suits in Dera Ismail Khan, for which no satisfactory explanation has been offered. As regards the different

branches of Civil Court work it is satisfactory to be able to record a decline in the number of pre-emption cases, since the large number of these cases instituted in 1912 formed the subject of unfavourable comment in last year's report and led to some discussion as to the desirability of a modification of the existing law. The defects in the Provincial Insolvency Act are now under separate examination, and more than a cursory reference to the subject would be inappropriate here; but it is interesting to notice that in Peshawar, at any rate, the Act, it would seem, is now being employed in cases of real distress, and that insolvent-debtors are no longer seeking its protection to defeat just claims. In spite of the abnormally heavy work, the judiciary has on the whole successfully coped with it. The duration of contested suits has slightly risen, but the pending file of civil suits has fallen and that of applications for execution remains nearly stationary, in spite of a considerable increase in the number of applications. An improvement is again noticeable in the percentages of realizations in execution, though the percentage of wholly infructuous decrees continues to stand at too high a figure. The congestion in the Peshawar Divisional Court has been, if anything, accentuated during the past year, and the duration of appeals has considerably risen. The method of the permanent relief of the Divisional Judge has not yet been settled, and meanwhile the system of appointing an Additional Divisional Judge for six months in the year continues.

Registration.

9. The triennial report on registration which was compiled during the year shows that there has been a considerable increase of business during the last three years as compared with the previous triennium. The average value of agricultural land transferred each year now amounts to Rs. 47 lakhs against an average annual value of Rs. 28 lakhs during the triennium 1905-07. The increase is most marked in the Peshawar District, *viz.* from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs. The yearly average value of town lands alienated has also gone up from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs. During the triennium just closed the working of district record-rooms has been satisfactory, and inspections of registration offices have disclosed no serious irregularities.

Municipal Administration and the working of the District Boards.

10. All Municipal Committees held the required minimum number of meetings, and the average attendance of members was satisfactory in nearly all cases. Except by the members of the Notified Area Committee at Tank due interest is reported to be taken in their work by all. Apart from Government grants, which were largely increased during the year, the income of Municipalities has expanded, and their closing balances were ample. All Municipal accounts were audited as usual, and no serious irregularities were brought to light. The financial position of the District Boards is also sound. Their income rose slightly during the year, and there was a corresponding increase of expenditure. The efficiency of the Boards is reported to be almost entirely dependent on official stimulus. The members generally appear to take little interest in their duties, and there is no competition for seats on these bodies.

Agriculture.

11. Good work continues to be done at Tarnab. It has proved necessary to extend the area of the experimental farm, and negotiations for the acquisition of 90 acres of adjoining land have been completed. Experience has shown that better results are obtained at the farm with local varieties of maize and sugarcane than with the exotic specimens which have been tried. A mixture of rye grass and clover has proved most successful for fodder, and experiments in growing beetroot for sugar have given hopeful results.

Weather and Crops.

12. Some damage was done by hail-storms, and remissions of revenue where necessary were granted in consequence. On the whole, however, the seasons were propitious, and both the area sown and the area harvested exceeded the corresponding areas for the preceding year as well as the normal figures. The figures for both harvests were better than those of 1912-13; the area harvested during the kharif was, however, less than normal, and the excess over normal figures recorded for the year as a whole was due to the excellence of the Rabi harvest.

Forests.

13. The slight increase of 11 in the total number of forest offences committed during the year has been explained as chiefly due to the inclusion of five cases that remained under enquiry at the close of last year. The total number of fines has amounted to 21 only, a decrease of 22, and the total area burnt was only 539 acres against 12,958 acres in 1911-12. Seventeen cases were found to be trivial and adequate punishments were imposed in the four cases taken to Court. The financial results of the year are the best on record. The net surplus at its close amounted to Rs. 1,28,335 as compared with an average for the last 14 years of Rs. 58,188. To this, however, must be added the increase in the value of stock and outstanding revenue, and the result of the year's working amounts to a profit of Rs. 1,54,386. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 89,901 to Rs. 1,25,269. The increase, which is due to various causes, *e.g.*, carriage of a larger amount of firewood, payment of seignorage fees on a larger scale and increase in the subordinate establishments, has been fully justified by the corresponding increase of revenue.

Trade.

14. During the year under review the total volume of the external land trade of the Province has largely contracted, its value being now Rs. 342 lakhs as against Rs. 457 lakhs in 1912-13. The decrease is partly to be explained by the fact that the statistics have returned to a more normal figure after the bumper year of 1912-13, and is partly to be atttributed to financial stringency in consequence of recent bank failures in India. Trade with Afghanistan in 1912-13 amounted to one-half of the total external trade of the Province. The proportion has now fallen to 36 per cent., and, in the year under report, Dir, Swat and Bajaur absorbed as much as 48 per cent. of the total Provincial trade.

Public Works.

15. The expenditure on Public Works has again risen, and amounted during the year to Rs. 32,93,378. The rise is due to acceleration of road-making projects. It is hoped to complete the improvements to the Khyber roads early in 1915, and work on the roads from Shahbazgarhi to Swabi and from Swabi to Jahangira has also been pushed on. Marked improvements have been effected in the Thal-Parachinar Road, and the innovation of banking up corners has been very successful. Among other works may be mentioned the rebuilding of the barracks at Wana, which has been begun, and the completion of a new Tahsil at Nowshera.

Irrigation.

16. Chiefly as the result of good winter rains, the area irrigated during the year from both the Lower Swat River and the Kabul River Canal was in excess of that which received water in 1912-13. The profits of the two canals for the year under report represented a return of 11·65 and 7·95 per cent. respectively on the capital invested. The area irrigated from the Paharpur Canal was much smaller than that of the previous year, the decrease being due

to the strength of the current in the Bilot Creek, which rendered it impossible to construct a temporary bund as was done in 1912-13. A preliminary scheme has been drawn up for giving the canal a perennial supply of water; but as results have shown that a return of 4 per cent. is not to be expected, it has been decided that, with effect from this year, further capital expenditure on the canal must be met from ordinary revenue. Just after the close of the year under report the Upper Swat River Canal was opened. The long tunnel through the Malakand Range was holed through on 4th October 1913 after 3½ years' work. At the close of the year the head works, the main line, the whole of the Abazai Branch, 12 miles of the Machai Branch, and several distributaries were completed. The expenditure (direct charges) on the canal up to date amounts to Rs. 1,48,17,849, or roughly 83 per cent. of the sanctioned estimate.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The total receipts of the Province for the year were Rs. 50,89,875 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,25,24,358. There is a fall of Rs. 26,308 in the Provincial Revenue as compared with the figures for the previous year, the principal decreases being under the heads "Land Revenue," "Excise," and "Civil Works." These losses are, however, partly counterbalanced by increases under other heads, the most noticeable being those under "Stamps," "Forests," "Law and Justice—Courts of Law," and "Major Works." The total Provincincial expenditure exceeded the corresponding total for last year by Rs. 7,20,419. The largest growth of expenditure has occurred under the heads "Jails," "Police," "Major Works," and "Civil Works," under the last named head alone the rise exceeding seven lakhs. On the other hand expenditure has fallen considerably, in each case by nearly two lakhs, under "Education" and "Medical." The decreases under both heads are due to the fact that Imperial grants have been smaller than in the previous year, and, in the case of the latter, that expenditure has been debited to "Civil Works," instead of, as in 1912-13, to "Medical." The special accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 8,60,123 and closed with one of Rs. 7,23,885.

Vital statistics.

18. The number of births registered was 73,833 as against 75,653 in 1912. The ratio *per mille* fell therefore from 37·1 to 36·2, but it stands now at a higher figure than the average for the previous five years. During the year 50,303 deaths were recorded, or roughly 2,500 more than in 1912, giving a ratio of 24·7 as against 23·4 *per mille* in the previous year. The malaria prevalent in 1913 is the probable cause of the rise in the death and fall in the birth rate. The vital statistics do not yet, however, inspire confidence, and, until the bulk of the population understands the object for which Government requires accurate information regarding births and deaths, it is probable that the recording of these events will continue to be looked on as a purposeless formality. Out of a total recorded number of 50,303 no less than 22,500 deaths were of children of under five years of age, and the statistics show that out of every 1,000 children born 175 die during their first year. The ratio is even worse in other provinces, but there is reason to fear that greater accuracy in the statistics will not improve the relative position of the North-West Frontier Province in this respect.

Vaccination.

19. The subordinate vaccination staff remained the same as in the previous year, but was placed in the charge of a newly appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who has, however, since reverted to military duty. The

total number of vaccinations performed showed a substantial increase over the figures for 1912-13, though the cost of the Department has remained practically stationary.

Medical Relief.

20. The Dispensary Report for the year was a triennial one and the opportunity arises to notice the expansion of medical relief in the past three years. Since 1910 State and Local Fund institutions have increased by 4 (all State-Public). The number of beds in State-Public, Local Fund and private-aided dispensaries has risen to 808 from 720 in 1911, and the number of out-patients by 89,000 in the same period. The total receipts of these institutions amounted to Rs. 2,34,351 in the year under review, or Rs. 60,000 more than in 1911, of which Government contributed Rs. 51,000. Expenditure has similarly risen from Rs. 1,63,875 to Rs. 2,28,468 in the same period. Private non-aided institutions have increased in number by one since 1911, and the number of patients treated by 55,000. Private non-aided institutions, the bulk of which are Mission Hospitals, continued to do valuable work, and medical relief during the year was given in them to 3,119 in-door and 172,687 out-door patients, or a total of 22,000 in excess of the figures for 1912. There was a short but virulent epidemic of plague in the Hazara District. The cases were treated, however, in huts, &c., and not in hospitals. Only seven persons suffering from cholera were brought to these institutions. As usual malaria bulks very large in the statement of diseases treated and is responsible for 1,839 in-door and 204,846 out-door patients, or a total of 54,000 more than in 1912. No other disease stands out as having been noticeably prevalent, and only 71 cases of small-pox were treated in hospitals, without doubt a small proportion of the number which actually occurred.

Education.

21. The record of the third year of the period which may be styled the educational renaissance of the North-West Frontier Province shows that the enthusiasm aroused in 1911 in favour of education has not yet been followed by the reaction which frequently succeeds popular movements. The remarkable increase in scholars during 1913 actually exceeds the total increase of the whole of the previous quinquennium, and, expressed in percentages of the population of school-going age, the proportion of male scholars has risen from 19·5 in 1912 to 22·7 in the year under report, and of female scholars from 2·5 to 2·7. Two High Schools, 5 Middle Schools and 105 Primary Schools have been opened, and a gratifying feature of this expansion of education is that the number of Muhammadans in Primary Schools has increased by 25 per cent. The year has also been rendered notable by the opening of the Islamia College. At the formal opening of the attached Collegiate School by the Education Member in April 1913 the school building and one hostel alone were ready, but work was pushed on vigorously and the completion of the buildings made it possible to open the College in October. The entirely residential character of the institution and the fact that religious instruction is imparted distinguish it among the other institutions in the Province. It has at once achieved popularity, and there is every reason to hope that it has a great future before it.

The activities of the Department, however, have not been confined merely to increasing the number of scholars in the Province and establishing new educational institutions. A great deal of sound and much-needed work has been performed in connection with the reform and reorganization of the

existing educational system. The provincialization of the High Schools has become an accomplished fact, and amongst the other changes which have been brought into effect during the past year have been the introduction of new scholarship rules for Secondary Schools, the promulgation of new regulations for the recognition of, and grants-in-aid to, private institutions, which contain many original and, it is hoped, beneficial features, and the issue of a new series of Urdu Readers for Primary Schools. Definite proposals have also been formulated for the opening of a class for training teachers for Anglo-Vernacular schools and for the establishment of a School Final Examination, a vital and far-reaching reform which is now being considered by the Punjab University. It is trusted that no obstacles will be raised to its early introduction; the best results may be anticipated from the abolition of the present deleterious system of cramming which is associated with the University Matriculation Examination.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See Part II, pages 1—5, of the Report for 1911-12.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See Part II, pages 5—14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See Part II, page 14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See Part II, pages 14—19, of the Report for 1911-12.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See Part II, page 20, of the Report for 1911-12.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See Part II, pages 20—21, of the Report for 1911-12.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Languages.

(See Part II, pages 21—28, of the Report for 1911-12.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General continued to be held by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., up to 28th August 1913. On his departure on leave on that date officiating charge was assumed by Mr. J. S. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E., who continued in office throughout the remainder of the year under report.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the People.

3. The rainfall during the year was sufficient throughout the Province, and the area sown with crops amounted to 33,703 acres above the normal, showing an increase of 11 per cent. over the area of the preceding year. The acreage harvested, thanks to an abundant autumn harvest, was also considerably above the normal. Hail-storms caused damage to crops in every district; but remissions were granted in those cases where they were found necessary. There were no changes in the wages paid to agricultural labourers. The demand for non-agricultural labour was keen. Prices, though generally higher than normal, were easier than those of the previous year; and, in spite of the fact that indebtedness continues to increase somewhat in the Khattak tract of the

Kohat District, the condition of the agricultural population was on the whole good. The total volume of the external land trade of the Province fell from Rs. 457 lakhs in 1912-13 to Rs. 342 lakhs in the year under report. The decrease occurred both in imports (—Rs. 25 lakhs) and in exports (—Rs. 90 lakhs), and was mainly confined to the trade passing through the Peshawar District, the explanation being that the statistics have merely returned to the normal level that prevailed prior to the bumper year of 1912-13. The volume of litigation rose above even the record figure arrived at in the previous year. This result, however much it is to be deplored, must be regarded as an indication of prosperity, a further sign of which is to be found in a rise of 4 per cent. in the amount collected in income tax during the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1912-13.]

Demands and Collections.

4. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The fixed land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 18,53,604, of which Rs. 17,94,689 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,915. The demand was about Rs. 4,000 lower than in the preceding year, chiefly as a result of the grant of land revenue assignments in commemoration of the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

5. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head rose from Rs. 1,55,188 to Rs. 1,85,749. The increase is found in Peshawar and in Dera Ismail Khan, but mainly in the latter district. A sum of Rs. 13,507 was temporarily excluded from the rent roll of Peshawar in excess of last year's figures. Dera Ismail Khan gave an increase of Rs. 17,735 : this was due to better hill-torrent irrigation and to special circumstances rendering it possible to run the Paharpur Canal throughout the year. The total demand (excepting Rs. 98) was recovered during the year. The outstanding balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 361 only, of which Rs. 273 were collected and Rs. 88 remained.

6. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The outstanding balance of miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 3,538 at the beginning of the year : of this Rs. 1,952 were recovered and Rs. 1,402 were remitted. The receipts of the year increased from Rs. 1,22,718 to Rs. 1,30,252. Rs. 755 were struck off and Rs. 1,686 were left in arrears at the close of the year. Collections were satisfactory. The income under Tirni amounted to Rs. 90,324 against Rs. 76,339 last year. The entire increase of about Rs. 14,000 accrued in Dera Ismail Khan, where the receipts were abnormally low in the preceding year owing to the scarcity of fodder. The increase under Tirni was somewhat counterbalanced by decreases under "Sale of Government estates," "Sale-proceeds of waste lands" and "Other items."

Land Revenue Assignments.

7. The assigned land revenue aggregated Rs. 4,80,577, an increase of Rs. 22,203 over last year's figures. The percentage of assigned revenue on the total assessment of the Province was 19·5. The rise is mainly confined to Dera Ismail Khan, where the assignments amounted to Rs. 1,10,841 against Rs. 82,002 in 1911-12, and was due to better harvests. There are, however, minor decreases in Hazara and Peshawar consequent upon diluvion, acquisition of land for public purposes, reduction of assessment and resumption of muafis.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

8. Processes issued during the year numbered 2,170 against 1,565 last year. The increase is chiefly noticeable in Peshawar (+ 401) and Bannu (+ 150). Owing to the prevalence of drought in certain tracts, the issue of a larger number of writs and warrants was rendered necessary in Peshawar, while the contumacious conduct and migratory habits of the Wazir rate-payers necessitated the adoption of coercive measures in Bannu. Of the total number, 462 processes were issued for the recovery of Government dues other than land revenue, and 388 on the applications of village headmen. The amount covered by the processes of all kinds was Rs. 3,18,271, of which Rs. 3,09,245 were realized.

Land Acquisition Act.

9. An area of 1,154·3 acres was acquired for Government at a cost of Rs 2,11,920. Of this area 449·72 acres were acquired for Railways, 592·66 for Canals, 6·43 for roads and 105·49 for buildings and other purposes. The price paid averaged Rs. 183 per acre as compared with a figure of Rs. 125 in the preceding year.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

10. Loans given under the two Acts decreased from Rs. 2,65,061 to Rs. 1,93,202. The principal fluctuation was in advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which decreased by no less than Rs. 61,750. The decreases under the two Acts collectively occurred in Kohat (Rs. 20,133), Bannu (Rs. 8,582) and Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 48,670). There were inconsiderable increases in Hazara, Peshawar and Kurram. The amount due for collection within the year amounted to Rs. 2,55,283 (principal Rs. 2,27,025 plus interest Rs 28,258). Rs. 2,08,575 were collected, Rs. 254 were remitted and Rs. 6,657 were suspended : Rs. 39,797 were thus left outstanding at the close of the year.

2. Surveys and Settlements.

11. No surveys by professional agency or settlements were carried out during the year.

3. Land Records.

Establishment.

12. The number of Patwaris remained unaltered, *viz.* 900. Their conduct in general cannot be called satisfactory. Thirty were dismissed and 311 were reduced, suspended or fined for misconduct against 12 and 207 respectively last year. The proportion of Patwaris belonging to the agricultural classes and the educational efficiency of the Patwari Agency in general indicate as yet little signs of improvement. Of the number of new candidates accepted, however, 75 per cent., as compared with 61 per cent. in the previous year, were agriculturists ; but in the case of recruits drawn from this class it is not at present possible to insist on educational qualifications up to the Middle standard. Eighty-eight candidates were accepted as compared with 77 in the year 1911-12. Of the 58 Patwaris newly appointed during the year, 35 belonged to agricultural tribes and 23 to others. Thirteen Patwaris were appointed Kanungos or were taken on to the district staff.

Three new Kanungo candidates (2 Hindus and 1 agriculturist Muhammadan) were accepted during the year. The total number of Kanungo candidates at the close of the year was 51, of whom 27 belonged to agricultural tribes. Sixteen candidates have passed the Entrance or Higher examination, 26 the Middle School standard, and 44 the Kanungo examination. Of the 9 vacancies in the Kanungo establishment which occurred during the year, 8 were filled by Patwaris and 1 by a direct candidate.

Mutations.

13. There were 156,158 mutations for disposal during the year against 147,996 last year. Of this number 128,271 were attested, leaving a balance of 27,887 at the close of the year. The work was exceptionally heavy in Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu, where the balances of unattested mutations were 10,541, 6,990 and 7,746 respectively. A special Naib Tahsildar was deputed to Hazara for mutation work, but the outstanding balance is still high. Steps are being taken to reduce it. The arrears in Peshawar are due to lands being transferred on account of recent bad harvests as well as to lands being acquired by Government for the Upper Swat River Canal. In Bannu the District Kanungo was invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector, 2nd grade, with a view to assist in the attestation of mutations.

Records.

14. The records-of-rights are up to date and in good order. The annual papers and detailed jamabandis were generally prepared and filed in time. Out of a total of 783 jamabandis compiled during the year, 126 were checked by the Collectors and their Assistants. Alluvion and diluvion papers were prepared in the following villages :—

Peshawar	...	...	... 114 villages.
Kohat			.. 7 „
Kurram			. 17 „

There were 2,063 partition cases for disposal during the year as compared with 1,773 cases in the previous year. Of these 1,522 cases were decided and 541 cases remained pending against 1,270 and 503 respectively last year. Disposals are on the whole creditable, but the arrears in Hazara and Peshawar are still large.

4. Wards' Estates.

15. A one-third share of the Mardan estate and the estate of Mahmud Khan in Dera Ismail Khan were released during the year; the number of estates under the control of the Court of Wards was thus reduced from 9 to 8. As a result of these releases the total area of the estates managed by this Agency fell from 127,013 to 98,710 acres, and the area under cultivation from 44,419 to 38,432 acres. General.

16. As a further result the total assets decreased from Rs. 1,14,61,161 to Rs. 96,90,978. Taken individually the Agror, Tangi and Topi estates give improvements over last year. As compared with last year, investments in Government Securities decreased by Rs. 78,500. Government Promissory Notes worth Rs. 76,500 were handed over to Fateh Muhammad Khan of Mardan on his release. Securities worth Rs. 9,000 were also sold, and the sale-proceeds were credited to the estate of Mahmud Khan before its release. On the other hand, a sum of Rs. 7,000 was invested in Government Securities on behalf of the Shabkadar Estate. The decrease under "Loans" is attributable partly to the release of estates and partly to the recovery of debts during the year. The aggregate cash balance of the estates was Rs. 1,20,707. Their total liabilities receded from Rs. 45,914 last year to Rs. 33,954. The estate of Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan of Dera Ismail Khan is alone responsible for Rs. 29,632. The remainder is distributed between the Khanpur, Mardan, Shabkadar, Tangi and Topi estates, and more than half of the amount is due to Government on account of Wards' rate. It is satisfactory to note that the debts of the Shabkadar estate were cleared off during the year, while the estate of Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan paid Rs. 6,280 (Rs 4,500 principal and Rs. 1,780 interest) towards the loan granted from the estate of Daulat Khan and his brothers. Assets and Liabilities.

17. The total income of all the estates was Rs. 1,82,891 against Rs. 2,03,245 last year. The reduction was chiefly due to the release of the estates already referred to. As compared with ordinary income, all estates, with the exception of two, exhibit improvements, due mainly to the recovery of outstanding debts, and in some degree to improved harvests. The total expenditure fell from Rs 1,80,133 to Rs. 1,46,471. The variation, in so far as it is not the result of the release of estates from the Court of Wards' control, is to be attributed to temporary causes only, such as a reduction in sums invested and the like. Income and Expenditure.

5. Revenue and Rent paying Classes.

18. In all 14 applications for permanent alienations in favour of non-agriculturists were sanctioned under Section 3 (2) of the Act, 3 in Hazara, 5 in Bannu and 6 in Dera Ismail Khan. The area actually transferred in Hazara was 133 acres, of which 130 acres were acquired by Government for the Serai Kala-Havelian Railway. In Bannu 2 applications related to transfers in favour of Hindus and 3 to those in favour of non-agriculturist Muhammadans. The area involved in these cases was merely 30 acres. In 4 out of 6 applications in Dera Ismail Khan land was alienated to money-lenders, the sale being obviously advantageous to the vendors and enabling them to extricate themselves from debt without detriment. The area transferred amounted to 247 acres. Temporary alienations under Section 6 (1) (*a*) of the Act were only made in Hazara, where the total area so transferred was 29 acres as compared with 18 acres last year. Punjab Land Alienation Act.

Certain instances of attempts to evade the law by collusion between non-agriculturists and agriculturists came to notice in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. The method was the same in both districts, agriculturists writing receipts of loans in favour of non-agriculturists for more than the actual value of the land bought with the money paid by the non-agriculturists, and registering the sale-deeds in their own names, but subsequently handing them over to the non-agriculturist along with the loan receipts. Thus in the records the vendee is an agriculturist, while the land really remains in the possession of the non-agriculturist, who has the agriculturist's receipt as a guarantee of good faith.

Transfers of land.

19. Transactions of gifts and exchanges increased from 2,327 to 2,752, but the area transferred thereunder decreased from 14,393 acres to 11,081 acres. The total area mortgaged with possession amounted to 53,711 acres, the mortgage money aggregating Rs. 26,09,376 as against 46,648 acres and Rs. 17,04,418 respectively last year. The increase is chiefly noticeable in Bannu: the zamindars there were more prosperous than usual owing to successive good harvests and the high prices of food-grains, and they accordingly invested in mortgages in preference to outright sales. The mortgaged area declined in Hazara, but the mortgage debt improved by Rs. 4,79,554, while in Dera Ismail Khan the area rose, but the mortgage money fell by Rs. 35,792. The total area redeemed during the year amounted to 59,144 acres with a mortgage debt of Rs. 17,02,832 as compared with 59,593 acres and Rs. 13,97,533 last year. The mortgage money discharged by redemptions was Rs. 9,06,544 less than the amount incurred by mortgages during the year. The average of the mortgage debt discharged comes to Rs. 48 per acre of cultivated land as against Rs. 80 per acre on land newly mortgaged. This shows that the price of land is steadily rising. An area of 43,583 acres was sold during the year for Rs. 18,36,161 as compared with 42,915 acres at a cost price of Rs. 18,41,658 in the previous year. The average mortgage money per acre has risen from Rs. 37 in 1911-12 to Rs. 49, while the average sale price per acre has fallen slightly from Rs. 43 to Rs. 42. The price of land is, however, increasing in Bannu, principally as the result of the advent of the railway and of the good harvests reaped in recent years.

Transfers to and from agricultural tribes.

20. The total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes amounted to 50,794 acres as against 43,465 acres in the previous year, while the area acquired by them in mortgages aggregated 45,392 acres against 42,472 acres: agriculturists thus sustained a loss of 5,402 acres. The net area gained by agricultural tribes in sales was 862 acres: this gain was entirely confined to Dera Ismail Khan.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 33 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Course of Legislation.

21. No Act passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the year under review especially concerns this Province.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1913 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Police cases.

22. The total number of true cognisable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police was 5,129, an increase of 297 as compared with the figures of the previous year. Eliminating Class VI, under which head are grouped public nuisances and offences against special and local laws, other true cases show an increase of 335. The fluctuations shown by classes are as follows :—

Class I.—Offences against the State	+ 23
Class II.—Serious offences against the person	+ 9
Class III.—Serious offences against property	+ 213
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	− 7
Class V.—Minor offences against property	+ 97
Classes I to V—Increase	335

In Class I the increase is chiefly in cases of rioting. Of serious offences against the person, murders, attempts at murder and poisoning cases decreased by 1, 18 and 3 respectively ; but the total figures have been enhanced by an unsatisfactory increase in cases of kidnapping and hurt, as well as in cases of the use of criminal force to public servants. A succession of bad harvests must probably be held responsible for the striking rise in the number of offences against property.

Criminal Investigation Department.

23. Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, which remained of the same strength as in the previous year, investigated 113 cases as compared with 87 in 1912. The Arms Section proved again the most important branch of the Department, and the measures taken have been completely successful. During the cold weather of 1913-14 there was not a single case of rifle-theft east of the Indus which can be attributed to professional rifle-thieves from the North-West Frontier Province, of whom, moreover, ten were arrested in the Punjab by officers of the Frontier Province Police sent there on special duty. Good work was also done by the Gang Section, notably in investigating a series of cases regarding the embezzlement of Government and Cantonment funds and property in Peshawar, which were brought to a successful conclusion. Fourteen Excise cases were taken up, of which 12 ended in conviction. Personation of officers of the Criminal Investigation Department is still far too common, but in such cases judicial proof is extremely difficult to procure.

Police working.

24. The number of cases investigated, which had risen from 3,776 in 1906 to 5,378 in 1912, increased again during the year to 5,948. The number of cases sent to trial was 2,354 as against 2,267 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions secured to true cases investigated was 33·2, a lower figure than that recorded for any among the preceding seven years. With a view to ensure intimate local knowledge among the officers in charge of Police Stations, orders have been issued with a view to reduce to a minimum inter-district transfers. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of false cases in which the prosecution of the complainant was ordered has risen from 53 in 1912 to 90 in the year under report. The rise in the number of cases in which conviction was secured has not, however, been proportionate, only 37 persons having been convicted as against 29 in the previous year.

Internal economy.

25. There has been an addition of 2 Head Constables and 19 Constables in the Peshawar District to the strength of the Provincial Police Force. The Force is, however, not up to strength. The daily average of vacancies during the year was 28·69, which indicates that at the present rate of pay the supply of recruits is insufficient. Resignations and casualties led to 703 men, or 16·9 per cent., passing out of the ranks as against 633, or 15·3 per cent., in 1912. At the end of the year, out of a total sanctioned number of 3,503 Constables, 39 per cent. had less than three years and 81 per cent. less than ten years' service. Nearly all the upper subordinates are educated; and 67·6 per cent. of them have been trained in the Phillaur School. Among the lower subordinates few, with the exception of Clerks and Head Constables, are yet able to read and write. 542 officers and men were rewarded during the year as compared with 721 in 1912. The number of departmental punishments, however, fell slightly, from 587 to 583. The number of dismissals also fell by 10 to 93, and includes, as in the previous year, 3 Sub-Inspectors, all of whom were appointed direct to that rank. Gazetted officers have again toured extensively, and Police Stations have been even more frequently inspected than in 1912. Much excellent work was also done during the year by upper subordinates.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1913 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Crime.

26. The table given below shows the variations in each district during the past two years :—

District.	Offences reported.		Complaints dismissed *in limine*.		Cases struck off as false.		Offences admitted to have occurred.		Compensation under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.			
									Cases.		Amount awarded.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
											Rs. A.	Rs.
Peshawar ...	9,674	9,716	1,010	1,243	241	242	8,423	8,231	89	95	1,657 0	1,715
Hazara ...	5,889	6,726	1,738	2,213	194	296	3,957	4,217	26	112	300 8	1,593
Kohat ...	2,951	3,153	187	351	150	186	2,614	2,616	6	20	56 0	456
Bannu ...	4,188	3,882	1,335	1,178	100	80	2,753	2,624	59	80	787 0	1,304
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,891	2,835	769	603	103	161	2,019	2,071	25	35	345 0	461
Total ...	25,593	26,312	5,039	5,588	788	965	19,766	19,759	205	342	3,145 8	5,529

General results of criminal trials.

27. Of the 38,941 persons under trial during the year for offences of all kinds, the cases of 38,035 were disposed of. Of these 21,871 were discharged or acquitted and 15,768, or less than half, were convicted. For offences under the Indian Penal Code 21,977 persons were tried, and only 4,757, or little more than one-fifth, were convicted. The percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code in Peshawar rose from 45·6 to 53·5, which was very satisfactory. In Hazara it rose from 28 to 31 per cent., in Kohat it sank from 31 to 30 per cent., and in Bannu from 20 to 18 per cent., while in Dera Ismail Khan it rose from 20 to 25 per cent. The percentage of acquittal and discharge was highest in petty cases which came up before Second and Third Class Magistrates. The majority of these cases ended in a compromise, and it is to be feared that in a very large number of them persons were quite unnecessarily dragged before the courts.

The work of the Courts—(a) Judicial Commissioner.

28. The year has seen a considerable increase in the number of cases coming before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Murder references increased from 24 to 59, criminal appeals from 121 to 182, and applications for revision from 133 to 184. In 42 cases out of 59 capital sentences passed by Sessions Courts were confirmed.

(b) Sessions Judges.

The following table shows the criminal business disposed of in the two Sessions Courts of the Province :—

Sessions Court.	Sessions Cases.		Criminal Appeals.		Criminal Revisions.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Peshawar	81	74	311	329	66	114
Derajat	43	53	208	193	46	39

(c) District Magistrates.

District Magistrates disposed of 41 cases under their ordinary powers, one under their enhanced powers and 955 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation as compared with 29, 4 and 1,785 cases respectively in 1912.

(d) Additional District Magistrates.

Additional District Magistrates disposed of 1,726 cases under their ordinary powers and 216 under their enhanced powers as compared with 1,183 and 181 respectively in the previous year.

(e) Honorary Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and in Benches disposed of 1,309 and 1,592 cases as compared with 1,319 and 1,705 respectively in 1912, and rendered useful service to the Administration. The names of Khan Bahadur Nawab Arbab Muhammad Husain Khan of Peshawar and of Rai Sahib Malik Takht Ram of Dera Ismail Khan deserve special mention in this connection.

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

29. The number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code rose from 14,936 in 1912 to 15,315 in the year under report. The latter figure represents 58 per cent. of the offences of all kinds reported, which is exactly the same percentage as for the previous year. Of the total number 10,511, or 61 per cent. as against 71 per cent. in 1912, were returned as true, with the result that there has been a slight decrease during the year of true cases under the Indian Penal Code. There has been, on the other hand, a welcome rise in the percentage of convictions. As regards the offences committed, increases have occurred more or less marked in cases of riot, hurt with aggravation, kidnapping, theft, robbery, dacoity with murder, receiving stolen property, criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt, and criminal trespass for commission of other serious offences. On the other hand offences against human life, dacoities and mischief with aggravating circumstances show a decrease. In particular it is satisfactory to note that cases of murder and dacoity with murder fell from 334 to 311 and cases of attempted murder from 118 to 75.

Frontier Crimes Regulations.

30. The total number of references to Councils of Elders under Section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation, rose from 367 in 1912 to 463 in the year under report. The percentage of convictions fell from 46 to 44. In Dera Ismail Khan references to jirga in criminal cases have been rare, the total having fallen to 27 during the last year. The percentage of convictions obtained in this district also fell from 45 in the previous year to 34.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1913 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

General.

31. No change occurred during the year in the number of jails and lock-ups in the Province. Jails are five in number, one for each district, and there are three lock-ups. Besides civil and criminal prisoners and persons awaiting trial, the jails also accommodate a number of political prisoners. These last are not included in the Jail statistics.

Total number of prisoners.

32. The total number of convicts and under-trial and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 9,988 as against 9,450 in 1912. The increase is mainly due to a rise (*viz.* 408) in direct admissions of convicted prisoners. For this reason, and owing to the retention in the jails of this Province of a number of short-term prisoners who in previous years had been transferred to Punjab prisons, the daily average population rose from 1,549 in 1912 to 1,925 in the year under report. This rise followed a large increase during the preceding four years, and renders necessary an increase of jail accommodation.

Under-trial prisoners.

33. The number of prisoners detained while awaiting trial has naturally risen along with an increase in direct admissions of convicts. The year opened with 342 prisoners under trial: 4,455 were received during the year, 3,365 were released, 995 sentenced and 15 transferred, and the year closed with 416 untried.

Juvenile prisoners.

34. One juvenile under 16 years of age remained in jail at the end of 1912, and 36 were admitted during 1913. Of the total 17 were released and 20 were transferred to the Borstal Central Jail at Lahore.

Guarding of prisoners.

35. During the year 2,049 prisoners were fettered for safe custody. In 1912 the number was 1,996. The increase is less than that warranted by the rise in the jail population. It is satisfactory to record that no prisoner of any class, including political *détenus*, escaped during the year.

Establishment.

36. Applicants for the warder service come forward in large numbers, though the educational qualifications of few are satisfactory. The conduct of the warder staff has on the whole been good. The number of offences committed fell by 11 during the year under report. Two warders were sent up for trial. In all other cases the offenders were dealt with departmentally. In no instance was the offence committed such as to discredit the Jail establishment.

Convict punishments.

37. With an increase of 336 in the daily average convict population it is only to be expected that a larger number of punishments should have been recorded. The excess over the figures for 1912 was 124, punishments inflicted in the year under report amounting to 1,012. In all jails, except Kohat and Abbottabad, the percentage of punishment to the daily average convict population showed a substantial drop. In Kohat the rise was nominal only, and the figure is still very low, standing, as it does, at only 28 per cent. In Abbottabad the increase has been very large, the actual figures being 303 in the year under report as against 83 in the previous one. The causes are to be found in the fact that in the earlier year convict discipline was bad, and that it has been necessary to improve it by drastic measures, in the numerous changes in the office of Superintendent during 1913, and in the increase which the year has witnessed in factory work and in the daily average convict population. In all the jails of the Province flogging was only three times resorted to, one prisoner being flogged twice, after all other methods of correction had been tried in vain, in Dera Ismail Khan, while another in Bannu was whipped for breaking jail property, refusing to work and fighting with jail officials.

Financial.

38. The total expenditure on jails during 1913, excluding the cost of erections of new buildings, alterations and repairs, amounted to Rs. 1,55,098 as compared with Rs. 1,19,141 in the previous year. The increase is largely due to a rise in the jail population, but as the average cost per head rose during the year from Rs. 82-9-0 to Rs. 84-1-9, it cannot be entirely so explained. A rise in the cost of food-grains is naturally reflected in an increase in dietary charges of Rs. 14,497. A much larger sum was also spent than in 1912 on clothing and bedding, and hospital charges show an increase of Rs. 2,873. Under the head "Extraordinary charges" an increased expenditure of Rs. 2,000 is due to outlay on a new and much superior system of lighting for the Peshawar Jail, where the outer wall is now lighted with large incandescent automatic lamps. On the revenue side the result of the cultivation of jail gardens has been eminently satisfactory. Rs. 3,130 have been credited to Government in payment for sales in the open market, and Rs. 1,532 on account of diet for political prisoners; while in addition all jails have supplied vegetables to the whole of the prisoners and staff. In 1909 the total income derived from jail gardens amounted to Rs. 2,364 only. The net earnings of factories were not so high in 1913 as in the two previous years. The decrease is, however, due to causes such as a reduction in the charges made for paper and printing, large expenditure on factory plant, and the accumulation of a large amount of manufactured stock, which imply no failure of organisation or of industry. There has been in fact a large increase in gross profits, and the fruits of increased expenditure should shortly be apparent.

Employment of prisoners.

39. The daily average number of convicted prisoners was 1,421, of whom 1,407 were sentenced to labour. None were employed on extra-mural labour other than in jail gardens and on jail repairs. 404 were employed as prison officers, prison servants and on garden work. The preparation of articles for jail use and consumption (such as grinding corn, mat-making, &c.) occupied 347. Work on jail alterations and repairs accounted for 106, and the remaining 442 were engaged on remunerative factory work.

Vital Statistics.

40. Although the average jail population was 39 less than the number for whom accommodation is provided, the reception of a large number of political prisoners caused overcrowding in all jails. The health of prisoners, however, was not affected, as the surplus numbers were accommodated in tents. The daily average number of sick was 42, somewhat larger than in 1912, but the ratio per *mille* of the total average strength remained the same. Deaths during the year amounted to a ratio per thousand of 15·73, which is not a high rate, though 4 per *mille* higher than that recorded in 1912. Quinine prophylaxis was carried out very carefully in all jails.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1913 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Institutions in Original Courts.

41. The table given below shows the institutions of civil suits in each district during the past two years:—

District.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title and other suits.		Total suits.		Increase or Decrease.
		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	
Peshawar	855,009	7,280	7,024	2,279	2,431	9,559	9,455	—104
Hazara	603,028	4,207	3,953	1,700	1,453	5,907	5,406	—501
Kohat	222,690	2,394	2,076	609	553	3,003	2,629	—374
Bannu	250.068	3,195	3,262	912	864	4,107	4,126	+19
Dera Ismail Khan ...	256,120	3,091	4,762	527	590	3,618	5,352	+1,734
TOTAL ...	2,196,933	20,167	21,077	6,027	5,891	26,194	26,968	+774

The total number of suits is the highest recorded since this Province was created. The district of Dera Ismail Khan is responsible for this result, there having been decreases in Peshawar, Hazara and Kohat and a negligible increase in Bannu. The increase was chiefly in the Court of the Munsif of Dera Ismail Khan, where 4,475 suits were instituted as compared with 2,662 in 1912. No satisfactory explanation has been given of this very great rise. In Hazara, on the other hand, there has been a falling-off of 8 per cent. in the number of suits instituted. It is to be doubted how far the decrease in this district is matter for congratulation. It is no sign that the people of Hazara are being cured of their notoriously litigious habits, for in spite of the smaller number of civil suits instituted, the number of appeals increased by 112, or by 73 per cent. The fact that in the Province as a whole the plaintiffs failed in nearly 33 per cent. of the contested cases shows the speculative nature of civil litigation.

Nature and value of suits.

42. Of the 21,077 suits for money or moveable property, 6,104, or 29 per cent. as against 31 in 1912, were brought by bankers and money-lenders against agriculturists. The proportion of such suits varies from district to district: it was as high as 66 per cent. in Hazara and as low as 7 in Dera Ismail Khan. In Peshawar it has fallen from 24 per cent. to 22 per cent. In the same district suits for redemption of mortgages have risen by 19 per cent., while suits for foreclosure have fallen by 41 per cent. This may be a welcome sign of increased prosperity of the original owner of the soil.

The number of pre-emption suits fell from 1,657 to 1,510. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Peshawar, where the number of such suits went up from 685 to 743. It is satisfactory to note that in the Province as a whole the upward tendency shown during recent years by this class of litigation has received a check. As was observed in last year's report, the bulk of it is either speculative or collusive; it hampers *bonâ fide* transfers, and it lends itself to blackmail.

Matrimonial suits show a further drop from 321 to 289. This decrease occurred in the Hazara and Bannu districts, and is explained by the greater activity of the executive authorities in disposing of such disputes under Section 8, Frontier Crimes Regulation. The increase in other districts is trifling and calls for no remarks.

The number of applications to be declared insolvent rose from 101 to 133 during the year under report. Of these 29 as compared with 46 in the preceding year were withdrawn. The number of insolvents discharged during the year was 7. The decrease in the number of withdrawals from applications to be declared insolvent is matter for satisfaction, as it suggests that the applications were genuine. But it is doubtful how far the Insolvency Act is suited to local conditions, and suggestions for its amendment have been under consideration.

The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 41,62,669 as against 41,52,353 in 1912. The increase has occurred in the Peshawar District, where a large number of cases of values up to Rs. 1,00,000 were instituted. On the other hand, in Bannu there was a sudden drop in the value of suits from Rs 9.80,000 to Rs. 6,93,000, which has not been explained. In Dera Ismail Khan, in spite of the rise in the number of suits, their value fell from Rs. 8,18,050 to Rs. 8,00,120. Of the total institutions 75 per cent., as compared with 76 in 1912, were suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

Agency for disposal of civil business.

43. In addition to the Judicial Commissioner, the officers employed during the year in the disposal of civil business were 74 in all—3 Divisional Judges, one being an Additional Judge employed for part of the year only, 5 District Judges, 1 Sub-Judge with appellate powers, 9 Assistant Commissioners, 16 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3 Cantonment Small Cause Judges, 7 Munsifs, 16 Tahsildars, 4 Naib Tahsildars and 10 Honorary Civil Judges. The Additional Divisional Judge, 1 Cantonment Small Cause Judge and 1 Naib Tahsildar were in addition to the officers presiding in Civil Courts in the previous year. 68 6 per cent. of the total number of cases as against 66 7 per cent. in

1912 were disposed of by Munsifs' Courts, 8·7 per cent. by Honorary Civil Judges, 7 2 per cent. by Tahsildars, and 6·3 per cent. by Extra Assistant Commissioners. The percentage to total disposals of suits decided by Assistant Commissioners rose to 2·4 from 1·6 in the preceding year.

Appellate work.

44. District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers disposed of 667 appeals, as against 642 in 1912. In 25 per cent., as compared with 29 in the preceding year, the orders of the Subordinate Courts were modified or reversed. The average duration was 28 days as against 25 in 1912. Out of 1,425 regular appeals before the Divisional Judges 811 were disposed of. An Additional Divisional Judge worked for three months in Peshawar. The number of appeals pending over three months was very high in Peshawar, *viz.* 367 out of 402. The average duration of appeals was 218 days in Peshawar and 117 in the Derajat, as against 136 and 74 days respectively in 1912. The question of relieving the congestion in the Peshawar Divisional Court has been under the consideration of the Local Administration and of the Government of India.

Execution of decrees.

45. The total number of applications for execution of decrees rose from 21,851 to 23,915. Of these 21,821, as against 19,778 in 1912, were disposed of. 27 per cent. of the total disposals were satisfied in full, this being the same percentage as that of 1912; and 13 per cent. as against 12 were satisfied in part, while 62 per cent. were wholly infructuous. The total sum in execution was Rs. 19,70,527, of which Rs. 7,93,272, or 40 per cent., as compared with 35 in 1912, was realized. This increase in the percentage of realisations is shared by all the districts except Bannu, where the proportion fell from 45·6 to 35·6 per cent. This falling off is attributed to scarcity of rains and bad crops. In the Peshawar Division it is noted that the transfer of the process-serving agency to the control of the Civil Nazir does not appear to have resulted in any material improvement, and many of the Courts are still inclined to be apathetic in the matter.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

46. During the year the Judicial Commissioner disposed of 30 appeals from original decrees, 63 appeals from appellate decrees, 46 miscellaneous cases and 186 applications for revision. The figures for each class of case are largely in excess of that for the previous year, miscellaneous cases, for instance, having increased from 24 to 46. The average duration of civil appeals fell from 77 days in 1912 to 72 days in the year under report.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the Province for 1913 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

47. The Report on Registration published in 1913 is a triennial one, in which the figures for the period 1911—1913 inclusive are compared with those of the previous triennium. During the period indicated compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property rose in number and value from 27,131 and Rs. 187 lakhs to 29,775 and Rs. 221 lakhs respectively, or by 10 and 18 per cent. The increase was progressive and steady, and occurred chiefly in Peshawar, where it is accounted for by the extraordinarily keen competition for land owing to the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal. Optional registrations of immoveable property amounted to 1,288 documents in respect of property worth Rs. 2,51,992 as compared with 1,657 and Rs. 1,71,021 respectively in the previous triennium. Business relating to moveable property has varied little, only 193 documents in excess of the figure recorded for the previous triennium having been registered during the last three years. During the period under report no registrations were effected contrary to the provisions of the Land Alienation Act. The working of the Central Record Room at the headquarters of districts was satisfactory, and no serious irregularities came to light as the result of inspections by Registrars or by the Inspector-General of Registration.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1913-14 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of the Boards.

48. No changes occurred in the constitution or in the jurisdiction of the Boards. Appointments of members continue to be made by nomination, the elective system being uncongenial to Pathan character. In fact the efficiency of the Boards is almost entirely dependent on official stimulus, and the rate-payers generally take but little interest in the working of these bodies. Except in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, where the average attendance of members was only 48 per cent., the minimum limit of 50 per cent. was attained, and no meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum. The working of the Boards has been satisfactory on the whole, and the system of delegating powers to sub-committees is reported to have worked well, especially in Dera Ismail Khan, where the district has been divided into circles and each member made responsible for supervising the construction of public works within his circle. The interest which members might be expected to evince is, however, considerably lessened by the absence of opportunities for promoting schemes beneficial to the district as a whole, or even to particular localities, the financial resources barely sufficing for the maintenance of existing institutions.

Financial.

49. The total income of the Boards, excluding "Debt Head Transactions," rose from Rs. 5,44,939 to Rs. 5,47,489, and the total expenditure from Rs. 4,67,550 to Rs. 4,75,065. The increased income was mainly due to the receipt of larger Government grants than in the preceding year. Expenditure on education rose from Rs. 1,45,867 to Rs. 1,68,833, chiefly as a result of the opening of 66 new Primary Schools and the raising of the standard of certain institutions from the status of Primary to that of Middle Schools. Other variations, whether of receipts or disbursements, are not sufficiently marked to merit notice. The closing balance of the Boards on 31st March 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,13,279 as against Rs. 2,47,893 a year earlier. No Board overdrew its balance during the year.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1912-13 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of Committees.

50. The number of Municipalities and Notified Areas remained unchanged during the year. No Committees held meetings short of the prescribed number, and no meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum. All Committees worked satisfactorily, with the exception of that of the Tank Notified Area, the non-official members of which are reported to show a lack of any interest in their work. There was no occasion to overrule or set aside the proceedings of any Committee during the year.

Income.

51. The total income of all the Municipalities and Notified Areas during the year, excluding "Debt Head Transactions," amounted to Rs. 10,88,398 and Rs. 59,852 respectively against Rs. 6,65,214 and Rs. 66,136 in the previous year. Of the large rise of Rs. 4,23,·64 in the income of Municipalities, the sum of Rs. 4,08,500 represents the amount of extra Government grants made for expenditure on sanitation and education. Municipal income also rose under the heads Taxation, Revenue derived from Municipal property (rent of lands and houses), Sale-proceeds and produce of lands, and Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter houses.

Expenditure.

52. The total expenditure, excluding the "Debt Head," incurred by Municipalities amounted to Rs. 6,14,769 against Rs. 5,72,952 in the preceding year. The portions devoted to the several major heads of the service were as under :—

(1)	General Administration	11 per cent.
(2)	Public Safety	7 „
(3)	Public Health and Convenience	63 „
(4)	Public Instruction	14 „
(5)	Miscellaneous	5 „

The percentages expended on these various objects were the same as in the previous year, except that that spent on miscellaneous rose, and that on Public Health and Convenience fell, by 1 per cent.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1912-13, in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I, Prices and Wages in India, and in the Report of the Peshawar Agricultural Station at Tarnab for the year ending 30th June 1913.]

Agriculture.

53. It has proved necessary to extend the area of the experimental farm at Tarnab, and negotiations have been completed for the acquisition of 90 acres of adjoining land. Exotic varieties of cotton, sugarcane, maize, chillies, tobacco and other crops were experimented with. As regards maize, work in future will be chiefly directed towards an improvement of the local varieties, which give a good yield and find favour with cultivators of the district. Experiments in growing beetroot for sugar, started in the year 1911-12, were continued during the year, and established the fact that sugar beets can be grown with great success in the neighbourhood of Peshawar. Information is, however, still wanting as to the period over which mature crops can be procured, for a factory to succeed must have a supply of roots extending over four or five months; and experiments will be made with a view to clearing up this point. Experiments in growing rye-grass mixed with clover proved extremely successful, the hay being reported by the Assistant Inspector of Grass Farms, Peshawar, to be the best he had seen in India. The local variety of sugarcane has been proved to give better results than the Mauritius seed grown at Tarnab. Among improved agricultural implements employed, the Raja plough has continued to do excellent work; but it is not being taken up by zamindars, who express fear that their bullocks are not equal to the heavy draught of a steel implement.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1912-13, the Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14, and the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.]

Weather.

54. The rainfall in May 1913 was general, but below the normal. June saw copious rain throughout the Province. In July the rainfall was below the average everywhere, except in Hazara; in August it was better than usual in most areas. September rains were in defect except in Peshawar and the Tochi; in Dera Ismail Khan the month was practically rainless. In October again the rainfall was scanty, except in Bannu, but the November and December rains were in most areas sufficient and well distributed. The year 1914 opened with little rain, but February of that year witnessed copious falls. The rainfall in March was above the average in Hazara, normal in Peshawar, and in defect elsewhere. The April rains were fairly general throughout the Province.

Calamities of the season.

55. Hail-storms visited all districts and Agencies, and caused damage to the crops in the Abbottabad and Mansehra tahsils of the Hazara District, in several villages of the Swabi and the Peshawar tahsils of the Peshawar District, in Kohat, in 150 villages of the Bannu Tahsil, and in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan District and the Tochi Agency. Remissions were found necessary in some cases and were granted. Plague appeared in several villages in the Charsadda Tahsil and in one village of the Peshawar Tahsil: one village in the Nowshera Tahsil was affected by cholera. The Tochi Valley suffered somewhat from a severe outbreak of malarial fever in August 1913. Maize and wheat

in the Charsadda Tahsil, mustard in the Dera Ismail Khan District, wheat in the Tochi Agency, and rice in the Kurram Agency were damaged by certain diseases. The melon crop in certain villages of the Marwat Tahsil, Bannu, was also injured to some extent by insects, while the rabi and the zaid rabi crops in several villages of Dera Ismail Khan were damaged by locusts and floods in the Indus.

Crops.

56. The total area sown during the year was 2,837,664 acres, showing an increase of 33,703 acres, over the normal and of 288,433 acres, or 11 per cent., over the area of the preceding year. The enhancement is distributed over both irrigated and unirrigated areas: the figures rose from 878,333 and 1,670,898 acres respectively to 898,377 and 1,939,287 acres. The principal increases occurred in Hazara (unirrigated 47,802 acres), Peshawar (irrigated 20,437 and unirrigated 120,526 acres), Kohat (unirrigated 38,823 acres), Bannu (unirrigated 43,797 acres) and Dera Ismail Khan (unirrigated 17,476 acres). The increases are due to timely rainfall at the sowing season. In Dera Ismail Khan the sown area on irrigated tracts fell from 94,911 to 85,936 acres. The Paharpur Canal was breached in August and September 1913, and it stopped running between October 1913 and February 1914. The area sown more than once was 9,196 acres against 8,970 acres in 1912-13. The increase occurred in Hazara (386 acres) and Peshawar (213 acres): other variations are unimportant. The harvested area amounted to 2,443,087 acres against 1,752,004 acres in the previous year and 2,321,150 acres normal. The area that failed to give a crop was 394,577 acres as compared with 797,227 acres last year and 482,811 acres normal.

Kharif 1913.

57. The total area sown in the Kharif amounted to 1,022,303 acres. The increase of 13,917 acres occurred both in the irrigated and the unirrigated areas, and was spread over all the districts and Agencies except Dera Ismail Khan and Tochi: the advance was mainly under "Cereals and pulses." Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu are responsible for increases of 12,267, 10,177, 20,388 and 7,611 acres respectively, due to sufficient rains at sowing time. The area in Dera Ismail Khan fell by 33,274 acres owing partly to scanty rainfall, and partly to the reservation of a larger portion of the *rodkohi* area for rabi sowings. The failed area was 191,153 acres, or 19 per cent. of the total areas own, against 294,795 acres, or 29 per cent., in the preceding Kharif and 168,651 acres, or 17 per cent., normal. The decrease is to be found in the unirrigated areas in Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, and in the irrigated areas of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. In Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan the decrease was due to good rainfall at the time when the crops were maturing, while in Peshawar the fall is attributable to the improved working of the canals and other sources of irrigation. The area harvested amounted to 831,150 acres, or 81 per cent. of the total sown area: this is 117,559 acres over the figures of Kharif 1912, but 4,250 acres less than the normal.

Rabi 1914.

58. The area sown with rabi crops expanded from 1,540,845 acres to 1,815,361 acres, giving an increase of 18 per cent. over the figures of last Rabi. The increase is shared by all the districts, *viz.* Hazara (37,388 acres), Peshawar (132,005 acres), Kohat (22,635 acres), Bannu (34,254 acres), and Dera Ismail Khan (46,775 acres), and was the result of sufficient and timely rain. Of the total area sown 203,424 acres, or 11 per cent., failed to yield a crop against 502,432 acres, or 33 per cent., last Rabi, and a normal area of 314,160 acres, or 17 per cent. The failures in the five districts ranged between 3 and 27 per cent. The area harvested amounted to 1,611,937 acres against 1,038,413 acres last Rabi and 1,485,750 acres normal.

Agricultural stock.

59. A quinquennial census of cattle was taken in February 1914. Excluding male buffaloes, sheep and goats, which show decreases, there has been a general rise in the numbers of agricultural stock. Immigrant cattle of all sorts included in the recent census numbered 190,775. Fodder was generally sufficient throughout the year. It was scarce, however, in the Swabi and Nowshera and part of the Marwat tahsils, and dear in Dera Ismail Khan.

Epidemics of cattle disease occurred in Peshawar and Kohat. Cases of contagious diseases rose from 14,045 to 23,790 in the year under report, but it is satisfactory to note that the number of fatal cases declined from 3,496 to 1,700. The Veterinary Assistants on tour and those at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries treated 23,028 and 56,459 animals respectively.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1912-13, the Provincial Report on Municipalities for 1912-13, the Provincial Report on District Boards for 1913-14, and in the Provincial Progress Report on Arboriculture for the period 1910-11 to 1912-13.]

Arboriculture.

60. A report on arboriculture is published triennially, and the following remarks compare the progress made in the last triennium with that recorded in the three years preceding it. The area under nurseries both in charge of Civil officers and in the Public Works Department Sub-Districts has fallen, the decrease being somewhat marked in Peshawar (5·65 acres) under the Civil Department and in Derajat (5·13 acres) under the Public Works Department. In Peshawar the decrease has been slightly counterbalanced by an increase in the area under the Irrigation Department (4·73 acres), which is satisfactory. Plantations exist only in Hazara under the Civil Department, where the area remained unchanged. The Wana Agency shows an increase of 2·05 acres and the Irrigation Department one of 5·93 acres, mostly in the Peshawar District, while in the Public Works Department Sub-Districts there occurs a decrease of 7 acres. The experiments made in the Hazara District by the plantation of the Eucalyptus resulted in failure. The area under groves remained practically stationary in the regular districts, while it increased in the Public Works Department Sub-Districts by 2·51 acres and in the Irrigation Department areas by 3·68 acres. Only 190 miles of road and canal side avenues were successfully planted as compared with 237 miles during the previous triennium. The plantations were most marked in the Peshawar District (52·78 miles), Public Works Department Sub-Districts (43·01 miles), and the Irrigation Department areas (84·84 miles).

Fruit trees.

61. The culture of fruit trees was again attended with considerable success in the Hazara District. It is satisfactory to note that the agricultural farms established at Tarnab in the Peshawar District and at Haripur in the Hazara District have managed to supply large numbers of fruit trees, most of which are reported to be flourishing in various parts of the Province.

Municipal gardens.

62. The expenditure incurred by Municipalities on arboriculture and public gardens rose in 1912-13 to Rs. 34,303, an increase of Rs. 10,137 over the figures for the preceding year. Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan accounted for the main increases, *viz.* Rs. 4,704 and Rs. 4,766 respectively.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1912-13 and in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

Demarcation.

63. All the trees remaining to be cut on the boundary lines of Nagri Bala and Bagan Reserved Forests were removed during the year. Four hundred and thirty-one boundary pillars in all ranges were repaired at a cost of Rs. 472. All outstanding boundary disputes in Nuri Forest (Kagan Range) were settled during the year.

Communications.

64. Ten miles of a bridle-path from Birangali through Sangargali to Simli-Dheri were made during the year: the whole of the projected road was not completed owing to the failure of the contractors to carry out their contract in the time specified. Twelve miles of fuel export paths were constructed in the Khanpur Range. Alignments of proposed bridle-paths from Birangali to

Bakotgali and Nathiagali in the Thandiani-Dungagali ranges and of a path from Sangreri to Ferozpur in the *chil* circle of the Khanpur Range were made. The total expenditure on new work was Rs. 3,400 as compared with Rs. 249 last year. Repairs were done to 105 miles of roads and paths at a cost of Rs. 1,528 as compared with 125 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,910 last year. The only important items of repairs were to the Kao forest inspection path in the Dungagali Range costing Rs. 400, and to the Jabri-Sultanpur road in the Khanpur Range costing Rs. 381.

Forest offences.

65. The total number of forest offences of the year was 1,724 as compared with 1,713 in 1911-12 and 1,299, the average of the last three years. The slight increase over last year is chiefly due to the inclusion of the five cases that remained under enquiry at the close of last year. The number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted was 254 as compared with 212 in 1911-12 and an average for the past three years of 167. The increase is entirely in cases of lopping and theft of wood and other produce; in cases of fire the figures show a decrease. Convictions were obtained in 88 per cent. of cases disposed of as against a percentage of 82·5 in 1911-12 and of 86 in 1910-11. The sentences inflicted were, however, inadequate in some cases. The number of cases compounded during the year was practically the same as in the previous one, namely 1,403 against 1,425. The compensation realised was Rs. 5,158-14-6, which gives a slightly higher average per case than that realised last year.

Protection from fire.

66. The expenditure on fire protection amounted to Rs. 1,057 as compared with Rs. 2,393 in 1911-12: it was incurred as usual on special guards and fire guards. The decrease is due to the entertainment of the fire guards for a shorter period owing to the early rains in May and June, and also to fewer punitive closures remaining to be looked after. The outbreak of fires in Siran in June 1912 continued up to the 3rd of July. In May and June 1913 no fires occurred owing to the early rains. The total number of fires of the year was 21 and the total area burnt was 539 acres, out of which 10 fires burning 500 acres were in protected areas, or a percentage of about 1 on the total area for which protective measures were undertaken. Of the 24 fire cases that were under enquiry at the end of last year, 19 were filed as requiring no action. The remaining 5—four in the Siran Range and one in the Khanpur Range—were taken into Court. Of 21 cases of the year under report, 17 were filed as trivial and requiring no action, and 4 cases—3 in the Siran and 1 in Khanpur—were taken into Court. The total number of cases prosecuted during the year was thus 7 in the Siran and 2 in the Khanpur Range. The Khanpur Range cases were still pending at the close of the year, but the Siran cases were all disposed of under Section 37 of the Hazara Forest Regulation by the Deputy Commissioner. The villagers of certain areas who had failed to turn out to extinguish fires which had been raging for days were punished by fine and by the closing of forests to grazing. Rewards aggregating Rs. 100 were awarded by the Deputy Commissioner to a number of villagers who had particularly exerted themselves in putting out fires in the Siran Range.

Forest produce.

67. The total outturn of timber for the year was 2,933,419 cubic feet, an increase of 2,399,664 cubic feet as compared with 1911-12. The increase is due to exploitation for the first time since the introduction of the working plan of blue pine from the pine circle of the Kagan Range, to a market having been found for the walnut, and to the working-off of large accumulated arrears of fellings in various forests. The outturn of fuel was 637,713 cubic feet as compared with 552,949 cubic feet in 1911-12. Most of this increase occurred under the head of "Free grants," and is due to concessions granted in certain rakh areas. The balance of timber on hand at the close of the year shows a decrease of 10,567 cubic feet, from 50,531 cubic feet to 39,964 cubic feet. The chief item in the balance is 24,049 cubic feet of logs and pieces confiscated from contractors in Kagan, which have been sold to them since the close of the year.

68. The revenue for the year was Rs. 2,53,604 distributed as follows :— **Financial results.**

	Rs.
Major produce (including drift)	2,34,157
Minor produce (including revenue from forests not managed by Government)	11,878
Other heads	7,569
Total ...	2,53,604

The receipts for the year exceeded those for 1911-12 by Rs. 1,07,095. The increase is entirely due to the much larger amount of timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers. This expansion has been due to the exploitation of blue pine from the pine circle of the Kagan Range, to the working-off of arrears in the Siran Range and in the Jhelum Circle of the Thandiani Range, to the extraction of larger deodar from the Kagan Range, and to the sale of walunt trees from the same range. Nearly all other heads show a decreased income. Expenditure also increased during the year, and now stands at Rs. 1,25,269. The rise is partly due to an increase in the strength of the subordinate forest establishment, but chiefly to an increase of Rs. 31,546 under the head " Conservancy and Works." The surplus for the year was Rs. 1,28,335 as compared with Rs. 56,608 in the previous year and Rs. 58,188, the average of the last 14 years. The surplus is the greatest on record, and has been obtained after paying Rs. 30,264 to zamindars on account of seignorage fees against Rs. 6,889 last year.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1913-14. (Government Central Printing Office, Simla.)]

69. Compared with the previous year, the sales, maunds 507,229, of Kohat salt during the year were less by maunds 36,632 and the issues, maunds 509,058, were also less by maunds 34,045. The exports to Swat and Tirah increased by maunds 2,654 and 302 respectively. Maunds 2,876 were declared for Kabul, of which maunds 76 were issued from the Jatta Depôt and maunds 2,800 from Bahadur Khel. Maunds 493,558 were declared for places in British territory, a smaller quantity by maunds 34,221 than in 1912-13. The exports to Kohat, Bannu, Peshawar, Kurram, Derajat and Isa Khel (Mianwali) decreased by maunds 27,918, 3,011, 543, 978, 2,066 and 23 respectively. **Sales, issues and distribution of salt.**

70. The conspicuous services rendered by the officers and establishment of the Salt Department in connection with an encounter with raiders near Charpara, Bahadur Khel Circle, on the 2nd May 1913 have received due recognition at the hands of the Government of India and the local Administration. Mr. A. M. Young, Superintendent, Bahadur Khel Circle, has been awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1st class; Syed Ghulam Husain, Inspector, Northern India Salt Revenue, Karak, the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction; and Mirza Abid Husain, Inspector Northern India Salt Revenue at Bahadur Khel, a " Sanad " from the Chief Commissioner. **Encounter with raiders.**

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1913 and in the Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

71. Only five factories, all situated in the Peshawar District, are borne on the Factory register. Of these, three worked throughout the year, while two, one of which has gone into liquidation under the supervision of a Civil Court, remained closed. There is also a ginning factory at Dera Ismail Khan. The number of employés, however, does not exceed 50, and it is therefore excluded from the register. A large cotton-ginning factory is being built on the Nowshera-Dargai line. During the past six years the acreage under cotton in the Peshawar District has trebled, and a further substantial increase is expected as a result of the opening of the Upper Swat River Canal. **Factories.**

7. Trade.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14.]

Total trade.

72. The total volume of trade amounted to Rs. 342 lakhs against Rs. 457 lakhs in 1912-13. The decrease of Rs. 115 lakhs occurred both in imports (—Rs. 25 lakhs) and in exports (—Rs. 90 lakhs), and it was mainly confined to the trade passing through the Peshawar District. The explanation appears to be that the statistics have merely returned to the normal level that prevailed prior to the bumper year of 1912-13. The proportions borne by the trade of each tract to the total trade of the Province in 1912-13 and 1913-14 are given below :—

	1912-13.	*1913-14.*
Tirah	4	5
Afghanistan	50	36
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	38	48
Buner	1	1
Waziristan	3	4
Kurram	4	6
Total ...	100	100

Imports declined chiefly under "Asafœtida," "Fruits, all other kinds," "Ghi," "Seeds, mustard and rape," and "Timber." These decreases are due to the smaller output of asafœtida and the poor fruit crop in Afghanistan, as well as to smaller imports of timber from Darband owing to the river Indus not being in flood to its usual extent. As regards exports, the principal decreases occurred under "Cotton twist and yarn, European," "Cotton piece-goods, European," "Leather, manufactured," "Spices, other kinds" "Sugar, refined," "Tea, Indian, green," and "Tea, foreign, green." Exports declined chiefly in the trade with Afghanistan, the main reason being the financial panic caused by the failure of certain Indian Banks, which resulted in a reduction of credit and gave a considerable set back to trade generally.

Tirah.

73. Trade with Tirah fell from 17¼ lakhs to Rs. 15½ lakhs, the imports contracting by Rs. 1,10,000 and the exports by Rs 79,000. In impor s the chief decreases were under "Dyeing materials, other kinds," "Fruits, all other kinds," "Firewood" and "Timber." These decreases were mostly due to the failure of certain Indian Banks which reduced credit. The blockade of the Feroz Khel was also responsible for smaller imports of firewood. The imports in "Hides of cattle," however, rose by Rs. 30,000, due to heavy mortality among cattle in Tirah in consequence of disease.

In exports the principal decreases are to be found in "Wheat," "Other rain crops" and "Salt." These decreases were due to a bad season in Tirah reducing the purchasing power of the people and forcing them to depend upon accumulated stocks of last year. Stringency of the money market was another cause of smaller exports.

Afghanistan.

74. Trade with Afghanistan receded from Rs. 2,22,05,000 to Rs. 1,23,40,000 : the imports decreased by Rs. 16,61,000 and the exports by Rs. 82,04,000.

Imports fell largely under "Asafœtida," "Fruits, all other kinds," and "Spices, other kinds." The most marked decreases in exports were in the following commodities :—"Cotton twist and yarn, European," "Cotton piece-goods, European," "Drugs and medicines, not intoxicating," "Leather, manufactured," "Brass and copper," "Sugar, refined," "Tea, Indian, green," "Tea, foreign, green," and "All other kinds of merchandise, manufactured." The principal increases in imports occurred under "Horses, ponies and mules," "Drugs and medicines other sorts, not intoxicating," and "Wool, raw," and were due to better prices prevailing in India. The chief increases in exports

occurred under "Cattle," "Apparel," "Piece-goods, Indian," and "Earthenware and porcelain." The increase in the export of cattle is apparently to be attributed to a greater demand in Afghanistan for breeding purposes. The increase in the other articles is due to brisk demand in Afghanistan following the general improvement in the standard of living there.

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

75. The trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur shows a falling-off of Rs. 12,83,000 as compared with the previous year. A decrease in imports *viâ* Darband is attributable to the fact that hitherto the trade post was situated on the Hazara side of the Darband village, the result being that goods imported from trans-border country as well as from Darband itself were registered. This defect was remedied during the year under report, the post being removed to the other side of Darband, and the figures now represent trans-border imports only. The Kohistanis were for a part of the year debarred from entering British territory owing to certain raids committed by them in the Kaghan Valley, and this accounts for the appreciable shrinkage in trade by the remaining routes. Heavy snowfall also affected the trade to some extent. For the rest, the fall in imports may be said to be due to financial stringency, whereby few dealers were forthcoming to make purchases, and consequently the importers stopped imports. The large decrease of Rs. 6,43,000 in the import of timber is due to the river Indus not being in such flood as to permit of stored timber being brought down in the usual quantities. The fall in the value of exports must also be explained by the stringency of the money market, the better regulation of the trade post at Darband, and the blockade of the Kohistanis.

Trade with other areas.

76. Trade with Buner has fallen from Rs. 4,68,000 to Rs. 4,36,000 in value. The decrease is entirely due to the smaller quantity of goods exported, imports having risen by Rs. 43,000. The Waziristan trade has shrunk in both directions, a contraction having been recorded at both the Murtaza and Khirgi posts. The fall is attributed to the Mahsuds having been short of money, finding but little employment on railway and other public works during the year. Imports decreased notably under the heads "Fruits of other kinds" and "Hides of cattle"; of exports, "Cotton piece-goods, Indian," and "Leather, manufactured," show the principal diminutions, but exports of "Wheat" and "Other rain crops" expanded as a result of poor harvests in the Mahsud country. Trade with Kurram has increased in value by Rs. 57,000, and now stands at Rs. 19,00,000. More than two-thirds of the rise is to be found in imports.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14.]

Works carried out during the year.—(a) Communications.

77. Work on the Shabazgarhi-Swabi and Swabi-Jahangira roads in the Nowshera District has been pushed on, and the former is now approaching completion. Great progress has also been made in the improvements to the Khyber roads, which it is hoped to complete early in 1915. Other roads improved during the year are that from Thal to Parachinar and the Hazara Trunk Road into Kashmir. The improvements effected in the former are very marked, and the innovation of banking up corners has been very successful. The Hazara road still requires much attention before it reaches the level of roads elsewhere in the Province. Large projects for roads from Dera Ismail Khan to Paharpur and from Hathala to Kulachi in Dera Ismail Khan have been sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, and work will shortly be begun.

(b) Buildings.

The reconstruction of the Landi Kotal barracks has been temporarily suspended pending a revision of the remainder of the project. A start has, however, been made in rebuilding the barracks at Wana, at present the worst in the Province. Among works completed may be mentioned additions and improvements to Government House, Peshawar, and extension of various of the head-quarter offices, as well as the erection of a new tahsil at Nowshera.

Expenditure.

78. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 32,93,378 compared with Rs. 22,54,641 and Rs. 25,89,117 in the two previous years. This rise in expenditure is due to acceleration of road-making projects, but when this ceases, it is anticipated that a budget of Rs. 30 lakhs will suffice.

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14 and in the Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

Lower Swat River Canal.

79. The following table shows the irrigation effected during the year from the Lower Swat River Canal as compared with the averages of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of three years ending		1913-14.
	1909-10.	1912-13.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	65,039	67,814	77,371
Rabi	93,313	92,516	97,103
Total ...	158,352	160,330	174,474

The area matured was 174,027 acres against 165,538 acres in 1912-13.

The working of the canal resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,99,073 (excluding interest), which represents a return of 11·65 per cent. on the capital invested. The profit and percentage in the previous year were Rs. 4,91,663 and 11·48 per cent. respectively. The improvement is attributable to the increase in area irrigated and to the reduction in working expenses. The accumulated net profit, after defraying interest charges, which amount to Rs. 46,68,941, is now Rs. 39,78,756 on a capital outlay of Rs. 42,83,743.

Kabul River Canal.

80. The total area irrigated from the Kabul River Canal was 48,186 acres, representing an increase of 1,725 acres over the area of last year and 7,925 and 5,167 acres over the two previous triennial periods ending 1909-10 and 1912-13 respectively. The increase was due to good rainfall during the cold weather, which was of great benefit to the rabi crop.

The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 89,608 (excluding interest), which is equivalent to 7·95 per cent. on the capital invested, against a profit of Rs. 85,700 and percentage of Rs. 7·84 in the previous year.

Paharpur Canal.

81. The area irrigated from the Paharpur Canal was 20,356 acres as compared with 32,093 acres in 1912-13. The decrease is due to the river current in the Bilot Creek having been too strong to permit of the construction of a temporary bund.

As was found possible last year, a preliminary scheme for giving the canal a perennial supply by canalising the Bilot Creek and tapping a deep pool situated beneath a bluff, about 20 miles upstream of the present canal head, was drawn up. The question of preparing a detailed project for this scheme is under consideration. As, however, the financial results on this canal have shown that the project will not pay on the average 4 per cent. on the sum at charge, the Government of India have decided that, with effect from the year 1913-14, further capital expenditure on the canal must be met from ordinary revenues, and charged to the head "43—Minor Works and Navigation."

Upper Swat River Canal.

82. The Project Estimate for the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal, amounting to Rs. 1 82,40,248, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in March 1906, and work was begun in October 1907, and since then has been in progress. In 1913, however, it was found that the estimate was likely to be exceeded, mainly owing to the necessity for providing more numerous drainage crossings than were considered necessary when the project was prepared. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,99,24,287 was, therefore, prepared in December 1913, and has since received the Secretary of State's sanction. The expenditure under direct charges amounted at the end of 1912-13 to Rs. 1,13,90,255, and Rs. 34,27,594 were spent in 1913-14, making the up-to-date total Rs. 1,48,17,849, which is approximately 83 per cent. of the amount sanctioned under direct charges in the original estimate. The long tunnel through the Malakand Range in the 5th and 6th miles of the main canal was holed through on the 4th October 1913 after $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' work. The rock was too tough for hand drilling; so pneumatic drills or electric air-drills had to be used throughout. By the 14th April 1914 little remained to be done except dressing off inequalities in the bed, sides and roof. As the head works, the main line, the whole of the Abazai Branch, the first 12 miles of the Machai Branch, and several distributaries were ready by that date, the canal was formally opened by the Chief Commissioner. The distributaries were in various stages of completion at the end of 1913-14. Those on the Abazai Branch were complete; those on the Machai, Maira and Pehur Branches were about half complete, and those on the Indus Branch about one-quarter complete.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1913-14.]

83. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1912-13 and 1913-14. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue (Civil) ...	51,16,183	50,89,875	1,18,03,939	1,25,24,358	...	...
Local Funds	12,82,017	11,21,873	9,98,058	10,60,525	5,54,654	6,16,157
Municipal Revenue ...	14,02,808	11,01,500	9,22,450	11,05,866	9,41,204	9,36,837
Total ...	78,01,008	73,13,248	1,37,19,447	1,46,90,749	14,95,858	15,52,994

B. Provincial Revenue and Finance.

84. Details of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Expenditure.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,71,162	20,83,807	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	23 400	23,604
II —Opium ...	45,876	46,555	2.—Assignments, &c. ...	19,307	22,576
IV.—Stamps ...	5,89,353	6,67,211	3 —Land Revenue ...	6,11,662	6,20,763
V.—Excise ...	4,04,055	3,50,113	6.—Stamps ...	22,967	26,391
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,279	2,777	7.—Excise ...	13,372	12,929
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,45,141	1,52,863	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,164	958
IX.—Forests ...	2,37,183	2,66,741	11.—Forests ...	1,22,173	1,31,023
X.—Registration ...	40,818	44,958	12.—Registration ...	10,743	11,195
XII.—Interest ...	20,926	29,364	18 —General Administration ...	3,64,421	3,10,570
XVI-A.—Law and Justice — Courts of Law.	1,12,889	1,44,784	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	6,16,006	6,19,800
XVI-B.—Law and Justice — Jails.	26,077	32,762	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,51,780	2,09,693
			20.—Police ...	15,76,157	17,05,503
XVII.—Police ...	31,003	20,782	22.—Education ...	6,71,543	4,87,539
XIX.—Education ...	671	13,173	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	39,660	43,012
XX.—Medical ...	352	181	24.—Medical ...	4,81,431	2,76,155
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,324	2,379	25 —Political ...	31,47,088	31,57,950
			26.—Scientific, &c. ...	71,929	1,16,638
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	15,779	19,653	27.—Territorial, &c. ...	62,377	62,135
			29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,45,328	1,70,624
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	17,993	20,386	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	91,183	1,09,250
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,41,474	1,17,698	32.—Miscellaneous ...	26,919	30,766
XXIX —Major Works ...	8,21,633	9 25,129	42.—Major Works ...	8,69,633	9,55,312
XXX.— Minor Works ...	...	...	43.—Minor Works ...	37,870	52 653
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	2,90,185	1,48,739	45.—Civil Works ...	26,25,827	33,61,824
Total ...	51,16,183	50,89,875	Total ...	1,18,03,939	1,25,24,358
Salt Department ...	5,44,193	...	Salt Department ...	82,772	...
Grand Total ...	56 60,376	...	Grand Total ...	1,18,86,711	

C. Local Funds.

85. The accounts of the funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors, and the Examiner's audit reports are regularly submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

District Funds.

The transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hazara ...	54,962 1 3	1,24,981 1 1	1,79,943 2 4	99,059 9 8	80,883 8 8
Peshawar ...	92,599 3 8	2,13,558 1 4	3,06,157 5 0	1,83,604 11 0	1,22,552 10 0
Kohat ...	25,061 1 0	58,257 7 2	83,318 8 2	66,768 1 0	16,550 7 2
Bannu ...	39,572 13 5	68,081 9 5	1,07,654 6 10	67,433 12 8	40,220 10 2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	35,944 15 7	83,132 7 4	1,19,077 6 11	76,198 2 8	42,879 4 3
Total ...	2,48,140 2 11	*5,48,010 10 4	7,96,150 13 3	*4,93,064 5 0	3,03,086 8 3

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,48,010-10-4 as compared with Rs. 5,52,861-2-0 during the previous year; while the total payments amounted to Rs. 4,93,064-5-0 as compared with Rs. 4,74,329-13-9 during the last year. That the closing balances of these funds—with the exception of that of Kohat—are so high is mainly due to the amount of Government contributions not having been fully spent.

The expenditure has on the whole, and subject to the remarks made in individual Audit Notes, been incurred on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds Their transactions, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	15,106 1 6	16,226 15 3	31,333 0 9	27,244 10 10	4,088 5 11
Peshawar ...	15,127 8 7	1,35,963 7 8	1,51,091 0 3	1,26,540 7 5	24,550 8 10
Nowshera ...	7,113 4 1	78,529 4 8	85,642 8 9	67,816 12 3	17,825 12 6
Mardan ...	4,693 12 6	11,182 15 2	15,876 11 8	12,331 8 8	3,545 3 0
Cherat ...	3,712 11 2	19,785 7 10	23,498 3 0	11,952 8 0	11,545 11 0
Kohat ...	1,622 4 2	39,441 10 6	41,063 14 8	33,169 10 0	7,894 4 8
Bannu ...	17,544 14 3	26,132 9 10	43,677 8 1	29,804 0 0	13,873 8 1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9,413 9 8	30,881 9 0	40,295 2 8	30,230 11 4	10,064 7 4
Risalpur ...	17,526 9 3	37,684 5 2	55,210 14 5	38,022 6 1	17,188 8 4
Total 1913-14 ...	91,860 11 2	†3,95,828 5 1	4,87,689 0 3	†3,77,112 10 7	1,10,576 5 8
Total 1912-13 ...	57,032 13 0	4,12,383 4 3	4,69,416 1 3	3,77,555 6 1	91,860 11 2

Upon the whole the balances of these funds increased during the year in spite of some falling off in receipts. The financial position of the Kohat Cantonment Fund shows a satisfactory improvement. The high balance with which the Abbottabad Cantonment Fund opened has been largely utilized during the year.

* Differs from the books by Rs. 202-6-9. The balance is, however, unaffected.

† The receipts and payments differ from those shown in broad sheets by Rs. 3,108-2-1. The balance is, however, unaffected.

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds, and their transactions as compared with those of the previous year are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	...	7,426 2 8	7,426 2 8	7,426 2 8	...
Nowshera ...	76 10 5	5,595 0 0	5,671 10 5	5,432 0 8	239 9 9
Cherat ...	55 13 4	1,608 5 0	1,664 2 4	1,664 2 4	...
Total 1913-14 ...	132 7 9	14,629 7 8	14,761 15 5	14,522 5 8	239 9 9
Total 1912-13 ...	156 9 0	12,105 5 10	12,261 14 10	12,129 7 1	132 7 9

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurram District are the only funds under this head.

The transactions of both the funds for the year under report as compared with the preceding year are given in the Table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hill Location and Sanitary Fund—					
1912-13 ...	3,116 5 5	965 0 8	4,081 6 1	1,738 6 3	2,342 15 10
1913-14 ...	2,342 15 10	1,526 1 5	3,869 1 3	1,317 15 1	2,551 2 2
Parachinar Bazar Fund—					
1912-13 ...	3,666 4 1	8,537 14 9	12,204 2 10	8,479 12 3	3,724 6 7
1913-14 ...	3,724 6 7	13,945 11 9	17,670 2 4	10,786 12 7	6,883 5 9

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in Dir-Swat is the only fund of this description. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops, and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospital. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,632-3-1 and Rs. 6,520-1-10 respectively. It closed with a balance of Rs. 8,713-0-2.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	2,749 12 0	4,457 11 9	7,207 7 9	2,150 0 0	5,057 7 9
Hazara ...	—2,084 1 8	1,315 14 1	—768 3 7	1,25· 13 1	—2,023 0 8
Kohat ...	408 15 4	399 8 0	808 7 4	351 2 0	457 5 4
Bannu ...	58 14 3	507 15 7	566 13 10	1,470 8 0	—903 10 2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	—692 10 7	532 1 4	—160 9 3	2,097 2 0	—2,257 11 3
Total 1913-14 ...	440 13 4	7,213 2 9	7,654 0 1[illegible]	7,323 9 1	330 7 0
Total 1912-13 ...	1,541 15 3	6,887 11 1	8,429 10 4	7,988 13 0	440 13 4

The minus balances are permissible in the case of these funds, as for this purpose they are grouped together and treated as one Provincial Fund.

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

District.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	79,358 4 9	36,658 15 10	1,16,017 4 7	58,979 5 8	57,037 14 11
Bannu	80,891 11 6	22,941 4 5	1,03,832 15 11	20,737 9 1	83,095 6 10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	26,816 8 6	25,423 11 2	52,240 3 8	25,319 5 1	26,920 14 7
Total 1913-14 ...	1,87,066 8 9	85,023 15 5	2,72,090 8 2	1,05,036 3 10	1,67,054 4 4
Total 1912-13 ...	1,74,297 0 5	74,146 5 2	2,48,443 5 7	61,376 12 10	1,87,066 8 9

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund was explained in the report for the year 1902-03.

The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estate has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund.

The opening balance was Rs. 2,743-0-1. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,745-10-0, as in the previous year, and the payments to Rs. 739-2-2 against Rs. 1,494-14-7. The closing balance was Rs. 3,749-7-11.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only, and was started in the year 1906-07. It opened with a balance of Rs. 3,753-3-9. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 883-14-3 and the payments to Rs. 4,621-13-0. It closed with a balance of Rs. 15-5-0.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 8,822-15-7. The receipts amounted to Rs. 43,433-10-0 and the payments to Rs. 39,480-9-0. It closed with a balance of Rs. 12,776-0-7. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 25,567-1-11 and Rs. 36,129-3-1 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether seven Municipalities and seven Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Municipalities.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	72,649 11 4	1,01,953 13 6	1,74,603 8 10	95,558 13 6	79,044 11 4
Haripur ...	38,278 9 1	27,027 12 11	65,306 6 0	30,225 6 10	35,080 15 2
Peshawar ...	4,42,344 3 0	5,73,315 6 8	10,15,659 9 8	5,67,781 13 6	4,47,877 12 2
Kohat ...	94,134 12 6	90,705 14 11	1,84,840 11 5	1,03,264 6 8	81,576 4 9
Edwadesabad ...	1,11,465 8 7	1,38,097 0 2	2,49,562 8 9	84,651 15 7	1,64,910 9 2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,27,775 15 10	1,07,587 9 10	2,35,363 9 8	1,57,431 4 1	77,932 5 7
Kulachi ...	14,183 3 5	12,973 4 2	27,156 7 7	10,812 0 0	16,344 7 7
Total ...	9,00,831 15 9	10,51,660 14 2	19,52,492 13 11	10,49,725 12 2	9,02,767 1 9

Notified Areas.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baffa ...	1,720 7 6	9,052 13 4	10,773 4 10	8,311 6 7	2,461 14 3
Nawanshahr ...	1,491 0 1	1,811 2 10	3,302 2 11	1,574 3 9	1,727 15 2
Gallis ...	6,965 6 4	3,179 1 6	10,144 7 10	1,909 4 8	8,235 3 2
Nowshera Kalan ...	71 12 6	3,500 14 6	3,572 11 0	3,011 12 0	560 15 0
Becket ganj ...	12,716 5 10	9,047 12 10	21,764 2 8	8,971 0 10	12,793 1 10
Lakki ...	1,227 7 9	1,611 10 0	2,839 1 9	1,416 2 3	1,422 15 6
Tank ...	16,179 7 11	21,635 11 7	37,815 3 6	30,946 9 4	6,868 10 2
Total ...	40,371 15 11	49,839 2 7	90,211 2 6	56,140 7 5	34,070 11 1
Grand Total 1913-14...	9,41,203 15 8	11,01,500 0 9	20,42,704 0 5	11,05,866 3 7	9,36,837 12 10
Grand Total 1912-13...	4,60,846 0 9	14,02,808 2 4	18,63,654 3 1	9,22,450 3 5	9,41,203 15 8

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with Government treasuries. Their accounts opened and closed with credit balances during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See pages 55—60 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1913.]

86. The number of births registered during the year was 73,833, or nearly 2,000 less than in 1912. The birth-rate has accordingly declined by 1 *per mille*, and now stands at 36·2. This rate is, however, higher than the average rate of the last five years. The fall in the number of births recorded occurred in the Hazara and Kohat districts, and was partly counterbalanced by an increase in Peshawar. The disparity in the number of male and female births recorded (126·5 males per 100 females) is still much in excess of the results obtained by verifying the statistics for selected areas. **Births.**

87. The number of deaths recorded was 50,303, or 2,554 in excess of the number registered last year. The figures give a ratio of 24·7 *per mille*, which is lower than the rate recorded in any other province in India except Burma. There is reason to believe that the register of deaths is still defective. Very high mortality during the past five years of life is still noticeable, and out of every 1,000 children born 175 die before reaching one year of age. The death-rate for the first year of life is even higher in other Indian provinces, and there is reason to fear that, when greater accuracy is obtained in the vital statistics, the ratio will be found to be higher than at present in the North-West Frontier Province. **Deaths.**

88. There was no serious outbreak of cholera, though 134 deaths occurred in Peshawar and 31 in Kohat. Small-pox was less prevalent than in 1912, but caused 1,421 deaths, of which 1,114 were of children under five years old. No less than 37,801 deaths were registered as due to fever, but the ratio *per mille* is rather less than the average recorded for the previous five years. The people do not yet appreciate the value of quinine—at least to the extent of willingness to pay for it. **Chief diseases.**

Plague caused 82 deaths, an unusually large number for the Province. An outbreak, attributed by the Civil Surgeon to rags brought in from the Punjab, was reported in May in a particularly congested quarter of Peshawar City, but all necessary precautions were taken, and the people evacuated their houses readily. As a result the disease was prevented from spreading, and only 19 deaths resulted. There were also 61 deaths in villages in the neighbourhood of Abbottabad caused by pneumonic plague of the most virulent type imported by villagers returning from a visit to Rawalpindi. It is matter for congratulation both of the Medical and District authorities that both outbreaks were controlled with so much success.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1913.]

89. The Government grants for sanitation during the year 1913 amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs, one lakh recurring and two lakhs non-recurring. The money has all been allotted, and will be expended mainly on water-supply **Sanitary grants and projects.**

projects in the head-quarter towns of Abbottabad, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The scheme for sanitary works in Peshawar City, for which Rs. 1,06,000 were allotted early in the year, has not yet taken definite shape. The problem to be solved is a difficult one, and the question has been raised of engaging the services of an expert specialist.

Sanitation Department.

90. A small sanitary service for the Province has been started during the year. It consists of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner as executive head and six Health Officers, one for each of the district head-quarters and for the Notified Area of Mardan. The staff is intended to relieve Civil Surgeons of sanitary duties for which they have no time, and to place at the disposal of Municipalities officials trained in modern sanitary science.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1913 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

91. Three dispensaries were opened during the year, one at Burj Hari Singh, and two travelling dispensaries—one in the Khattak country of Peshawar District and one in the Draband Tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan. The total number is now 87. The Chakdara Dispensary might also be considered as newly opened, though it has been working since 1910. In 1909 this dispensary was closed, as it was then thought that the new Minto Hospital at North Camp, Malakand, would sufficiently meet the needs of the people. It was re-opened partially in 1910, and the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Chakdara was placed in charge. In autumn last sanction was accorded to its being re-opened entirely as a Provincial charge with a complete special establishment, and the returns already show that this has been appreciated. The available number of beds in hospitals (other than departmental institutions) maintained or aided by the State was 720 and 761 in 1911 and 1912 respectively. It is now 808.

Accommodation.

92. The total number of in-patients treated has increased by nearly 2,000, and now stands at 14,495; while the daily average has fallen by 6, showing that patients were kept considerably fewer days in hospital. This increase has to be credited mainly to Tank Hospital (419), a marked justification of the appointment to it of an Assistant Surgeon, but also partly due to Frontier Constabulary sepoys being temporarily treated in this Hospital, to the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar (243), and to the Duchess of Connaught Zenana Hospital, Peshawar (158); while there is a marked falling off (134) at Kohat Female Hospital due to the difficulty of finding a suitable officer to place in charge.

Attendance.

93. A marked increase has been recorded in the number of out-patients treated, the figure being 56,000 higher than in 1912. Among the institutions showing the most creditable increases over the previous year are Haripur (2,100), Mansehra (2,600), Oghi and Garhi Habibulla, all in the Hazara District. In the year under report no fewer than 1,839 in and 204,846 out door patients were treated for malaria, the combined figures being sixty-three and fifty-four thousand more than in 1911 and 1912 respectively. The total increase over 1911 and 1912 is ninety-two and fifty-seven thousand, so that the prevalent malaria of 1913 accounts for more than half the increase and nearly the entire increase respectively. No other disease stands out as having been noticeably prevalent, and the remaining increase over the previous two years not directly accounted for under the head "Malaria" can to a certain extent be attributed to it indirectly; pneumonia, other lung diseases, diseases of the digestive system and rheumatism, which accompany or follow after malarial infection, all show an increase.

Operations.

94. The total number of operations performed on in and out door patients was 35,815; this total is very slightly below that of 1912, and exceeds that of 1911 by over 3,000. In view of the prevalence of malaria in the autumn, which incapacitates the staff of the various hospitals and prevents the

people from coming for operative treatment, it is a matter of congratulation that there is, compared with 1912, a decrease of 302 only in the combined total and an increase of over 400 in the number of operations performed on in-patients. Of the total number of operations performed no less than 4,601, or 300 more than in 1912, come under the head of "selected operations." 1,177 were performed in the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, where the staff carried out a large amount of fine work.

Financial.

95. Hospital receipts amounted to Rs. 2,34,351, or Rs. 27,000 more than in the preceding year. Of the total amount Government contributes Rs. 85,478, and is responsible for the whole of the increase. Local Funds contributed Rs. 47,445 and Municipalities Rs. 69,968. Subscriptions from the public total less than Rs. 10,000. Those from Indians are noticeably low, though higher in the year under report than in recent years. Expenditure nearly equalled income. The chief increase as compared with the figures for 1912 is found under the heading "Building and Repairs," on which Rs. 22,000 more than in the previous year were spent.

Miscellaneous.

96. The new hospital at Abbottabad, sanction to the erection of which was accorded in 1912, is still in course of construction. New wards were built or improvements of other kinds carried out during the year at Chaudwan, Tank and Paharpur in Dera Ismail Khan, at Nowshera and Charsadda in Peshawar, at Mansehra and Oghi in Hazara, and at Naurang Serai in the Bannu District. The improvement effected at most of these places is very great. During the year plans were prepared for the erection of new dispensaries on new sites at Swabi and Tangi, and of a new hospital at Landi Kotal. Improvements have also been designed for the Civil Hospitals at Miramshah in the Tochi and Chakdara in the Malakand Agency.

The cadre of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons has been increased, the former by 3 and the latter by 6. Swabi and Tank Hospitals are now in charge of Assistant Surgeons whose pay is met from Provincial revenues. Both are important places, and the latter, especially in the near future, will become more so. These two appointments decrease those for Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The third appointment is a second Assistant Surgeon to the Egerton Hospital, also a provincial charge. This was sanctioned to relieve the Civil Surgeon and Senior Assistant Surgeon of a large proportion of their medico-legal work, and so allow them more time to devote to surgical duty in the hospital.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1913-14 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Establishment.

97. A newly appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who has, however, since reverted to military duty, was placed in charge of the Vaccination Department during the year. For the rest the establishment was the same as in the previous year.

Work done.

98. The total number of vaccinations performed was 164,853, an increase of 12,113 as compared with the figures for 1912-13. The increase was entirely in primary operations, secondary operations having fallen off by 8,618. The figures indicate that the people are not hostile to primary vaccination, but regard a repetition as unnecessary and irksome. That the protection conferred is, however, understood is shown by an increase in the demand for the Vaccinator's services when small-pox tends to become epidemic. It is satisfactory to notice that, in spite of a considerable increase in the amount of work done, the cost of the Department has remained practically stationary, and the cost per successful case fell to the low figure of one anna and seven pies. The statement of work done during the last 14 years shows a steady increase of vaccination, and last year's figures for successful primary vaccinations, which up to then constituted a record, have been largely surpassed in the year under review.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See pages 63 and 64 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Education]

Number of institutions and scholars.

99. The following table shows the number of institutions for boys and the number of scholars therein during the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

Class of institution.	*Number of institutions.*			*Number of scholars.*		
	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease.	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease.
Arts Colleges ...	2	1	+1	77	37	+40
High Schools ...	14	12	+2	4,997	5,438	−441
Middle do. ...	27	22	+5	5,674	4,912	+762
Primary do. ...	440	335	+105	22,301	16,899	+5,402
Training do. ...	1	1	...	75	58	+17
Private do. ...	424	482	−58	7,114	7,296	−182
TOTAL ...	908	853	+55	40,238	34,640	+5,598

Girl-scholars in the Province now number 4,207 as compared with 3 832 in 1912-13. The increase in the number of boy-scholars during the year is not only nearly double the increase recorded in any year since the foundation of the Province, but actually exceeds the total expansion for the quinquennium 1907-12. About half the increase of 1913-14 is due to the opening of 105 new Primary Schools and the raising of four schools to the Middle status ; but there was an influx of over 2,500 scholars into previously established Middle and Primary Schools. The decrease in the number of boys shown as attending High Schools is apparent only, and is due to the fact that on the provincialisation of the Municipal High Schools, the primary departments previously attached to them were separated and classed as Municipal Primary Schools. The percentage of boys attending schools to the male population of school-going age has risen substantially in every district, and now varies from 11·1 in the Hazara, to 22 9 in the Dera Ismail Khan, District.

100. The total expenditure on Public Instruction during the last year is shown in the following statement:— **Expenditure.**

Sources.	Expenditure in 1913-14.	Expenditure in 1912-13.	Precentages to total expenditure in 1913-14.	Percentages to total expenditure in 1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial Funds ...	*(a)* 3,10,174	3,68,120	30·3	38·2
District Funds ...	*(b)* 2,10,710	3,06,277	20·5	31·9
Municipal Funds...	*(c)* 64,759	1,76,057	6·3	18·3
Fees ...	81,692	64,429	8·0	6·7
Other Sources ...	*(d)* 3,58,289	47,312	34·9	4·9
Total ...	10,25,624	9,62,195	100	100

(a) This includes the large Imperial grants:—

(i) Rs. 1,00,000 non-recurring and Rs. 40,000 recurring for the Islamia College and School.

(ii) Rs. 31,000 recurring for the provincialisation of the High Schools.

The total grants from the Government of India under this head amount to Rs. 1,71,000 this year as against Rs. 2,60,000 last year.

(b) This includes a new recurring grant of Rs. 55,000 for primary education.

The decrease in expenditure under this head is due to a non-recurring grant for buildings of Rs. 1,10,000 having been given in 1912-13.

(c) The large decrease under this head in due to a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,04,000 for buildings having been made in 1912-13 and to the fact that the five Municipal Board High Schools were provincialised in September.

(d) The enormous increase under this head is chiefly due to the expenditure by the management of the Islamia College of some two and a half lakhs on buildings.

It is impossible to draw any general deductions from the above table, since the large non-recurring grants for special objects render the annual figures abnormal. The great rise, however, in the expenditure from "Other Sources," *i.e.* private subscriptions and donations, even if the expenditure on the Islamia College be omitted, is a ground for satisfaction, showing as it does that the public is prepared to show its appreciation of the value of education in the most practical manner.

101. The number of schools under District Boards, which increased from 228 to 238 during the year 1912-13, now stands at 435, 107 new schools, 105 for boys and 2 for girls, having been opened during the year under report. The number of pupils during the last year has also increased by over 5,000, and now stands at 23,280. The expenditure incurred by the Boards on education, omitting sums spent on buildings, has also risen from Rs. 1,47,103 toRs. 1,74,046. In addition over Rs. 20,000 were spent towards the close of the year on urgent building projects. Large sums are still being expended on building operations, but the needs of the Boards' Schools in this direction are still great, and it is estimated that an outlay of at least a lakh of rupees a year for five years will be required before the existing schools are properly housed. **Schools under District Boards.**

102. The number of pupils receiving education in schools managed by Municipal Committees has fallen during the year from 3,936 to 3,185. This decrease is, however, entirely due to the provincialisation from September 1st, 1913, of five Municipal High Schools, with a resultant loss from the figures of 2,084 pupils. The most notable increase appears under the heading of Boys' Primary Schools, and the number of girl-scholars has also risen. The savings effected by the Municipalities as a result of their High Schools being removed from their control are to be expended by them in the extension of primary education, and all the committees, except Kohat, have already taken steps in this direction. **Schools under Municipal Boards.**

Arts Colleges.

103. The Arts Colleges in the Province are now two in number, the Edwardes Church Mission College and the Islamia College, both at Peshawar. The number of students is now 77. Last year it was 37, the increase being mainly due to the opening of the Islamia College.

The Edwardes Church Mission College presented its first candidates for the B.A. examination in 1913, two candidates passing out of five presented. This institution has suffered a severe loss in the retirement of its Principal and founder, the Revd. H. J. Hoare, after twenty-seven years' work on the frontier. His place has been taken by the Revd. J. A. Wood, who has over twenty years' scholastic experience in India. The staff has been enlarged by the appointment of an assistant Arabic Professor, and its further strengthening is under consideration.

The Islamia College opened in October 1913 with a strong staff, including three Cambridge graduates—Mr. L. Tipping, Principal, a member of the Indian Educational Service, whose services are lent by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Mr. Inayatullah Khan, Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. H. T. Bousfield, Professor of History. The College has been affiliated up to the B. A. standard in English, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Arabic and Persian. The buildings, which were only commenced at the close of 1912, were completed with extraordinary rapidity under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Campbell, Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar, and the College buildings, a building for the Oriental Faculty, one College Hostel, residences for the Principal, Professors, &c., are all in use, while a second hostel and large wings to the College building for Science and Chemistry, towards the cost of which a special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was made by the Government of India, are under construction.

Secondary Schools.

104. There are now 14 High, 5 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, and 21 Vernacular Middle Schools. Among the new High Schools mention should be made of the Islamia Collegiate School, which is attached to the Islamia College, Peshawar. It possesses a fine building capable of seating some 600 students, while its hostels are excellent in design and construction.

The National High School, Peshawar, is also erecting a fine building outside the City at the cost of a lakh of rupees, towards which a grant of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned by the local Administration. Some of the other High Schools are as yet far from well provided with buildings. An officer of the Indian Educational Service has been added to the staff of the Government High School, Peshawar. Mr. L. T. Watkins, a newly recruited member of the service, was appointed Head Master in October 1913, and has already done much in reorganising the work and games of the school and in reforming the boarding arrangements. The number of students reading in Secondary Schools has slightly increased during the year from 10,350 to 10,626. The teaching of English has been restricted to those schools in which there is clearly a demand for it, and the general work of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools has shown a distinct advance over that of previous years.

Primary Schools.

In spite of the large number of new Primary Schools opened in the middle of the year, the attendance has slightly improved. The character of the work done in the schools shows marked improvement. The percentage of trained teachers has fallen since last year, but these figures are no index of efficiency, as the appointment of qualified assistants depends on the number of pupils undergoing instruction in the schools.

Training Institutions.

105. The Normal School, Peshawar, is the only training institution in the Province. The number of stipends tenable therein was raised during the year from 60 to 80, and candidates were forthcoming for all of them. The need for a training institution for Anglo-Vernacular teachers grows stronger every year, and proposals for its foundation have been submitted to the Government of India.

Education of Muhammadans.

107. The number of Muhammadan boys receiving instruction in the various schools and colleges of the Province has increased during the year under report from 25,521 to 30,631. The percentage of increase in the case of this community is therefore 3·2, the percentages in the case of Hindus and Sikhs being 3·2 and 3·8 respectively. It is true that the percentage of Muhammadan boys receiving instruction on the total male Muhammadan population of school-going age is only 18·8, while the corresponding figure for Hindus is 78·3, but it must be remembered that the majority of the Hindu pupils are resident in towns and come of literate parents, whereas the bulk of Muhammadan parents are agriculturists, who have not themselves experienced the benefits of education. The progress made among Muhammadans may fairly be considered to be distinctly encouraging.

Education in the Agencies.

108. In the Tochi there has been a decline of 101 in the number of scholars attending school. But in all other Agencies they have increased in number, and a number of boys from each, including as many as 21 Afridis from the Khyber, attend the Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar. There appears to be a considerable demand for education in the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency. The Dargai School, opened during 1912-13, has now 45 scholars; the school at Thana, which was opened during the year under report, has now over 100, and it is hoped shortly to start schools in Sam Ranizai and Swat. Students from the Kurram cannot be induced to attend the Peshawar Normal School, and, in order to facilitate the provision of trained teachers for schools in the Valley, a proposal to attach a small Training Class for Vernacular teachers to the Parachinar School is under consideration.

3. Literature and the Press.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Education.]

109. The number of presses at work in the Province during the year was 25, of which 15 were in Peshawar. Two weekly newspapers, both Vernacular, were published, one at Peshawar and one at Dera Ismail Khan. Only one copy of the latter was published in 1913, and the press at which it was printed has since been closed. The circulation of the Peshawar newspaper is small.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 67 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1913-14.]

Conservation.

110. The chief work in hand was last year's project of roofing over the Court T. XX at Takht-i-Bahi which was in charge of the Public Works Department. Some delay occurred before the requisite plans were ready, and some alterations in them were subsequently found to be necessary. It was impossible therefore to carry out the work within the year. The three Rock Edicts of Asoka at Mansehra in the Hazara District have been declared to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, and the land on which they stand has been acquired by Government. A protection wall will shortly be erected around them. The two sets of Kafirkot ruins situated at Bilot and Umar Khel in the Dera Ismail Khan District were also declared to be protected monuments within the meaning of Act VII of 1904. The ruins at Bilot were inspected during the year by the Superintendent of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, accompanied by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Derajat, and practical measures for their conservation were discussed. The sum allotted for this purpose (Rs. 1,000), however, could not be spent within the year, and the project was deferred.

Exploration.

111. The work of exploration was generally confined to the share taken in the extensive excavations conducted by the Director-General of Archæology at Taxila. The stately temple at Jandial has been totally cleared, and the ground has been levelled around the other stupas discovered last year.

Epigraphy.

112. The only epigraphical discovery made in the year is a small Kharoshthi inscription in two lines on a large marble block in a village in the Swabi Tahsil. It was found in a mound about two miles from the right bank of the Indus, and the writing, which is well incised, is supposed to record the construction and dedication of a well. Impressions of this epigraph have been supplied to the Director-General of Archæology for transmission to Dr. Sten Konow, who is editing the *Epigraphia Indica*.

Museum.

113. The Museum increases in popularity. During the year it received various loans and presents of antiquities from donors, including, among other objects, a very interesting ancient copper celt which was given by Captain R. A. Lyall, I. A., Political Agent, Kurram. Special mention should be made of a welcome accretion of a valuable collection of Gandhara sculptures, which have been kindly lent by the Revd. H. J. Hoare, Principal of the Edwardes Mission College, Peshawar. The Museum has been further enriched by a large and interesting selection of sculptures which were obtained from the excavations of the mounds C, E, F, G and H at Sahri-Bahlol in 1912 by Sir Aurel Stein. These, together with others from Takht-i-Bahi, have been arranged in thirteen standing cases, which have now completely occupied all the available space in the Museum. The difficulty of finding space for additional exhibits is acute, and in fact many figures are still awaiting exhibition. Three gold, 47 silver and 59 copper and mixed metal coins have been received as contributions from the various Local Governments, and two silver coins have been acquired by purchase, all being duly registered. The Museum is still, however, without a proper coin catalogue. Copies have been obtained from the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, of the portraits in the Lahore Museum of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and of his General, Hari Singh, Malwa, which have much historical interest in the Province, and an enlarged portrait of General Avitabile, Governor of Peshawar under the Sikhs from 1838 to 1842, has also been exhibited.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See pages 71-72 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1913-14.]

Disease.

114. During the year under report 23,790 cases of epidemic disease were reported, of which 1,700 proved fatal, compared with 14,045 cases and 3,496 deaths in the previous year.

Treatment of disease.

115. There are 19 Veterinary Hospitals in the Province: 56,459 animals were treated in them as against 47,465 in 1912-13. The increase is substantial, and indicates the growing popularity of these institutions. All but 7, however, require additions to bring them up to the standard plan recognised for the Province. These are to be carried out shortly in many cases. During the year 1,504 villages were visited by Veterinary Assistants on tour, and 23,038 animals were treated. The number is largely in excess of the number (10,944) treated in the slightly smaller number of villages visited last year.

Horse and cattle breeding.

116. At the close of the year there were 11 stud bulls at work as against 13 in 1912-13. There were no additions to their number, but two casualties. The interest taken in cattle-breeding is very limited. The sanctioned scale of the Province, *viz.* 20 horses and 17 donkey stallions, was increased by 1 horse for the Bannu District, making a total of 21 and 17 respectively. At the close of the year there were 13 horses and 7 pony stallions in the non-selected districts and agencies of the Province against 12 horses and 8 ponies in the previous year. There were 16 donkey stallions at the close of the year, or 1 less than the sanctioned scale. Two horses for stud purposes, one thoroughbred English and one Arab, were purchased and allotted to Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu respectively, and new donkey stallions were also supplied to Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Fairs and Shows.

117. Rs. 5,254 were spent by local bodies during the year on Fairs and Shows and Rs. 6,549 by the Imperial Government, giving a total expenditure of Rs. 11,803 as compared with Rs. 10,789 in the previous year. A new Horse and Cattle Fair has been started at Parachinar in the Kurram Agency.

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OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1914-15.

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FOR

1914-15.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The declaration of war in August aroused, perhaps, less interest and excitement amongst the frontier population than might have been expected. It was difficult for the mass of the population to comprehend the vast issues of the distant conflict. So much was understood, however, that Britain was engaged in a great struggle, and the cis-border population had no hesitation in giving their verdict on the issue before than regarding the maintenance of British supremacy. Promises of service and expressions of loyalty were evoked on all sides, and were repeated, it may be noted here, on the anniversary of the declaration of war on 4th August 1915. The enthusiasm spread in some degree even to the tribal tracts administered by Government, and the offers of service by the Militias, the proposal of the Khyber tribes to furnish an armed contingent, and the subscription by the Bannu Wazirs of their Tochi allowances for one month towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund may be cited in this connection. The greatest concern was nevertheless everywhere exhibited with regard to the attitude of Turkey; and it is a strong testimony to the innate loyalty of the residents of the cis-frontier area of the Province that the outbreak of war with the Porte called forth fresh expressions of allegiance to the British Government and of condemnation of the bellicose folly of Turkey. The cordial expression of neutrality which had been made by His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan at the end of August was of material value at this crisis. Frontier Affairs

In our own territory we had the prestige of 60 years peaceful and successful administration behind us. Across the border, on the other hand, among tribes with whom we have been fighting intermittently for as long a period, who are supported by an exaggerated sense of tribal strength owing to the importation of arms of recent years and swayed by Mullas persistently hostile to Government, it could hardly be expected that the war with Turkey would not furnish an admirable text for harangues inciting to *jehad*. Combination among the tribes was unlikely, but isolated acts of hostility appeared inevitable, and realization of this forecast was not long deferred. In Hazara in January the Hindustani fanatics brought about a raid on a frontier post, itself of no importance, but part of a much wider

plan for our injury. The Shalonr Mulla of the Chagharzai collected a contingent of his tribe and threatened to attack Oghi, a movement which was prevented by the despatch of a military reinforcement. In the Malakand Agency on the outbreak of war the Babra Mulla and Sarkanri Mulla of Asmar, with others of less note, started an agitation in Bajaur which failed. Amongst the Orakzai the Mullas endeavoured to proscribe Government service, while the anti-British party in Kabul was not slow in despatching agents with instructions to stir up trouble amongst the Afridis. On the Kurram border the unrest manifested itself in October by an open attack by the Maidan Jajis on Walaichina, and afterwards by the presentation of impossible demands to Government by the Mangals. These were the minor results of the crisis.

But there were others more serious. The maladministration of the Afghan district of Khost and its use by outlaws as a base for raids into British territory have been frequently noticed in previous reports. In May 1914 the order for the seizure of all Khostwals in British territory, which had been enforced since February as a reply to their harbourage of outlaws and had led to a period of comparative peace, was withdrawn by the Government of India. But no sooner was this embargo on the trade and free access of Khostwals to British territory removed than the Naib Tahsildar of Idak was murdered by outlaws. The position, therefore, in Khost on the outbreak of war was that the tribes were openly defying the Amir's authority and at the same time cherished some grudge against the British Government for loss suffered during their exclusion from British territory. On 29th November 1914 a large force of Zadrans, Tanis and Gurbaz suddenly descended on Miramshah. They succeeded in looting and burning parts of the serai with a loss of some 20 men. Another attack by a *lashkar* of similar composition took place on Spina Khaisora Post on 7th January 1915. Here the *lashkar* was compelled to retreat, and lost about 80 killed, while our casualties were Captain E. Jotham and six sowars killed. The tribes, however, were still anxious to try conclusions, and on 26th March 1915 a third and very strong *lashkar* of Zadrans, Tanis and other Khost tribes, which had collected above the Dandai plain, was attacked and put to flight by the movable column at Miramshah and the Northern Waziristan Militia. Our casualties were insignificant, but the enemy's loss amounted to more than 240 killed, and their decisive defeat put an end to further trouble from the Khost direction. On the Mohmand border towards the close of the year the notorious raider Muhasil, after several years of peaceful conduct, began harassing our subjects, while the Babra and Chaknawar Mullas violently incited the tribesmen to *jehad*, eventually with grave effect.

The Mahsud situation, following on the Tank murders of April 1914, has been entirely unsatisfactory throughout the year. The murders of Major Dodd, C.I.E., Political Agent, Wana, Captain Brown, 2nd-in-Command, Southern Waziristan Militia, and Lieutenant Hickie, R. A., together with three men of the Frontier Constabulary, who lost their lives in the endeavour to arrest the murderer and assist the British officers, were the fruit of two separate conspiracies, unhappily successful, to procure Major Dodd's assassination by his Malikshahi orderly. Immediately after the outrage a critical position developed. The lawless portion of the Mahsuds, and particularly the Abdurrahman Khel, in the belief that condign punishment would be inflicted for the crime,

endeavoured to secure immediate profit from the situation by a series of murderous raids and outrages, while a storm of excitement swept over the whole tribe. However, by the time that the Officiating Chief Commissioner interviewed a representative jirga in May, the tribe was prepared to hear and discuss reasonably the terms offered by Government. These comprised the surrender of three relatives of the murderer belonging to the Malikshahi section for detention, the surrender of three Abdurrahman Khel concerned in the second conspiracy for trial by jirga, and the stoppage of all tribal allowances pending compliance with the Government demands. The year ended without the tender of satisfaction to Government.

The death of Mian Gul Jan removed a constant source of disturbance in the Malakand Agency. The attitude of the Khans and Chiefs left nothing to be desired, and special reference must be made to the wholehearted offer of all his resources to Government by the Mehtar of Chitral. The transfer of the Mastuj and Laspur districts from Kashmir to his administration marked the end of an official discussion of many years' duration, and was a source of much gratification to him. The completion of the great engineering work of the Upper Swat River Canal and its opening at the beginning of the year marked the consolidation of our position in the eyes of the people and assured them of Government's solicitude in developing the resources of the country to the advantage of the inhabitants. In Hazara the loyal support of the Nawab of Amb proved of great utility on that border. In the Khyber Agency, where the behaviour of the clans was uniformly good, the two outstanding events of importance were the completion of the duplication of the Khyber road and the doubling of the Khyber Afridis' allowances. The political value of the latter measure can scarcely be over-estimated. The position of the Afridis athwart the main route to Afghanistan is that of a wedge thrust between the northern and southern tribes of the frontier, and no rising can be of importance so long as this tribe, to which their neighbours always look for a lead, holds aloof. Their grievances with regard to the inadequate amount of their allowances, which were practically those fixed in 1879, were of old standing and by no means imaginary. Their behaviour had been excellent during the crisis, and their representation of their case was reasonable and respectful. The prompt and liberal manner in which Government saw fit to meet it greatly impressed the tribe, and should have a lasting effect on our relations with the Afridis in future.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The Militias once more maintained their high reputation for discipline and efficiency. The Khyber Rifles were not engaged in any actions of importance, but rendered good service in intercepting gangs occupied in the arms trade. The Kurram Militia took part in the repulse or pursuit of raiders on various occasions and showed gallantry and dash in the affair at Shagai. The behaviour of the Northern Waziristan Militia in the three important engagements with Khost *lashkars* merited and has received the highest praise, including the congratulations of His Excellency the Viceroy. Valuable work of a hard and exacting nature was performed by the patrols of the Southern Waziristan Militia, who distinguished themselves in various small affairs with Mahsuds. The training of the recruits enlisted for the Northern Waziristan Militia, which has been strengthened by 400 men in preparation for the holding

of the Thal-Idak line, is proceeding satisfactorily, and the Kurram Militia have welcomed the sanction accorded to the issue of two 10-pounder breech-loading mountain guns in place of the muzzle-loaders at Parachinar.

A good deal of useful work in the capture of outlaws and offenders has been performed by the Frontier Constabulary, and gallantry of a high order was displayed by members of the force at Tank on the occasion of the murders of the British officers, when the Frontier Constabulary themselves lost three men. The instruction of the new Corps has proceeded energetically during the past year, and it is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the inferiority of their rifles, the musketry returns were much better than might have been expected. The question of the adequacy of the present armament of the force will, however, have to be considered before long, and the pay of the Frontier Constabulary will have to be raised, as the rate of Rs. 9 is no longer a living wage. The scheme for the redistribution of the force, the construction of new posts and the abandonment of the old posts, which are unsuitably built or located, was worked out in detail, and, it is hoped, will add very largely to the offensive and defensive value of the force.

Condition of the people.

3. The abnormal situation following the outbreak of war caused prices to mount rapidly. The high prices at which the principal food-grains were selling towards the end of the year caused some distress among the urban population till the situation was relieved by the imposition of a railway surcharge of Re. 1 per maund on exports of grain and flour from the Province. On the whole, however, the year has been a prosperous one. The agricultural population was fortunate in harvesting crops 14 per cent. in excess of the normal. Fodder was generally sufficient, the condition of agricultural stock was on the whole satisfactory, and no change occurred in the state of the market for field labour. Perhaps as a result of the prevalence of cholera and of increased violence of the usual seasonal malaria the birth-rate declined. The external land trade of the Province was affected much less than might have been expected by the abnormal conditions of the year. Income tax receipts rose appreciably, and it is probably fair to find in the extension of civil litigation an index of the improved material condition of the people.

Realisation of the Revenue.

4. The fixed land revenue demand rose by over Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 18,59,916, the increase being mainly due to progressive assessments, alluvion and resumption of revenue free grants. 93 per cent. of the total demand was realised, the collections being punctual and effected without extensive recourse to coercive measures. As a result of good rain in August 1913, and a consequent abundance of flood water in the hill torrents, added to closer supervision in the management of embankments and dams, the year under report produced the largest fluctuating revenue in the Dera Ismail Khan District since the introduction of the current settlement (Rabi 1905). Rs. 2,53,045 were collected under this head in the Province as a whole, an increase of Rs. 67,394 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Miscellaneous Land Revenue decreased by Rs. 23,309 to Rs. 1,06,893. The contraction is due to the smaller number of animals brought into the Dera Ismail Khan District by nomad graziers, with the resultant drop in the amount of grazing dues realised. Collections were generally satisfactory.

Police.

5. The most satisfactory feature of the year is the marked drop in crime, especially of the more serious kind, together with a complete absence of

any offences of the type conveniently classed together as "Political;" and it affords striking testimony to the loyalty of the inhabitants of the Province and to the strength of the administration, which depends much on the efficiency of the Police, that the decrease in crime should have occurred in a year when India became involved in the present war, and when, owing to the currency of rumours as to the weakening of the British Empire and the denuding of India of troops, an atmosphere was created most favourable for sedition and lawlessness. Crime generally in 1914 was considerably less frequent than in the previous year, and the more serious cases were actually fewer than in any year since 1908. At the same time it is encouraging, especially in view of the doubts which have been expressed in recent years as to the capacity of the Police as now trained and organised to meet the modern criminal on equal terms, to be able to record an improvement in the statistics of Police working. The percentage of convictions to trials has risen from 65·7 to 71·5 during the year under report. Perhaps a truer index is to be found in the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated; and here too the figures record an improvement, the percentage having risen from 33·2 in 1913 to 36·7. Good work was done during the year by the Criminal Investigation Department, notably in the arrest of seventeen professional rifle thieves, including fourteen Ut Khel, and in the apprehension at Peshawar of Jaggat Ram, a returned emigrant of the *Ghadr* party. Difficulties of recruiting for the Police have been noticed for some time. They have been magnified owing to the war, and the force, which lost by resignation, &c., more than it gained by enlistment, contains an undesirably large number of men with less than three years' service. The question of an increase of pay for the lower ranks has been taken up since the close of the year, and the sanction of the Government of India has recently been received to the proposals made.

Criminal Justice.

6. The marked drop in serious crime which has occurred during the year has been commented on in the previous paragraph. Taking into consideration all offences under the Indian Penal Code, the decline has been one of 15 per cent., out of which offences not classed as serious have fallen by 8 per cent., while serious offences have diminished by as much as 25 per cent. Offences under special and local laws increased in number by 6 only. A further satisfactory feature of the year has been a rise in the number of cases in which compensation was granted under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to persons harassed by frivolous or vexatious accusations, and of persons put on their trial for false evidence and offences against public justice. The percentage of convictions in such cases was not, however, so satisfactory as in 1913; but it is hoped that an increase in the prosecuting agency which has recently been sanctioned will strengthen the hands of the judiciary in this respect and ensure that such cases are selected with care and prosecuted with energy. In criminal cases generally the percentage of convictions has risen in every district; and though in less serious cases there is a tendency among a section of the magistracy to undue leniency, in the more important ones the sentences imposed are found to be usually adequate.

Jails.

7. The accommodation provided in the jails of the Province has been increased by provision for 185 more prisoners in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, and quarters for four more sick have been made in the Jail hospital at Kohat. The jails will now accommodate 2,072 prisoners. As the daily average population,

including political *détenus*, amounted to 2,321, there was overcrowding in all jails for not less than nine months in the year. All prisoners in excess of accommodation are, however, kept at night in tents or in suitable factory sheds, and the health of the jail population was not affected, the average daily number of sick amounting to 2·5 per cent. only of the whole, and the death-rate being only 17·6 per *mille*. Two escapes occurred from the Peshawar Jail during the year, and were discreditable to the Jail establishment, though both fugitives were apprehended shortly afterwards. It is also to be regretted that the Jailor in charge of the largest jail in the Province had to be dismissed for corruption during the year. On the other hand, the number of offences committed by Warders showed a satisfactory drop from 107 in 1912 and 118 in 1913 to 71 in 1914; and the proposals to increase the pay and prospects of certain grades, which have been sanctioned since the close of the year, should do something to increase the power of Jail officials to resist the temptations to which they are exposed. The conduct and discipline of convicts has been much better than in 1913. Though the daily average convict population went up by 300, only 513 convicts' offences were recorded against 1,011 in the previous year. The decrease is principally due to the fact that the discipline of the Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan Jails has now been restored to a normal condition.

Civil Justice.

8. The year has witnessed a further expansion of litigation, and the institutions now amount to 125 per 10,000 of population as against 123 in 1913 and 95 during the first year of the existence of the Province. There was a large decline in the number of suits lodged in Dera Ismail Khan, which, owing to an unexplained increase in the number of petty cases, reached an unusually high figure in 1913; but the other districts of the Province all record an increase, which is particularly marked in the case of Kohat. It seems probable that the growth of civil litigation is to be attributed to the steadily growing prosperity of the people and the spread of education. The increase is spread over all classes of suits with the exception of matrimonial cases, the decline in which is due to the fact that these cases are increasingly settled under the more suitable procedure afforded by the Frontier Crimes Regulation. It is satisfactory to observe that, in spite of the larger volume of work with which the Courts have had to deal, the average duration of contested cases has fallen from 46 to 36 days. The number of cases, which at the end of the year had been pending for more than three months, has also declined, and is lower than it has been since 1910. On the other hand, the total number of cases pending at the end of the year was somewhat larger than at the close of 1913, and execution work has not been so good as last year, realizations having fallen from 40 to 36 per cent. Permanent relief for the congestion of work in the Peshawar Divisional Court has not yet been decided on, and the system of appointing an Additional Divisional Judge for six months in the year continues. The state of work in the Appellate Courts has meanwhile been more favourable than in 1913, and pending appeals were reduced at the close of the year from 30 per cent. of the whole to a percentage of 25.

Registration.

9. The work thrown upon Registration offices has been lighter during the year than in 1913, compulsory registrations having declined in number by 350, and optional registrations being only more numerous by 85 than in the previous year. On the other hand, the value of the property transferred

has considerably increased, and stands some 2½ lakhs higher than the corresponding figure for 1913. The income under the head registration fees, &c., has consequently increased from Rs. 44,603 to Rs. 44,683. Expenditure amounted to 27 per cent. of the total income.

Municipal administration and the working of the District Boards.

10. No change has occurred in the number or constitution of District Boards or of Municipal or Notified Area Committees; and though certain alterations in the direction of relaxation of financial control are under consideration in the case of District Boards, no radical innovations in rural self-government are contemplated in the Province. The non-official members of the District Board, Kohat, were lax in their attendance at meetings, and those of the Tank Notified Area Committee continue to be apathetic and to take no interest in their duties. On the whole, however, the working both of the Boards and of the Committees has been satisfactory; and instances have not been wanting of non-official members sacrificing their private leisure for the public good. The District Boards have built a number of new schools and increased their expenditure on education by Rs. 35,785. Municipalities have spent large sums on sanitation, the expenditure on which has risen by Rs. 1,35,682. The financial position of all the Local Bodies here dealt with is thoroughly sound.

Agriculture.

11. An additional area of 100 acres at the agricultural station at Tarnab, which was acquired in the autumn of 1913, has been brought under cultivation, and the farm now comprises 200 acres of fertile, irrigated and intensively cultivated land. One hundred acres are devoted to the production of nucleus stocks of pure strains of wheat, maize, barley and cotton, and about 50 acres are occupied by young orchards and fruit tree nurseries. Experiments on sugarcane, chillies, fodder and minor crops occupy about 50 acres more. In addition to the local varieties of maize and sugarcane referred to in last year's report, good results have been obtained with a local red chaunthra wheat, which is preferred by the cultivators. Every attempt is made to arouse the interest and zeal of land-owners by maintaining the agricultural station in a high state of cultivation.

Weather and Crops.

12. The area sown for the autumn harvest of 1914 was the largest since the creation of the North-West Frontier Province, and, though the percentage of the unirrigated areas sown which failed to produce a crop was unusually high, the crops harvested were considerably above both the normal and the previous years figures. Sowings for the spring harvest (1915) were also unusually large, and the matured area exceeded not only the normal, but also that of the bumper spring harvest of 1914. Some remissions of revenue were rendered necessary owing to damage done by hailstorm. The unusually heavy rains in October also occasioned considerable losses in Hazara, and in the south of the Province damage was caused by floods in April 1915.

Forests.

13. There has been an apparent increase in the number of forest offences during the year due to the fact that the accounts of the Khanpur Range for 1913 were received too late for incorporation in the forest year 1912-13, and 213 cases have, therefore, had to be entered in the year now under report. In reality there has been a decrease in forest offences, and the promptitude with which they have been disposed of and the adequacy, as compared with previous years, of the punishments imposed on convicted offenders should

lead to a further decrease next year. The year was a successful one as regards fire protection. The area burnt was small, and ready assistance was given by the people in turning out to extinguish forest fires. The total outturn of timber was 3,383,064 cubic feet as compared with 2,933,455 in 1912-13; and the outturn of fuel also largely increased, though, as the rise here is largely due to improved methods of calculation of the quantities removed by right-holders and recipients of free grants, the revenue of the forests was not much affected thereby. The general financial results of the year's working were satisfactory, the figures being almost the same as in 1912-13, when, as the result of greatly developed sales of standing trees, the gross revenue largely exceeded the average of the preceding five years. As the result of a small increase in expenditure, the surplus at the end of the year was slightly smaller than at the end of the year 1912-13.

Trade.

14. The external land trade of the Province has still further declined, and its value now stands at 340 lakhs as against 342 lakhs last year. In view, however, of the political crisis caused by the war, the smallness of the variation may be regarded as proof of the general confidence of the trading classes. There has been an increase in the value of the goods imported to British India, and the fall is entirely in exports, mainly due to a contraction in the export trade with Afghanistan. In spite of the reiterated assurances of his friendly neutrality given by the Amir, Indian traders have felt a natural reluctance to make exports on credit to Afghanistan, and thus to lock up their money during the present crisis. The Dir, Swat and Bajaur area, which took the first place in 1913-14, displacing Afghanistan, in the volume of trade passing to and from the Province, has still further improved its position at the expense of Afghanistan. In the year under report 49 per cent. of the total trade was done with this tract, that done with Afghanistan amounting to 34 per cent. of the whole only.

Public Works.

15. The expenditure on Public Works has slightly fallen. During the year it amounted to Rs. 31,40,306 as against Rs. 32,93,378 in 1913-14. Much work has been done on improving existing roads, notably those through the Khyber, the road from Thal to Parachinar, and the Hazara Trunk road into Kashmir. Projects were also sanctioned for roads from Dera Ismail Khan to Paharpur and from Hathala to Kulachi, and steam road rollers were purchased, but the execution of the plans had to be postponed owing to the war. Under the head of buildings the most notable item has been the rebuilding, still in progress at the end of the year, of the barracks at Wana. Towards the end of the year work in the Public Works Department has been considerably hampered by the number of Royal Engineer officers who have been recalled to military duty.

Irrigation.

16. The total area irrigated by the canals of the Province amounted during the year to 238,822 acres, out of which the area matured was 230,071 acres. There was a decrease of 5,194 acres irrigated and 8,571 acres matured as compared with the figures of the previous year, the fall being shared nearly equally between the Lower Swat River and Kabul River Canals, and being due to the figures in 1913-14 having been unusually large, while the excessive rainfall in the year under report diminished the need of irrigation. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,91,311 as compared with Rs. 9,23,216 in 1913-14, but as the working expenses fell from Rs. 3,23,799 to

Rs. 2,86,830, the net revenue of the year was actually in advance of that for the previous twelve months. The net revenue of the Lower Swat and Kabul River Canals gave a profit of 11·77 and 9·13 per cent. respectively on the capital outlay as against percentages of 11·65 and 7·95 last year. The Paharpur Canal was again worked at a loss, though a smaller one than in 1913-14. The construction of the Upper Swat River Canal continued during the year. The Main line, the Abazai Branch and the first 12 miles of the Machai Branch have now been opened to irrigation; 154 acres were irrigated therefrom in Kharif 1914 and 7,150 acres in the following Rabi. The expenditure on construction was Rs. 25,77,326, bringing the total up to date (direct charges only) to Rs. 1,73,95,175.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The total receipts of the Province for the year were Rs. 51,54,528 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,26,65,065. There was a rise of Rs. 64,731 in the Provincial Revenue as compared with the figures for the previous year. The principal increases occurred under the heads "Land Revenue," "Assessed Taxes," "Police," "Education," and "Civil Works." These increases are are, however, partly counterbalanced by decreases under other heads, most noticeable being those under "Stamps," "Forests," and "Major Works." The total Provincial expenditure exceeded the corresponding total for the last year by Rs. 87,768. The largest growth of expenditure has occurred under the heads "3—Land Revenue," "18—General Administration," "19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law," "Police," "Education," "Medical," "Miscellaneous" and "Major Works." Under the last named head alone the rise has been one of 1½ lakhs. On the other hand, expenditure has fallen considerably under the heads "Scientific, &c.," "Minor Works" and "Civil Works," the drop under the last named amounting to about 2½ lakhs. The special accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 6,96,505 and closed with one of Rs. 5,64,764.

Vital Statistics.

18. The births recorded during the year in the districts of the Province number 66,701, or more than 7,000 less than in 1913, giving a ratio per *mille* of 32·7 as against one of 36·2 in the previous year. On the assumption that the population of the Province is increasing, the fall in the ratio is actually larger than that indicated above, for the ratios are calculated of a fixed figure, *viz.* the population recorded at the Census of 1911. The decrease in the number of births occurred in the Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu districts, and is possibly a reflection of the disastrous epidemic of cholera which broke out in all three districts in the autumn, and of the malaria which was unusually prevalent in Peshawar at the same season. 52,560 deaths were recorded, some 2,000 more than in 1913. The variations in the death rate (25·75 per *mille* in the year under report) hardly admit of explanation, but the rise is perhaps partly due to more accurate returns. The figures for deaths by age again reveal very heavy mortality in childhood, nearly half of the deaths having occurred among children less than five years old and 24 per cent. during the first year of life. Both the birth and death rates are low when compared with other areas in India, and can hardly be correct. Increased attention during the year was given to the checking of the birth and death registers.

Vaccination.

19. The newly appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner only remained in charge of the Vaccination Department for a short period during the year. He proceeded on three months' privilege leave in May 1914, and was recalled to military duty four days after his return. The total number of

vaccinations declined by 10,674 to 154,179, the fall being most marked in the case of secondary operations, the value of which the people entirely fail to recognise except when small-pox prevails in epidemic form. It is satisfactory to notice that members of trans-frontier tribes not uncommonly submit their children for vaccination when passing through the towns of the Province.

Medical relief.

20. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open during the year was 87, the same figure as for 1913. One new travelling dispensary was opened in the Kohat District. The number of in-patients treated in the hospitals of the Province was nearly the same as in the previous year; in State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided institutions the number declined, and the accommodation available was not nearly filled, the average number present being only 461 against beds for 821. There was, however, a large increase in the number of patients attending institutions of these classes for out-door relief; and it is interesting to observe that in the Zenana Hospital maintained by the Kohat Municipal Committee the rise has been particularly notable, *viz.* from 7,000 to 15,000. Additions and improvements have been made throughout the Province to existing institutions, notably the District Board Hospitals at Mansehra in Hazara and at Charsadda and Nowshera in the Peshawar District. The total income of State-Public, Local Fund and Private (aided) hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 2,25,817, being Rs. 8,500 less than in 1913. Grants from Government fell short of the 1913 figures by Rs. 2,300, and District Board grants by nearly Rs. 9,000. Increased assistance was, however, received from Municipal Committees. The transfers and withdrawals of Medical officers have been unusually numerous owing to the war, and the rebuilding of certain hospitals has been delayed. The attendance at hospital has, however, been affected less than might have been expected.

Education.

21. The expansion of educational facilities has continued to proceed rapidly. 105 new primary schools were opened during the year—100 by District Boards, 2 by Municipal Committees and 3 by private bodies,—while 4 existing schools were raised to the middle status and 2 schools under private management were closed. The net result is an increase of 99 in the number of primary and of 4 in the number of middle schools, while the pupils in these institutions have risen in number by 4,113. It is satisfactory to note that female education is also beginning to make headway in municipal areas. Girls' schools have increased in number by 4 and the pupils receiving instruction therein by 353, or by 9 per cent. In Arts Colleges the number of scholars has increased by nearly 100 per cent., *viz.* from 77 to 148. The percentage of (total) scholars in the Province to the population of school-going age has risen from 22·7 to 24·2 in the case of boys and from 2·7 to 3·2 in the case of girls. Interesting evidence of the spread of a desire for education is afforded by the fact that two night schools were spontaneouly started in Bannu during the year by private effort, and were largely attended by persons who are unable to be present at school during the day. The Islamia College and the attached Collegiate School are rendering increasingly valuable service in spreading education on the frontier. A new hostel for 50 students was completed and a fine new hall was opened by Sir Harcourt Butler in February. The Collegiate School continues to attract boys from

beyond the administrative border, and 18 pupils from the Khyber, 4 from the Kurram, 8 from the Tochi, 24 from the Malakand, and 10 from the Wana Agency were in residence during the year.

Among important educational reforms may be mentioned the introduction, with effect from the end of the year, of the School Final Examination system which provide for the grant to boys on the completion of the High School course of a School Final Certificate awarded on school work checked by very careful inspection and for the holding of a Final Examination under the auspices of the Education Department, which, it is hoped, may ultimately replace the Matriculation Examination conducted by the University authorities. The scheme recognises internal inspection rather than external examination as the test at once of the efficiency of a school and the capacity of its pupils, and should afford strong discouragement to that bane of Indian schools and colleges, *viz.* cramming and the unintelligent committal to memory of whole pages of imperfectly understood matter. The efficient inspection of High Schools will be secured by the appointment (made during the current year) of a member of the Indian Educational Service, who will combine the post of Inspector of High Schools and Principal of the Training College for Anglo-Vernacular teachers which is about to be opened at Peshawar. The proposals submitted to the Government of India in 1913-14 for the opening of such an institution have been sanctioned during the year under review. A training class for teachers in Anglo-Vernacular Schools will be attached to the present Normal School at Peshawar, which will be raised to the status of a College; the requisite staff, including the Indian Educational Service officer referred to above as Principal, has been appointed, and 20 stipends of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem will be awarded annually for students of the new class. The provision of trained teachers has always presented difficulties in the North-West Frontier Province, and the scheme now sanctioned is to be welcomed as going far towards solving this aspect of the problem.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See Part II, pages 1—5, of the Report for 1911-12.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See Part II, pages 5—14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See Part II, page 14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See Part II, pages 14—19, of the Report for 1911-12.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See Part II, page 20, of the Report for 1911-12.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See Part II, pages 20—21, of the Report for 1911-12.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Languages.

(See Part II, pages 21—28, of the Report for 1911-12.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General was held by Mr. (now Sir John) Donald up to 28th January 1915, when Sir George Roos-Keppel resumed charge on his return from leave.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the People.

3. The year was not a healthy one and the birth rate declined, but agricultural conditions were favourable. Rainfall during the year was copious and on the whole well distributed, though the unusually heavy rains in October occasioned considerable losses of crops and grass in Hazara. Taking the Province as a whole, however, the total area sown in the year was 4 per cent. more than the corresponding figure for last year and 12 per cent. above the normal. The area harvested was also in excess of that of the previous year and of the normal figure (*viz.* by 8 and 14 per cent. respectively). Fodder was generally sufficient, the condition of agricultural stock was satisfactory, and no set back occurred to the generally advancing prosperity of the agricultural population. Prices were generally high, as could only be expected from the abnormal situation following the outbreak of the European war; but the agricultural classes, who grow the greater part of the food they eat, were not

much inconvenienced thereby, and the position as regards the urban population was relieved by the imposition towards the end of the year of a Railway surcharge of Re. 1 per maund on all grain and flour exported from the Province. The trade of the Province was little affected by the war. Evidence of an advance of material prosperity may be found in a rise in income tax realizations. An increase in the volume of civil litigation may also not improbably be attributed to the same cause.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1913-14.]

Demands and Collections.

4. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The fixed land revenue demand of the year rose from Rs. 18,53,604 to Rs. 18,59,916, the increase being mainly due to progressive assessments, alluvion and resumption of revenue free grants. Of the total demand Rs. 18,20,747 (98 per cent.) were realised, and the balance, Rs. 39,169, was left in arrears at the close of the year. The collections were on the whole punctual, and were effected without extensive recourse to coercive measures. Rs. 30,074 were also recovered on account of previous years.

5. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—Rs. 2,53,045 were collected during the year on account of fluctuating land revenue (against Rs. 1,85,651), showing an increase of Rs. 67,394. The whole of this increase is to be found in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where collections expanded from Rs. 1,66,435 to Rs. 2,47,330. The year under report produced the largest fluctuating revenue in that district since the introduction of the current Settlement (Rabi 1905). The enhancement this year is the result of good rain in August 1913, an abundance of flood water in the hill torrents and closer supervision in the management of embankments and dams. On the other hand the revenue declined in Peshawar by Rs. 14,288.

6. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The income under miscellaneous land revenue decreased from Rs. 1,30,252 to Rs. 1,06,893, *i.e.* by Rs. 23,359. The contraction is confined to Dera Ismail Khan, and occurred mainly in *tirni* receipts, which fell from Rs. 68,890 in 1912-13 to Rs. 48,226 *Tirni* is levied in this district from trans-border immigrants, especially from Powindahs; the shrinkage is due to the smaller number of nomad animals entering the district, inasmuch as only 97,567 animals of all classes visited Dera Ismail Khan this year against 153,538 last year Moreover, Rs. 1,186 were collected during the year on account of arrears of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue of former years. Rs. 4,669 remained outstanding under both heads at the end of the year.

Land Revenue Assignments.

7. As compared with last year the assigned revenue expanded from Rs. 4,80,577 to Rs. 5,14,080. Dera Ismail Khan accounts for an increase of Rs. 36,694. due to the better harvests. The assignments, however, declined in Hazara by Rs. 2,483. This was chiefly due to the general reduction in revenue sanctioned by the Government of India in 1910 being incorporated in the detailed *jamabandis* which were prepared during the year for the first time since the remission was granted. The variations in other districts were immaterial. The assigned revenue was 20 per cent. of the total assessment.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

8. The number of processes issued during the year was 2,103 against 2,170 in the preceding year. Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan give reductions of 138 and 58 processes respectively, while Hazara and Bannu show increases of 39 and 85. In Hazara the greater number of processes was necessitated by a large balance being recoverable in the Haripur Tahsil on account of previous years. Out of Rs. 2,74,993, for which processes were issued, Rs. 2,50,080 were collected. The processes were thus mostly successful.

Land Acquisition Act.

9. Land to the extent of 1,152·23 acres was permanently acquired by Government during the year for roads (235·26 acres), buildings and other purposes (40·77 acres), railways (262·28 acres) and canals (613·95 acres). The cost of acquisition was Rs. 1,53,002. An area of 19·67 acres was temporarily acquired in certain villages in Peshawar on payment of an annual rent of Rs. 403, while 21·4 acres temporarily occupied in previous years were surrendered to the original owners.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

10. Combined advances during the year aggregated Rs. 2,43,349 against Rs. 1,93,202 last year, giving an increase of Rs. 50,147. Increases occurred in Kohat (Rs. 12,949), Bannu (Rs. 10,031), Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 34,210) and Kurram (Rs. 5,925), while the loans decreased in Hazara by Rs. 13,515. Liberal advances were rendered necessary in Dera Ismail Khan in order to help the people towards the restoration of their field embankments which had been washed away by the floods of July 1914. The total sum due for collection within the year amounted to Rs. 2,91,195 (Rs. 2,59,511 principal plus Rs. 31,684 interest). Of this Rs. 2,15,626 were collected, Rs. 4,705 were suspended and Rs. 554 were remitted, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 70,310 at the close of the year. As compared with the preceding year, the collections were on the whole good. The principal outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs 5,83,852 (Rs. 2,98,604 under Act XIX of 1883 and Rs. 2,85,248 under Act XII of 1884).

2. Surveys and Settlements.

11. The resurvey in squares of land commanded by the Upper Swat River Canal in the Charsadda Tahsil of the Peshawar District was completed after the close of the year. A boundary demarcation was also carried out between Mator Dilli Mela in the Teri Tahsil (Kohat) and Kamarwal in the Mianwali District, and pillars were erected.

3. Land Records.

Establishment.

12. Eleven Patwaris were dismissed and 253 reduced, suspended or fined against 30 and 311 respectively last year. The general conduct of the Patwari agency was fair on the whole. Of the total 900 Patwaris, only 388 are of agricultural extraction and 282 have passed the Middle School or Higher examination. Thirty-seven Patwaris were newly appointed—25 from agricultural tribes and 12 from others. Ninety-one new candidates were accepted during the year—71 Muhammadans and 20 Hindus and Sikhs. Of the total number, 68 (or 75 per cent.) were agriculturists. The educational qualifications of 61 new candidates (agriculturists 51 and others 10) are lower than the Middle School standard. The total number of Patwari candidates at the close of the year was 318 against 339 last year. The proportion of agriculturists was 77 per cent. Six candidates have passed the Entrance or Higher examination and 90 the Middle School standard. Patwari Schools were opened during the year in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, but the number of unqualified candidates is still large in the first two districts and in Peshawar.

Seven new Kanungo candidates (4 agriculturists and 3 others) were accepted during the year. The total number of Kanungo candidates on the list at the close of the year was 49, of whom 28 are agriculturists. 18 candidates have passed the Entrance or Higher examination, 19 the Middle School examination and 41 the Kanungo examination. As usual a Kanungo examination was held at Peshawar on the 26th and 27th January 1914. Only three candidates attended the examination, and all were successful. There were 8 vacancies amongst Kanungos. 6 Patwaris were promoted and 2 appointments were given to other candidates. Of these seven were Muhammadans and one was a Hindu. The District Kanungos worked well during the year, and their touring was sufficient.

13. The records of rights are in good condition. In order to facilitate irrigation by the Upper Swat River Canal, the records of rights of nine villages in the Charsadda Tahsil of the Peshawar District were revised in consequence of a rectangular survey having been carried out therein. Turning to annual records, out of 766 *jamabandis* compiled during the year 39 were checked by Collectors and their assistants. Alluvion and diluvion papers were prepared in 11 villages in Kohat and in 34 villages in Kurram. Records.

The number of partition cases decreased from 2,063 to 1,679. Of these 1,376 cases were decided, leaving a balance of 303 against 541 in the previous year. The outturn has improved, but the pending file in Hazara (142) is somewhat high.

14. The number of mutations for disposal was 159,228 against 156,158 last year: 130,515 mutations were attested and 28,713 remained pending at the close of the year. The arrears are large in Bannu (11,666) and Hazara (7,547). The increase of 2,768 in the number of attested mutations in Peshawar was due to help afforded by Naib Tahsildars deputed in connection with the resurvey of lands. Mutation work suffered in Bannu on account of the prevalence of cholera, and the attested mutations there fell by 2,572. The work was hardly satisfactory in the Dera Ismail Khan District, but this was owing to the indisposition of the Tahsildar who was unable to tour for some months. Mutations.

4. Wards' Estates.

15. A one-third share of the Mardan estate was released last year, and another one-third share was released during the year under report. The total number of estates actually under the management of the Court of Wards, however, remained unchanged. Defalcations amounting to Rs. 400 were detected in the Khanpur estate, and one of the servants was prosecuted under Section 408, Indian Penal Code. He was sentenced to 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400. A civil suit was instituted for the recovery of Rs. 2,500 (security money) from the late Manager of the estate of Daulat Khan and his brothers of Kulachi. The whole amount was decreed after the close of the year. Owing to the release of one ward of the Mardan estate the total and cultivated areas of the estates declined from 98,710 acres and 38,432 acres to 93,103 acres and 33,147 acres respectively. General.

16. Similarly the total assets of the estates fell from Rs. 96,90,978 to Rs. 88,00,883. Besides other property released in the Mardan estate, a sum of Rs. 84,250 was handed over in Government securities. On the other hand, large investments of Rs. 62,700 were made by the estates in Government Promissory Notes—Khanpur (Rs. 35,700), Mardan (Rs. 10,000), Shabkadar (Rs. 8,000), Tangi (Rs. 4,000), and Kulachi (Rs. 5,000). The total investments in Government securities at the credit of the estates thus stood at Rs. 1,58,950. Rs. 10,000 were further placed in deposit in the Bank of Bengal on behalf of the Mardan estate. Loans and advances decreased by Rs. 18,264 owing to partial release of the Mardan estate and to the recovery of debts. The surplus cash on 30th September 1914 was Rs. 73,086 as against Rs. 1,20,707 last year. The Khanpur and Mardan estates still show large balances of Rs. 19,322 and Rs. 23,767 respectively, and steps are required to make further investments and also to reduce the balance of Rs. 12,558 at the credit of the Topi estate. Arrears of rents were reduced from Rs. 1,02,697 to Rs. 64,463. The outstanding balance of the Khanpur estate was Rs. 18,568 : of this Rs. 11,229 have been collected since the close of the year. The arrears of the Mardan estate amounted to Rs. 37,166, of which Rs. 25,000 are due from the *ex*-lessee, Abdul Akbar, against whom a decree has been obtained. The balance Rs. 12,166 is recoverable from Fateh Muhammad Khan, brother of the ward. A further sum of Rs. 4,058 was recovered from Abdul Majid, the judgment-debtor of the Shabkadar estate, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,217 against him out of the original decree of Rs. 12,627. The total liabilities of the estates were reduced from Rs 33,954 to Rs. 29,729. Assets and Liabilities.

Income and Expenditure.

17. The income of the estates aggregated Rs. 1,78,119, being Rs. 4,772 less than in the previous year. Of the total, Rs. 21,115 represented repayments of loans and Rs. 1,56,822 the ordinary income of the year. The decrease was divided between the Mardan and Shabkadar estates and that of Daulat Khan and his brothers. It was due, in the case of the Mardan estate, to the release of one-half during the year, in the case of the Shabkadar estate, to the fact that the income of the previous year was swollen by the collection of outstanding debts, and in that of Daulat Khan and his brothers to unsold grain worth about Rs. 7,000. The total expenditure of the estates went up from Rs. 1,46,471 to Rs. 1,95,750. The increase was the result of investments aggregating Rs. 62,700, and the Mardan estate also invested Rs. 12,016 on the construction of a bungalow at Nathiagali. A sum of Rs. 900 was subscribed from estates under the Court of Wards to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and the Shabkadar estate also contributed Rs. 100 to the Lady Hardinge Hospital Fund.

5. Revenue and Rent-paying classes.

Punjab Land Alienation Act.

18. Permanent alienations under Section 3 (2) of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act were sanctioned in 19 cases—3 in Hazara and 8 each in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The area transferred in Hazara was 296 acres, of which 286 acres were acquired by Government for the Sarai-Kala-Havelian Railway. Of the applications in Bannu, 2 related to alienations in favour of Hindus and 6 to those in favour of non-zamindar Muhammadans. The area involved amounted to 13·1 acres, and was transferred in liquidation of outstanding debts. Only one application was granted in Dera Ismail Khan in favour of a money-lender alienating an area of 53·125 acres. The object of the sale was the extrication of the owner from usurious debts. The area alienated under Section 6 (1) (*a*) of the Act was 9·7 acres against 29 acres last year. This form of mortgage is not popular with money-lenders, who, as a rule, can find other more profitable investments.

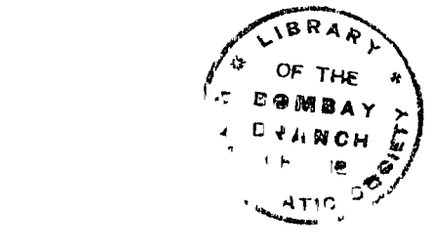
A Qazi (Qureshi) resident of the Mianwali District in the Punjab attempted to acquire land in the Bannu District in contravention of the provisions of the Act, but his action being brought to notice, the registered deed dealing with the transaction was cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner. Three cases of evasion of the law came to notice in Dera Ismail Khan: in two of these land was purchased by agriculturists on behalf of Hindus to whom they owed money, while in the third case a zamindar agreed to pay certain Hindus one-fourth produce of land in lieu of the rent of a house which he had mortgaged to the Hindus for an unlimited period. The attempts were frustrated in all cases.

Transfers of land.

19. Gifts and exchanges fell in number from 2,752 to 2,449, but the area transferred thereunder increased from 11,081 acres to 14,258 acres. Both the number and the area were reduced in Hazara, while the figures rose in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Gifts are generally made in the Bannu District in favour of women, sometimes genuinely in payment of dower, but in the majority of cases for the purpose of securing property against the claims of reversioners and creditors and forfeiture by Government in criminal proceedings. The area mortgaged with possession and the mortgage debt amounted to 60,294 acres and Rs. 27,06,490 against 53,711 acres and Rs. 26,09,376 last year. The increase is most marked in Hazara, where the figures went up from 13,550 acres and Rs. 14,04,621 to 21,265 acres and Rs. 14,95,106. The total area redeemed during the year was 69,937 acres with a mortgage debt of Rs. 18,39,861 against 59,144 acres and Rs. 17,02,832 last year. The increase is most noticeable in Dera Ismail Khan, where the figures increased by 9,987 acres and Rs. 41,757 consequent upon the excellent rabi harvest of 1914. The amount discharged by redemptions fell short of the debt raised during the year by new mortgages by Rs. 8,66,529. Land aggregating 41,812 acres was sold during the year for Rs. 20,15,540 as compared with 43,583 acres sold for Rs. 18,36,161 last year.

Transfers to and from agricultural tribes.

20. The area mortgaged by agricultural tribes amounted to 57,515 acres, and the area acquired by them was 56,618 acres; the loss involved was only 900 acres against 5,402 acres in the previous year. On the other hand agricultural tribes gained 608 acres in sales, the increase occurring in Dera Ismail Khan alone. Out of the total (69,937 acres) 52,566 acres (75 per cent.) were redeemed by members of these tribes against 46,848 acres in 1912-13. The mortgage debt discharged amounted to Rs. 15,67,012, or 7 per cent. in excess of the previous year.



CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 33 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Course of Legislation.

21. No Act passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the year under review especially concerns the North-West Frontier Province.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1914 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Police cases.

22. The total number of true cognisable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 4,566, a decrease of 563 cases on the figures of 1913. If the figures under Class VI (being public nuisances and offences against special and local laws) are omitted, the total is 3,561 as against 3,998 in 1913, a decrease of 437 cases. Offences against the State, serious offences against the person and against property, and minor offences against property were all less numerous in 1914 than in the previous year; and minor offences against the person rose by 8 cases only. There was a marked fall in the number of riots. Among serious offences against the person the decrease occurred in the more heinous forms of crime, *i.e.* in murders, unnatural offences and kidnapping. Among minor offences against property, theft and criminal breach of trust were the offences in which the decrease is most marked. In Class VI there was a fall of 126 cases, for the most part under the head of nuisances.

Criminal Investigation Department.

23. The number of cases enquired into by the Criminal Investigation Department was 117 as compared with 113 in 1913. Of these 108 were instituted on information received by the Criminal Investigation Department officers, and in the remaining 9 cases the assistance of the Department was asked for by Superintendents of Police. Additional arrangements were made to cope with professional rifle-thieves from Afghanistan, who, it was expected, would visit India in unusually large numbers as a result of the unsettled conditions consequent on the European war; and success was achieved in the arrest of 17 men, including 14 Ut Khel. The Department also effected the arrest during his visit to Peshawar of one Jaggat Ram, a returned emigrant of the *Ghadr* party, who was subsequently placed on his trial at Lahore. One case of impersonation of an officer of the Department came to light. The culprit was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Police working.

24. The statistics of police working show a fairly marked improvement in the detective ability of the Police. Of the true cases investigated 36·7 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with a percentage of 33·2 in 1913. The results achieved are, in fact, better than in any year since 1908, when the percentage of convictions stood at 38·6. More effective action was taken in 1914 than in previous years to deal with cases found to be maliciously false. Out of 70 such cases in which prosecution was ordered 46 (or 66 per cent.) ended in conviction. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 90 and 37 respectively, and the percentage of convictions 41 only. The actual number of cases declared to be false also declined substantially from 391 in 1913 to 246 in the year under review. The decrease is wholly satisfactory. False charges not only saddle the Police with unnecessary work, but not infrequently lead to the commission of real crime.

25. During the year there has been an addition of 30 Head Constables, 181 Foot Constables and 4 Mounted Constables, while 1 Mounted Head Constable has come under reduction. Of the increased force 11 Head Constables and 91 Foot Constables are in connection with the scheme for providing greater protection to certain Railway stations and trains; the remainder were entertained to strengthen the Police in the districts of Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The ordinary difficulties of recruiting were magnified by the circumstances of the war. 579 recruits were enlisted, while 646 men, or close on 15 per cent. of the force, were lost to it by resignation, &c. At the close of the year 37 per cent. of the rank and file had under 3 years' service, 80 per cent. less than 10, and only 6 per cent. had served for more than 17 years. The question of improving the pay of the lower ranks, which has now become urgent, has been taken up since the close of the year; and sanction has recently been received to the proposals made. With two exceptions all Upper Subordinates are now educated, and 68·7 per cent. have been trained at the Phillaur School. Of the rank and file 23 per cent. are now literate, 56 literates having been added during the year. 486 officers and men were rewarded during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,931 as against figures of 542 and Rs. 5,371 respectively in 1913. The number of departmental punishments declined from 583 to 519, and the number of dismissals from 93 to 52. It is satisfactory to note that no Upper Subordinate was dismissed. Internal economy.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1914 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

26. The total number of offences of all kinds reported during the year shows an appreciable decrease of 2,589. This decrease is confined to offences reported under the Indian Penal Code. Of the total number of offences reported 77 per cent. as against 75 in 1913 were returned as true. Crime.

The following table exhibits the fluctuations in each district during the past two years :—

District.	Offences reported.		Complaints dismissed *in limine*.		Cases struck off as false.		Offences admitted to have occurred.		*Compensation under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.*			
									Cases.		Amount.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
											Rs.	Rs.
Peshawar ...	9,716	9,021	1,243	1,115	242	221	8,231	7,685	95	107	1,715	2,061
Hazara ...	6,726	5,676	2,219	2,025	296	165	4,217	3,486	112	142	1,593	1,628
Kohat ...	3,153	2,878	351	187	186	155	2,616	2,536	20	31	456	473
Bannu ...	3,882	3,740	1,178	908	80	83	2,624	2,749	80	62	1,304	830
Dera Ismail Khan.	2,835	2,408	603	588	161	115	2,071	1,705	35	50	461	557
TOTAL ...	26,312	23,723	5,598	4,823	965	739	19,759	18,161	342	392	5,529	5,549

Of the statistics of offences the most prominent feature is the decrease in serious crime in every district. The decline is most noticeable in riots, murders, culpable homicide, hurt, kidnapping, theft, robbery, receiving of stolen property, mischief with aggravating circumstances, criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt and burglaries. As usual the greatest number of murders were induced by jealousy over females, the blood feud taking the next place.

General results of criminal trials.

27. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 35,834 as compared with 38,941 in 1913. Of these the cases of 35,262 were disposed of, 18,574 being discharged or acquitted, while 16,287, or 46 per cent., were convicted. In Peshawar the percentage of convictions rose from 53·1 to 57·7, in Hazara from 31 to 38, in Kohat from 44 to 46, in Bannu from 30 to 36 and in Dera Ismail Khan from 25 to 30. As noticed in previous reports, the proportion of discharges and acquittals was very high in cases tried by 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. This may be to some extent explained by the fact that the majority of cases tried in Tahsil Courts are compoundable, and are in fact compromised. At the same time there would be fewer cases for composition if Tahsil Magistrates would take more care in issuing process. Some of the Tahsil Courts have practically become petty Police Courts, and it is doubtful if the transformation is in the interests of the public. The civil and revenue work of the tahsil must suffer in consequence.

The work of the Courts—(a) Judicial Commissioner.

28. Except in Revision (190 cases against 184 in 1913) the criminal work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was somewhat higher in 1914 than in the previous year. The number of capital sentences referred for confirmation was 40, of which 30 were confirmed, 1 was commuted to transportation for life, while 6 persons were acquitted, and the case of 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

(b) Sessions Judges.

The table given below shows the criminal business disposed of in the two Sessions Courts of the Province.

Sessions Courts.	Sessions Cases.		Criminal appeals.		Criminal Revisions.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Peshawar ...	74	58	329	365	114	119
Derajat ...	53	62	193	235	39	23

(c) District Magistrates.

District Magistrates disposed of 15 cases under their ordinary powers, 1 case under their enhanced powers and 1,136 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation as compared with 41 and 955 cases respectively in 1913. It is matter for regret that District Magistrates still find themselves unable to deal with a reasonable number of Section 30 cases.

(d) Additional District Magistrates.

Additional District Magistrates disposed of 1,929 cases under their ordinary powers and 181 cases under their enhanced powers as against 1,726 and 216 cases respectively in 1913. They also disposed of 1,441 cases under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

(e) Honorary Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates continue to render useful assistance to the Criminal Administration. Sitting singly and in Benches they disposed of 932 and 1,373 cases as compared with 1,309 and 1,592 cases respectively in 1913. The Peshawar City Bench, which disposed of 1,089 cases during the year, lost an old and tried member in the late Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, K.C.I.E., A.D.C.

Punishments.

29. The Sessions Judges passed capital sentences on 40 persons during the year as compared with 59 in the previous year. The sentences of 30 were confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner. In six cases the sentences were set aside and accused were acquitted, and in one case the death penalty was commuted to transportation for life. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 3,212 as compared with 3,324 in 1913: of these 1,197 received solitary confinement as part of their substantive sentence; the percentage of persons thus sentenced rose from 31 to 37. In Peshawar the percentage rose from 38 to 43·5. Elsewhere undue leniency still prevails, especially in the Tahsil Courts. The total fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,37,887 as compared with Rs. 1,30,914 in 1913. Out of the

fines imposed a sum of Rs. 1,15,230, or 83·5 per cent. as compared with 78 per cent., was realized. Rs. 18,818 were paid as compensation by order of the Courts as against Rs. 11,470 in 1913. Sentences of whipping, both under the Whipping Act and under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, totalled 136 as compared with 98 in 1913. The general impression formed from the inspection of monthly statements, inspection of various Courts, and from cases which have come before the Judicial Commissioner on revision or appeal is that in the more serious cases the sentences imposed are usually adequate: in less serious cases, burglary, theft, &c., there is a tendency among a section of the Magistracy to undue leniency.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

30. The number of criminal references to Councils of Elders under Section 11 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation fell from 463 in 1913 to 425. In Peshawar the number of references rose from 205 to 233. The system of trial by jirga Sessions in this district is reported to be working satisfactorily. A large decrease in the number of references in Hazara is explained by a fall in serious crime. In Bannu and in Dera Ismail Khan the percentage of convictions secured under this procedure was disappointingly low.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1914 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

General.

31. The number of jails remained the same as in 1913, but the number of lock-ups dealt with in the Provincial Jail statistics has risen from 3 to 6 as the result of the opening of a new Judicial lock-up at Draban and the inclusion for the first time of figures for the lock-ups at Nowshera and Tank in the annual returns.

Total number of prisoners.

32. The year opened with 2,242 prisoners, including convicts, under trial and civil prisoners, and closed with 2,282. The number of such prisoners received during the year, exclusive of transfers, was 10,579 as compared with 9,988 in 1913. The daily average number has been 2,227, or 302 more than the average for 1913, the increase falling entirely under the head of convicted prisoners. In addition there was an average daily population of political *détenus* numbering 215.

Length and nature of sentences.

33. As in 1913, exactly 90 per cent. of convicts admitted direct to jail were sentenced to imprisonment for periods of less than 5 years, and 3·52 per cent. were sentenced for periods of under 6 months, leaving 38 per cent. with sentences from over 6 months to 5 years. This last ratio is somewhat higher than in 1913. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to more than 10 years' imprisonment, but not transported, was 2·7 as against 4·3 in the previous year. 38 capital sentences were awarded, including one on a prisoner remaining from 1913, and one death sentence passed on a woman. 25 men and 1 woman were executed. Of the total number of convicts, 191 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,503 to rigorous imprisonment, 1,198 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 27 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Simple imprisonment as carried out in the jails can be but the most meagre deterrent to wrong doers. Those so sentenced never volunteer for work, for which they would receive extra diet, but are content to sit in the sun.

Guarding of prisoners.

34. During the year 2,373 prisoners were fettered as against 2,049 in 1913. Two convicted prisoners escaped from the Peshawar Jail: both were recaptured, one at once and the other after two days. Both were short-term prisoners, and escaped from the Jail garden gang. Suitable additional punishments were inflicted, following a judicial trial on both offenders. The Jail officials to blame were also adequately punished. At Kohat one under-trial prisoner escaped from a tent pitched on account of an epidemic of cholera outside the Jail. The Jail staff was not here responsible, as the prisoner was being guarded by the Police. A woman confined, pending her trial, in the Mardan lock-up attempted to escape by making her way through a skylight on to the barrack roof. She was captured before she got away, and the necessary alterations have been made to render such an exploit impossible in future.

Jail Establishment.

35. The number of offences committed by warders in the course of the year was very much less than in previous years, being only 71 as compared with 107 and 118 in 1912 and 1913 respectively. The reorganisation of the Jail establishment, including an increase of the cadre and an improvement of the pay of Head Warders, has been sanctioned since the close of the year, and will, it is hoped, do much to improve the prospects of Jail officials and to minimise the temptations to which they are subjected. One unpleasant incident occurred during the year in the dismissal from the service for corruption of the Jailor in charge of the largest jail in the Province.

Prison discipline.

36. With an increase of some 300 in the daily average convict population a corresponding increase in convict crime might be expected. Exactly the reverse has proved to be the case. Only 543 offences were recorded as against 1,011 in 1913. The fall is to be attributed to the jails at Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan having returned to normal conditions as a result of the action taken in 1913 in matters of discipline. Eight floggings were inflicted during the year. Seven were given in the Peshawar Jail, and were rendered necessary during the suspension of the Jailor prior to his dismissal. One was administered at Dera Ismail Khan for assault.

Financial.

37. The total expenditure on jails, excluding the cost of erecting new buildings, alterations and repairs, was Rs. 1,68,156, or Rs. 13,058 more than in 1913. This is a natural result of an increased prison population. Naturally also, as fixed charges for lighting, establishment, &c., are distributed over a greater number, the average annual cost per prisoner declined from Rs. 84-2-0 to Rs. 79-13-6. Hospital charges are somewhat high, and the average cost per head has slightly increased, largely as a result of a rise in the distribution and in the price of quinine. On the revenue side nearly Rs. 3,000 have been realized by the sale of vegetables to the public, and Rs. 68,091 were paid into the Treasury as manufactory receipts. This last figure is the highest yet reached. The actual cash profit on Jail factories was Rs. 11,780, which, with outstanding cash balances recovered, plus cash in hand in excess of that at the beginning of the year, gives total cash earnings of Rs. 16,678.

Vital Statistics.

38. The average daily number of sick in the jails of the Province was 52 during the year, giving a percentage of 2·5. The admissions to hospital per 1,000 of strength amounted to 794. They were highest in Peshawar (1,048) and lowest in Kohat (427). 39 deaths occurred among prisoners and 2 among political *détenus*, giving a death-rate of 17 6 per *mille* Both the sick and the death rate were somewhat higher than in previous years, but compare well with those of the general population.

Jail buildings.

39. During the year expenditure on new Jail buildings was Rs. 52,197, and on repairs, alterations and minor improvements Rs. 5,567.

The more important works were :—Dera Ismail Khan—(1) completion of 4 barracks ; (2) commencement of 34 additional solitary cells ; (3) completion of grain godown : Peshawar (1)—sinking of a well ; (2) extension of new book-binding shed, low brick and wire netting walls ; (3) commencement extension of Jail, *i.e.* new prison for under-trial prisoners : Bannu—(1) oil pressing shed ; (2) open air shed for factory : Abbottabad—(1) lamp room ; (2) improvement to Jail staff quarters. The accommodation provided in the jails of the Province has increased by 189, and now stands at 2,072.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1914 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Institutions in Original Courts.

40. The institutions during the year comprised 21,281 suits for money or movable property and 6,122 title and other suits as compared with 21,077 and 5,891 in 1913, and were distributed among the districts of the Province as follows :—

District.	Population.	Suits for money or movable property.		Tittle and other suits.		Total suits.		Increase or decrease.
		1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914	
Peshawar ...	855,009	7,024	7,017	2,431	2,516	9,455	9,533	+ 108
Hazara ...	603,028	3,953	4,285	1,453	1,486	5,406	5,771	+ 365
Kohat ...	222,690	2,076	2,847	553	648	2,629	3,495	+ 866
Bannu ...	250,068	3,262	3,419	854	891	4,126	4,310	+ 184
Dera Ismail Khan	256,120	4,762	3,713	590	551	5,352	4,264	− 1,088
TOTAL ...	2,186,915	21,077	21,281	5,891	6,122	26,968	27,403	+ 435

There is an excess of 435 over last year's figures, which were till then the highest since the Province was constituted.

41. Of the 21,281 suits for money or movable property, 7,104, or 24 per cent. as against 29 per cent. in 1913, were brought by money-lenders against agriculturists. A large proportion of the balance is accounted for by petty litigation between agriculturists themselves, especially in Kohat, Hazara and Bannu. 11,066 suits were contested as compared with 11,820 in the preceding year. Of the contested suits no fewer than 3,535 were decided against the plaintiff. The proportion of failure was 1 in 3 roughly in the Peshawar District. It was slightly lower in Hazara: curiously enough the proportion of success was far higher in the Munsif's Court (5 to 1) as compared with the rest of the district. In Bannu, where so much of the petty litigation is inspired by malicious intentions, the percentage of failure is lower than in the two former districts. It was highest in Dera Ismail Khan. Nature and value of suits.

The number of pre-emption suits rose from 1,510 in 1913 to 1,537 in 1914. The increase has occurred chiefly in the districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The record figure since the introduction of the present Act was 1,712 in 1909. There are no indications of a marked decline in this very unsatisfactory form of litigation.

Matrimonial suits have fallen from 289 to 276. The decrease is confined to the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts, while in the other districts the number was practically the same as last year. The progressive decline in this class of suits continues. It is due to the fact that the majority of disputes relating to marriage are now settled under Section 8, Frontier Crimes Regulation. That section provides a simple and inexpensive machinery for dealing with litigation of this kind, to say nothing of the fact that under the Frontier Crimes Regulation it is possible to give effect to customs in matters relating to marriage which the Civil Courts are debarred from recognizing.

The number of applications for insolvency rose from 133 to 182. Out of these 61, as compared with 29 in the previous year, were withdrawn. The insolvency law continues to be used as a protective weapon by defaulting debtors against their creditors, or as a means of exacting easy terms. In many cases decree-holders are deterred from attempting to execute their decree lest their debtors should forestall them by applying to be adjudged insolvent, and thereby make the realization of the decree impracticable. There can be no question that the law as it stands is entirely unsuitable for the stage of commercial development at present reached in this Province.

The total value of suits instituted rose from Rs. 41,62,669 to Rs. 43,10,991. The increase is confined to the district of Dera Ismail Khan, where a larger number of suits of high value relating to immovable property were instituted. Of the total number of suits instituted 75 per cent. did not exceed Rs. 100 in value.

42. Divisional Courts disposed of 32 original cases under the Land Acquisition Act, while the total number of original suits before all Courts for disposal was 32,640, out of which 30,034, or 92 per cent. as compared with 93 per cent. in 1913, were disposed of. The average duration of contested cases was 36 days as compared with 46 in 1913, and in uncontested cases 26. The average duration of contested cases rose in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan from 34 and 59 to 36 and 69 days. The increase in Bannu is attributed to an outbreak of cholera, in consequence of which cases coming from the infected area were postponed till the epidemic had disappeared. In Dera Ismail Khan the Courts of Tahsildars are said to be chiefly responsible for the rise. In the case of both districts, however, the figures show that the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners stand pre-eminent for the law's delays. In Bannu the average was 98 in these Courts. The same figure represents the result in the Courts of the Assistant Commissioners of Mardan, Charsadda and Nowshera. The conclusion must be that in these Courts very little attempt is made to deal promptly with civil business. The average duration in the Munsifs' Courts, which dispose of the bulk of the work, was 36. It would have been much lower but for the high Disposals in Original Courts.

figure of the Court of the Munsif, Dera Ismail Khan, which is probably due in the main to the congestion of work in the Court. With all this the average duration of Courts in this Province compares favourably with the Punjab, where the average was 75, the figures for Munsifs' Courts being 71.

Appeals and Revisions.

43. District Judges and Sub-Judges exercising appellate powers disposed of 611 appeals as against 667 in 1913. In 29 per cent., as against 25 per cent. in 1913, the orders of the trial Courts were modified or reversed. Appellate work was on the whole promptly disposed of, the average duration of appeals being 29 days as compared with 28 in the preceding year. The highest figure (59) is contributed by the District Court, Dera Ismail Khan. The number of regular appeals disposed of by the Divisional Judges was 1,112 as compared with 811 in the preceding year. An Additional Divisional Judge was appointed to the Peshawar Divisional Court from 1st January to 6th April 1914, and again from 23rd October to the end of the year. The number of appeals pending over three months in Peshawar fell from 367 to 284. The average duration of appeals was 214 days in Peshawar and 97 days in the Derajat as against 218 and 117 days respectively in the preceding year. The chronic state of congestion in the Peshawar Court explains the high average duration. An additional Divisional Judge was also appointed to the Derajat Division from 23rd October to the end of the year for the purpose of inspecting the Courts in the Division.

Execution of decrees.

44. Out of a total of 23,695 applications for execution of decrees 21,108 were disposed of. Of these 27 per cent., being the same figure as in 1913, were satisfied in full; a little over 13 per cent. were satisfied in part, and 59 per cent. were wholly infructuous. The total sum in execution was Rs. 22,86,312, of which Rs. 8,15,730, or 36 per cent. as against 40 per cent. in 1913, were realised. The percentage of realization was nearly constant in Dera Ismail Khan; it fell in Peshawar and Kohat, and rose in Hazara and Bannu. The rise in the last two districts was due to improved working of the Courts, and the fall in Peshawar and Kohat must be attributed largely to want of supervision over the process-serving agency. In Kohat, however, several decrees of a very large amount are pending against individuals who are past masters in the art of obstruction. The percentage of realization for the Province compares favourably with that for last year in the Punjab, *viz.* 26 per cent.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

45. The average duration of appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court fell again to 52 days from 72 days in 1913. The Judicial Commissioner during the year disposed of 14 appeals from original decrees, 90 appeals from appellate decrees, 61 miscellaneous appeals and 287 revision cases. The cases coming before him were more numerous than in 1913 under each head, except appeals from original decrees (14 against 30 in the previous year). The number of revision cases for disposal increased from 211 to 295.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the Province for 1914 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

46. The number of compulsory registrations relating to immoveable property has declined from 11,006 in 1913 to 10,656 in the year under report, but the value of the property with which they deal has risen from Rs. 85·85 to Rs. 88·04 lakhs. On the other hand optional registrations have increased in number as well as in value. A slight decrease of two in the number of sale-deeds registered has been followed by a decline of about one lakh in value. Mortgages, on the other hand, while fewer by 291 than in 1913, advanced by some seven lakhs in value as the result apparently of a large number of valuable mortgages being effected in Peshawar. Two cases of attempt to evade the provisions of the Land Alienation Act by means of *benami* transactions were detected by the Registrar in the Bannu District, and action was taken against the person concerned.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Working of the District Boards for 1914-15 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of the Boards.

47. No alterations occurred in the administration, constitution or jurisdiction of the Boards during the year. In connection with the proposals of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in respect of Rural Boards certain changes have been under consideration, but no radical innovations in rural self-government are intended in the Province, where progress must of necessity be cautious. The main alterations in the present system will be in the direction of relaxation of financial control. The motive power in the performance of the Boards' work has continued to be supplied by the official element. There have, however, been instances of non-official members undertaking duties at the cost of their private leisure, and in Hazara the construction of public works in their local areas has been personally checked by the circle members. The average attendance of members at the Boards' meetings was satisfactory in all districts except Kohat, where it was less than the prescribed minimum of 50 per cent. The work of the Boards proceeded without friction. By the orders of the Government of India a sum of Rs. 917 on account of the cost of the Local Fund establishment in the office of the Revenue Commissioner has been remitted to the Boards, and the license fees under the Stage Carriage Act were also made over to them with effect from the beginning of the year.

Financial.

48. The total income of the District Boards, excluding debt head transactions, rose from Rs. 5,47,489 to Rs. 5,77,488, and the total expenditure from Rs. 4,75,065 to Rs. 5,77,517. Under the head of income the chief increases were a rise of Rs. 10,474 in local rates, of Rs. 26,280 (chiefly due to larger subventions from Government) in educational receipts, and of Rs. 5,714 in irrigation receipts. Medical receipts (chiefly grants from Government) fell by Rs. 11,366. Expenditure by the Boards on education rose by Rs. 35,785, largely as the result of opening new schools; and Public Works expenditure increased by as much as Rs. 62,468, of which the greater part was spent on the erection of new schools in Peshawar and Hazara. The closing balance of the Boards on 31st March 1915 amounted to Rs. 3,12,752 against Rs. 3,13,279 a year earlier. No district failed to maintain its minimum balance during the year.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of Committees.

49. No changes occurred in the number or in the jurisdiction of the Municipal or Notified Area Committees during the year under report. Appointments to the Committees continue to be made by nomination, as the elective system is unsuited to the North-West Frontier Province. The working of these bodies was on the whole satisfactory, though the non-official members of the Notified Area Committee at Tank are still, with one exception, reported to be apathetic; and no important cases arose in which their proceedings had to be overruled. 104 meetings were held by Municipal and 76 by Notified Area Committee; none were adjourned for want of a quorum.

Income.

50. Octroi continues to be the chief source of Municipal revenue, and provided during the year Rs. 4,24,694 out of a total of Rs. 7,74,461. This latter figure is considerably smaller than the total income of Municipalities in 1912-13, when it stood at Rs. 10,88,398. The largest drop (Rs. 2,91,461) occurred under the head "Grants and Contributions" as a result of Government grants for education and sanitation having returned to a figure nearer to that of previous years. There was also a fall of Rs. 22,841 in the proceeds of Municipal rates and taxes following on slackness of trade due to Bank failures. The income of Notified Areas rose from Rs. 59,852 to Rs. 61,402 during the year

Expenditure.

51. The expenditure incurred by Municipalities during the year was Rs. 7,31,513 and by Notified Areas Rs. 67,592 as against figures of Rs. 6,14,769 and Rs. 52,888 respectively in 1912-13. The most marked increase in the case of Municipalities occurred under the head "Public Health and Convenience," and represents principally expenditure on the construction of drains for sanitary purposes in the Municipalities of Abbottabad, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The balances held by the Municipalities at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,93,830 in cash and Rs. 39,944 in securities against Rs. 8,86,710 in cash and Rs. 4,07,000 in investments at the close of 1912-13. The balances in some cases are unduly large, but in the absence of a qualified Engineering staff the Committees have been unable to undertake large public works.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1913-14, in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I, Prices and Wages in India, and in the Report of the Peshawar Agricultural Station at Tarnab for the year ending 30th June 1914.]

Agriculture.

52. The local red chaunthra wheat, which is preferred by the cultivators, has proved equal in all-round merit to any of the numerous varieties which have been under trial during the past three years, and pure seed for a considerable area has been propagated. An early white wheat, designated Pusa No. 4, has shown exceptional resistance to rust, and as it does not lodge readily, it will be appreciated in the Province on unirrigated land and where white wheat is preferred. Carter prolific barley, which was imported in 1911, has again given high yields of excellent bright barley. The local sugarcane continues to hold its own in outturn and in quality against the imported sugarcanes under trial, and the Peshawar method of making *gur* appears to be more satisfactory than other Indian methods that have been tried at the Tarnab Farm. In maize also Peshawar cultivators have shown a marked preference for the local variety, inasmuch as it matures early and permits wheat to be sown after the maize is harvested. Efforts are being made to improve the local maize by the methods of selection which have produced the heavy yielding American varieties. The disease in chillies, which has caused much loss to the growers since 1910, did no serious damage this year, but the crop was light. The Imperial Mycologist examined the crop at Peshawar, and is now studying the disease at Pusa. The more important results obtained in the improvement of fruits include the introduction and selection for the fruit trade of twelve varieties of excellent peaches and several high class and very prolific Japan plums.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1914-15 and in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.]

Weather.

53. The rainfall in May 1914 was well distributed on the whole, and was fairly normal in most areas. Heavy rains followed in June, and these led to extensive sowings both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. In July copious and general rain was received throughout the Province. The rainfall in August was, however, below the normal everywhere, excluding the Kurram Agency. In September nearly the usual amount fell, except in the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts, where the absence of any precipitation caused the failure of a very large area of sown crops. Rains in October, which were much above the average, were followed by good and well distributed showers in November and December, allowing considerable sowings to be made, especially on unirrigated lands. The month of January was practically dry, except in Hazara, which received a slight fall. Rain in February and March, though generally below the average, proved very beneficial to the standing crops, which were further helped to maturity by the abundant, and even excessive, rains of April 1915.

Calamities of the season.

54. Hailstorms occurred in all the districts and the Kurram Agency, and did some damage in certain villages in each. Remissions were found necessary in some cases and granted. The unusually heavy rains in October occasioned considerable losses of crops and grass in Hazara, while the similarly

abnormal downpour of April 1915, which caused heavy floods in the Gumal and the Luni, did much harm to the standing Rabi crops in the villages adjoining those streams and others dependent on the new dam known as Sad Sangianwala in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Floods also occurred in the Tochi and the Kurram, which washed away a substantial area under crops. The harvest was further injured in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts by grasshoppers, which are said to breed in water-courses, unless these are cleared of weeds at intervals. Locusts appeared in Kohat, but did no harm. The cotton crop of the Charsadda Tahsil of the Peshawar District suffered from disease.

Crops.

55. The total area sown in the year under report amounted to 3,141,785 acres, and was 304,121 acres, or 11 per cent., more than the corresponding figures of the preceding year, and 337,824 acres, or 12 per cent., above the normal. The increase, which was most marked in the unirrigated areas, was common to all parts of the Province, except the Tochi and Kurram Agencies. The principal expansion occurred in Peshawar (104,908 acres), Kohat (46,260 acres), Bannu (34,777 acres) and Dera Ismail Khan (112,664 acres), and was due to the heavy and timely rains at the sowing seasons. In the Dera Ismail Khan District the remarkable extension of the area sown was due not only to the copious and well distributed rains of July and August, but also to the inundation of a large area by the new dam known as Sad Sangianwala. The total area harvested amounted to 2,635.016 acres against 2,443,087 acres in the previous year and a normal area of 2,321,150 acres. The area that failed to yield a crop rose from 394,577 acres last year and the normal figure of 482,811 acres to 506,769 acres. The increase is noticeable chiefly in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and was partly due to the extent of the area sown and partly to the heavy rains and hailstorm of April 1915, which severely damaged the Rabi crops.

Kharif 1914.

56. The total area sown with Kharif crops amounted to 1,092,104 acres, which are the highest figures recorded since the creation of the North-West Frontier Province. This area exceeds by 69,801 acres, or 7 per cent., the cropped area of the previous Kharif, and by 88,053 acres, or 9 per cent., the normal area of 1,004,051 acres. The increase occurred both in the irrigated and unirrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan and the Kurram Agency and in the unirrigated areas of all the other districts. It is chiefly noticeable under "cereals and pulses" in the unirrigated crops of Dera Ismail Khan, which accounted for an increase of 67,550 acres attributable principally to the new Sad Sangianwala. The area that failed to yield a crop was 197,803 acres, or 18 per cent. of the total area sown, against 191,153 acres, or 19 per cent., in the preceding Kharif and 168,651 acres, or 17 per cent., normal. The increase in the failed crops occurred mainly in the unirrigated area of Dera Ismail Khan (30,951 acres), and was the result of injury by hailstorms and extensive sowings on unembanked fields, of which a large proportion generally fails to mature. On the other hand the failed area fell in Hazara (4,753 acres), Peshawar (14,064 acres) and Kurram (2,818 acres). The total failure on irrigated areas was 5·5 per cent. against 6 per cent. in Kharif 1913, while the percentage of the unirrigated areas that failed was 25 against 17 in the preceding Kharif. The area harvested amounted to 894,301 acres, the total being 63,151 and 58,901 acres respectively more than the figures of Kharif 1913 and the normal.

Rabi 1915.

57. The total area sown with Rabi crops was 2,049,681 acres against 1,815.361 acres in the previous year and a normal area of 1,799 910 acres. It was 13 per cent. better than the former and 14 per cent. above the latter. The increase, which was entirely confined to the unirrigated areas, was shared by all the districts. The most noticeable expansions occurred in Peshawar (110,768 acres) and Kohat (44,269 acres), and resulted from beneficial falls of rain at sowing time. Of the total area sown 308,966 acres, or 15 per cent., failed to yield crops against 203.424 acres, or 11 per cent., last year and a normal area of 314,160 acres, or 17 per cent. The percentages of failure in the several districts and agencies ranged between 3 and 38 per cent. The matured area amounted to 1,740,715 acres against 1,611,937 acres in the preceding Rabi and 1,485,750 acres normal.

58. The tendency to increased waterlogging in certain parts of the Peshawar District has lately been receiving the attention of the Irrigation Department, and some improvement is hoped for as the result of the enquiries which have been made. It is now generally recognized that a scheme of drainage should be an essential portion of an irrigation project. The question is of much importance, but cannot be discussed at length in an annual report. In Dera Ismail Khan the heavy floods in July 1914 did much damage to the local irrigation system, sweeping away dams and field embankments. A special allotment, coupled with liberal *takavi* loans, went some way towards making good the loss caused by these floods. Extensive river floods in the Kurram Agency also washed away many fields in the valley and damaged the standing crops seriously. **Agricultural deterioration.**

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1913-14, the Provincial Report on Municipalities for 1913-14, and in the Provincial Report on District Boards for 1914-15.]

59. The expenditure incurred by District Boards on arboriculture was somewhat smaller in 1914-15 than in the previous year, having fallen from Rs. 13,700 to Rs. 12,803. On the other hand the sums expended by Municipalities on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation amounted in the last year (1913-14), for which returns are available, to Rs. 50,914 as against Rs. 34,303 in the preceding year. **Road side trees and Municipal gardens.**

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14 and in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

60. The Birangali-Simli Dheri bridle road was continued for another 8 miles at a cost of Rs. 2,383, and only about half a mile remained to be constructed at the close of the year. The reconstruction of the bridle road from Hulla-ka-danna to Sangargali was taken in hand, and one mile completed at a cost of Rs. 417. In Kagan Range the old village path from Balakot to Naddi, 8 miles, which is now being used for the export of walnut timber, was partly reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 375, and a mule road for the same purpose from Naddi to Dumdalla was commenced, and 1¼ miles constructed for Rs. 118. The inspection path in Nuri Reserve was continued through Compartments I and J, 3 miles, at a cost of Rs. 158. In Siran Range a new inspection path, 11 miles long, was made through Panjul, Compartments 8 to 12, at a cost of Rs. 1,115. In Khanpur Range a bridle road 5½ miles long was made from Chura to Makhnial, passing through Ferozpur and Sangreri Reserves, for Rs. 575. The total expenditure on new work was Rs. 5,266 as compared with Rs. 3,400 in 1912-13 Repairs were made to 101 miles of roads and paths at a cost of Rs. 1,075 as against 105 miles for Rs. 1,528 in the previous year. **Communications and buildings.**

The head-quarter office at Abbottabad was extended and improved at a cost of Rs. 1,109. The clerks' office and quarters at Changlagali, which were damaged by snow last year and were unsafe, were reconstructed. This cost Rs. 1,200. The Kagan Range quarters at Jared were improved and extended at a cost of Rs. 338. A Forest Guard's hut was built at Ghanul in Kagan and a rest-house for subordinates at Birangali at a cost of Rs. 424. The total expenditure on new buildings was Rs. 4,442 and on repairs Rs. 1,096 as against Rs. 4,630 and Rs. 1,814 respectively in 1912-13.

61. The total number of offences for the year was 1,888 as compared with 1,724 last year and 1,540 the average of the last three years. The greater part of the increase occurred in Khanpur, and is more apparent than real. The accounts of that Range for June 1913 were received too late for incorporation in the forest year 1912-13, with the result that 213 cases which really belonged to that year have been entered in the year under report. Acually, therefore, the total number of cases was less than in 1912-13. There has sometimes been reason in the last few years to complain of the long delays which occurred in the disposal of cases prosecuted in the Courts and also of the trifling punishments awarded to convicted offenders. In the autumn of 1913 the Deputy **Forest offences.**

Commissioner took up the question, and issued instructions to subordinate Magistrates for the speedy disposal of all pending cases and the prevention of any future accumulation. The result has been that at the end of the year under report there were only 38 cases pending as compared with 138 at the end of 1912-13. A further effect, with the more adequate punishments inflicted by Magistrates, has been apparent in the greater willingness of offenders to have their cases compounded instead of being prosecuted. The total number of cases taken into Court was 161 as compared with 254 last year. Out of a total of 249 cases disposed of, convictions were obtained in 210, a percentage of 84 as compared with 88 last year. The reason for the drop is that a number of the old cases ended in acquittals. Twelve cases were abandoned or filed, principally on account of the accused having absconded. Several subordinates were punished departmentally for unsatisfactory conduct in connection with Court cases, and this doubtless contributed to greater efficiency in that direction. The number of cases compounded rose from 1,403 in 1912-13 to 1,683 in the present year. The greater part of the increase is under the head of unauthorized fellings and appropriation of forest produce, which includes lopping and grasscutting, the former being one of the commonest offences. The amount of compensation realised was Rs. 5,801-5-0, or Rs. 3-7-2 per case and Re. 1-14-8 per person, as compared with Rs. 3-10-10 and Re. 1-15-6 respectively last year.

Protection from fire.

62. The expenditure on fire protection for the year amounted to Rs. 985 as compared with Rs. 1,057 last year. As usual the money was all spent on the entertainment of special guards and fire watchers. The year was a successful one as regards fire protection. In spite of several spells of hot dry weather in May and June, the total number of fires for the year was only 12, burning altogether 206 acres. The percentage of failure on the area under protection was only 0·4. The arrival of the rains on the 20th June put an end to any further danger. Out of the 12 fires, 11 were trifling, burning areas of from 1 to 15 acres only. The twelfth was serious, and burnt 150 acres in Tanglai reserve. This forest had just been felled over and was full of refuse: consequently the fire burned furiously and got out of control in spite of good assistance given by the villagers towards putting it out. The attitude of the people in this respect was a welcome change from previous years: nearly all turned out to give assistance, as may be judged from the fact that, although there were altogether six fires in the Siran Range, not one of them, except the one in Tanglai, was allowed to burn more than a few acres. It would really appear that the punitive measures that have been taken during the last few years have had some effect. Another cause which doubtless had some influence was the fact that when the grazing leases of the Siran forests were sold, it was stipulated that any forest burnt should be closed to grazing at once, and that the lessee should have no claim to a refund of his lease money on that account.

Forest produce.

63. The total outturn of timber for the year was 3,383,064 cubic feet as compared with 2,933,419 in the previous year. The quantity removed by purchasers was 3,352,455 cubic feet, or 99 per cent. of the total outturn, the same percentage as in 1912-13. The total number of trees sold declined, so that the increase in the volume of timber sold shows that the average size of the trees felled was greater. The outturn of fuel was very much larger than in 1912-13, the figures being 1,524,148 cubic feet as against 637,713. 485,835 cubic feet were removed by purchasers as compared with 355,813 in 1912-13, the increase being due to the larger supply of firewood taken by the Supply and Transport contractor for the troops at Abbottabad and also to a brisk demand for firewood for lime and *surkhi* kilns. No less than 466,267 cubic feet of firewood were removed by recipients of free grants and 479,756 cubic feet by right holders. The last two figures are very much in excess of those of the previous year chiefly as the result of the adoption of improved methods of calculation.

Financial results.

64. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 2,53,493, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Major produce, including drift	... 2,34,361
Minor produce, including head IV	... 11,551
Other heads	... 7,581
Total	... 2,53,493

The total is almost exactly the same as last year, which was Rs. 2,53,604. The average for the preceding five years is Rs. 1,81,997. The increase over this is due to the greatly developed sales of standing trees. As compared with last year's revenue, none of the sub-heads show very striking differences. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,25,269 to Rs. 1,30,948, more than half the increase being due to the inclusion of the pay and travelling allowance of Khan Sahib Munshi Imam-ud-din for the period he was on deputation in the Dir forests. The surplus for the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,635 as compared with Rs. 1,28,335 last year and Rs. 99,241 the average of the five preceding years. The small decrease from last year's figure is due to rise in expenditure.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1914-15 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

Sales, issues and distribution of salt.

65. Compared with the previous year, the sales of Kohat salt, which amounted to 581,351 maunds, and the issues totalling 579,422 maunds, increased by 74,122 and 70,364 maunds respectively. Exports to Swat, Tirah and Kabul decreased by 2,068, 264 and 2,466 maunds respectively. 568,599 maunds were declared for places in British territory, this figure being 75,041 maunds in excess of that for the previous year. Exports to Kohat, Bannu, Peshawar, the Derajat and Nowshera increased by 56,111, 13,786, 1,325, 8,381 and 800 maunds respectively, while exports to Kurram declined by 5,379 maunds.

Casualties.

66. Mr. A. M. Young, Superintendent, Bahadur Khel Circle, Kohat Mines Division, who was seconded on 21st September 1914, was killed in action at Basra during the year. His loss is much deplored by the Department.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1914 and in the Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

67. Only four factories, all working in the Peshawar District, come under the operation of the Factories Act. There is also a small factory at work at Nowshera, but it is doubtful whether it can be included on the register. The general sanitary conditions, including ventilation, leave something to be desired. A closer compliance with the rules will be insisted on in future. No accidents have been reported, the health of the operatives is generally speaking satisfactory, and no disregard of the provisions of the law which forbid excessive employment of women have been discovered.

7. Trade.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1914-15.]

Total trade.

68. The total value of trade, which declined from 457 lakhs in 1912-13 to 342 lakhs in 1913-14, fell slightly farther to 340 lakhs during 1914-15. Four years ago, in 1910, the total value of trade was only 294 lakhs, and this value was the highest for 7 years. The smallness of the variation from last year's total may well be regarded as proof of the general confidence of the trading classes notwithstanding the political crisis. The proportion borne by the trade of each tract to the total trade of the Province in 1913-14 and 1914-15 is noted below :—

	1913-14.	*1914-15.*
Tirah	5	5
Afghanistan	36	34
Dir, Swat and Bajaur ...	48	49
Buner	1	2
Waziristan	4	5
Kurram	6	5
	100	100

Imports rose from Rs. 1,32,66,000 to Rs. 1,38,41,000. The largest increases occurred in "Fruits and vegetables, other kinds," "Oils, other kinds," "Stones and marble" and "Wool, raw." On the other hand there were falls of over a lakh each in "Other spring crops" and "Ghi." The export trade fell from Rs. 2,09,26,000 to Rs. 2,01,30,000. The most marked decreases were under "Horses, ponies and mules," "Cotton twist and yarn, European," "Tea, Indian, green," "Tea, Foreign, green," and "All other articles of merchandise, manufactured." The fall in exports was almost entirely due to the contraction in the volume of export trade with Afghanistan, which itself may be attributed to the high prices prevailing in India on account of the war as well as to the natural reluctance of Indian traders to make exports on credit to Afghanistan and to lock up their money in this way during the present crisis, in spite of the reiterated assurances by the ruler of the country of his friendly neutrality.

Tirah.

69. Trade with Tirah rose from 15½ lakhs to 17¾ lakhs, a total slightly above that of 1912, and the highest yet attained. Imports increased by Rs. 26,000 and exports by Rs. 1,91,000. The expansion of trade with this part of tribal territory not only bespeaks the prosperity of the people in Tirah, but marks their growing appreciation of the benefits to be gained from trade relations with British India. The conduct of the tribes having been uniformly satisfactory, there was no closure of the trade routes, and traffic pursued its normal course. In imports the chief increase was recorded under "Timber," due to higher prices prevailing in British India. In exports the principal advances to be noted were under "Cotton twist and yarn, Indian," "Cotton piece-goods, European," "Cotton piece-goods, Indian," and "Indigo." These are ascribed to the large demand and good prices which the exporters anticipated in Independent territory. As the standard of living advances, it is to be expected that the use of better clothing will become more general amongst the tribesmen, though it is somewhat surprising that European manufactured articles maintained their position during the past year in spite of the difficulties connected with higher freights and advances in cost price.

Afghanistan.

70. Trade with Afghanistan amounted to 116 lakhs against 123 lakhs last year. The heads which exhibited the chief increases in imports were "Asafœtida," "Fruits, other kinds," "Hides of cattle," "Skins of sheep, goats and small animals," and "Stone and marble," while the main decrease in imports occurred under "Ghi." Exports advanced under "Piece-goods, Indian," "Leather, manufactured," and "Silk raw," and fell under "Cotton twist and yarn, European," "Cotton piece-goods, European," "Drugs and medicines, other sorts not intoxicating," "Hides of cattle," "Iron," "Spices, other kinds," "Stationery," "Sugar, refined," "Tea, Indian, green," "Tea, Foreign, green," and "All other articles of merchandise, manufactured." The decline in trade occurred chiefly in exports by the Khyber, and is to be explained by the disturbance in foreign trade owing to the war in Europe and by the cautious attitude of some of the merchants engaged in the Kabul trade at Peshawar, where a run on the Savings Banks was evidence for a time of the apprehensions of the commercial community. The flourishing traffic through the Tochi is the most remarkable feature of the trade statistics with Afghanistan, and it seems that this route has greatly gained in popularity.

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

71. Trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur shows a slight rise in value from 165 lakhs in 1913-14 to 165½ lakhs. There has been a large rise (over 4 lakhs) in the value of goods exported *viâ* the Malakand, and a considerable one (over 1 lakh) in that of goods going *viâ* the Konsh Valley route. Exports by the Susal Pass, on the contrary, have declined by nearly a lakh and a half in value. In the case of imports, the most noticeable feature has been the fall in the value of goods (Rs. 1,85,000 and Rs. 1,69,000 respectively) brought into British India by Darband and the Susal Pass. The decline in trade by these two routes is ascribed to traffic being disturbed for a portion of the year owing to a raid on Jalgali Post on the Black Mountain border. The large growth in the export trade by the Malakand is attributed to the steadily growing demand for cotton goods and tea in the tribal country beyond the pass. Taking trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur generally, the principal increases in imports occurred in rice, skins of sheep and goats and small

animals, and mats, while in exports the rise occurred largely in cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods, both European and Indian, and in green Indian tea. On the other hand, the imports of fruits, wheat, &c., hides and ghi declined, as did exports of horses, ponies and mules, indigo, gram and pulse, wheat and unrefined sugar.

Trade with other areas.

72. Trade with Buner has advanced in value by one lakh, and now stands at 5⅓ lakhs. The increase was shared about equally by both imports and exports. Trade with Waziristan has also risen, its value being now 18 lakhs as compared with 14½ lakhs in 1913-14. The increase is due to the volume of goods conveyed *viâ* Saidgi having been nearly trebled, for trade *viâ* Murtaza and Khirgi has fallen to the extent of 50 per cent. The extraordinary increase in value reported both in the import and export trade *viâ* the Khirgi route is ascribed to the fact that for a part of the year immigration from Khost into British territory was prohibited, and the trade normally carried by Khostwals fell into the hands of hired Wazir or Saidgi carriers, who falsely described the destination and source of goods in many cases as Waziristan to evade the prohibition. The political situation caused by the recalcitrant attitude of the Mahsuds was responsible for the shrinkage of trade passing *viâ* Murtaza and Khirgi. Owing to fear of seizures the number of trading caravans largely diminished, and few Mahsuds came down to earn wages as labourers in British India. The purchasing power of the tribes was further curtailed by the stoppage of tribal allowances. Trade with the Turis of Kurram has fallen off to 17 lakhs in value as against 19 lakhs in 1913-14, the decline being shared nearly equally between imports and exports. The chief reasons may be found in restrictions laid on the sale of the dwarf palm, in the high prices prevailing in India, and to unusually large stocks of exports from India having been laid in by the Turis last year.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1914-15.]

Works carried out during the year—(a) Communications.

73. The most important of the works carried out during the year have been in the improvement of roads. Improvements to the north and south Khyber roads were begun in May 1913, and expenditure of six and a quarter lakhs of rupees, debitable to the main project which has now been completed, was incurred up to the end of the year under report. Work on the Shahbazgarhi-Swabi road in the Peshawar District was also completed, and that on the road from Swabi to Jehangira was continued. In the Kohat District certain improvements were carried out on the road between Thal and Parachinar, and work of the same sort has been continued in Hazara on the Trunk Road into Kashmir. Projects were sanctioned for roads from Dera Ismail Khan to Paharpur and from Hathala to Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and steam road rollers were purchased. The projects have since been suspended on account of the war.

(b) Buildings.

The rebuilding of the barracks at Wana has been in progress during the year. Among works which have been completed may be mentioned the rebuilding of the Assistant Commissioner's house at Hangu, the building of an office with outhouses for the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, at Bannu and improvements to the Militia posts at Jandola and Murtaza, as well as a good deal of work in the Hazara District. In the last mentioned district the most important items were the erection of a Munsif's Court at Haripur, the enlarging of the Frontier Constabulary Post at Panjagali on the crest of the Black Mountain, and the construction of a large new Dâk Bungalow at Mansehra for the use of travellers on the Kashmir road.

Expenditure.

74. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 31,40,306 compared with Rs. 25,89,117 and Rs. 32,93,378 in the two previous years. The budget grant for the year 1915-16 is Rs. 25,10,000. During the year under report the total outlay on original works was Rs. 13,52,948; that on repairs was Rs. 13,18,611.

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for 1914-15 and in the Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

Lower Swat River Canal.

75. The irrigation effected from the Lower Swat River Canal during the year covered 168,485 acres as compared with areas of 160,696 and 166,370 acres respectively in the two previous triennia. The area matured was 167,027 acres. The working of the canal resulted in a profit of Rs. 5,10,790 (excluding interest), which represents a return of 11·77 on the capital invested. The return for the previous year was one of 11·65 per cent. The construction of a new weir at the head works near Abazai was begun in the cold weather, and nearly half the work has been done.

Kabul River Canal.

76. The total area irrigated by the Kabul River Canal was 43,912 acres, showing a decrease of 4,274 acres as compared with the acreage of the previous year, when the area irrigated was exceptionally large. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,03,071, or 9·13 per cent. on the capital invested. The estimated value of crops matured by the canal was Rs. 23,99,283, which, after the payment of the canal assessment of Rs. 1,45,708, gave a return of about Rs. 22,53,575 to the agriculturists.

Paharpur Canal.

77. The Paharpur Canal is not a remunerative work, and further capital expenditure is required to be met from ordinary revenue. No such expenditure was incurred during the year. The area irrigated from the canal was 25,425 acres, or over 5,000 acres more than in 1913-14. Heavy floods during the rains did considerable damage and resulted in a lengthy closure of the canal during the Rabi. The value of the crops matured by it is estimated at Rs. 5,76,616, and the canal assessment thereon was Rs. 30,961.

Upper Swat River Canal.

78. The revised estimate of Rs. 1,99,24,278 for the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal has been found to be inadequate, and a second Revised Project Estimate has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India. A section of the canal consisting of the main line, the Abazai branch and the first 12 miles of the Machai branch was thrown open to irrigation in Kharif 1914. Water has since been admitted to a second section, and there now remains a third and last section (branches 25½ miles in length) which has yet to be placed in flow, and is expected to be ready by the end of March 1916. Kharif irrigation, 1914, was only 154 acres, but in the following Rabi the average rose to 7,150 acres in spite of an unusually favourable rainfall which greatly retarded development. The expenditure on direct charges during the year amounted to Rs. 25,77,326, and total expenditure up to date stands at Rs. 1,73,95,175, or 89 per cent. of the amount sanctioned.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1914-15.]

79. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1913-14 and 1914-15. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue (Civil) ...	50,89,797	51,54,528	1,25,77,297	1,26,65,065	...	...
Local Funds	11,23,636	11,94,917	10,60,525	11,74,250	6,17,920	6,38,587
Municipal Revenue ...	11,01,500	10,84,422	11,05,866	11,08,617	9,36,838	9,12,643
Total ...	73,14,933	74,33,867	1,47,43,688	1,49,47,932	34,91,289	35,56,823

B. Provincial Revenue and Finance.

80. Details of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Expenditure.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	20,83,807	21,93,786	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks...	23,604	19,080
II.—Opium ...	46,554	41,684	2.—Assignments and Compensation. ...	17,736	18,212
IV.—Stamps ...	6,67,211	6,19,027			
V.—Excise ...	3,50,113	3,54,363	3.—Land Revenue ...	6,20,763	6,48,563
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,777	2,672	6.—Stamps ...	26,391	22,608
VII.—Customs ...	...	...	7.—Excise ...	12,929	13,244
VIII—Assessed Taxes ...	1,52,860	1,66,139	10—Assessad Taxes ...	958	916
IX.—Forests ...	2,66,741	2,38,013	11.—Forest ...	1,31,023	1,25,593
X.—Registration ...	44,958	44,404	12.—Registration ...	11,194	12,124
XII—Interest ...	29,382	28,664	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debts	...	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,44,782	1,43,825	14.—Interest on other obligations	...	211
			18.—General Administration ...	3,11,794	3,36,482
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	32,563	37,074	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	6,19,800	6,48,446
XVII.—Police ...	20,782	33,275	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	2,09,693	2,13,234
XIX.—Education ...	13,173	24,800	20—Police ...	17,05,509	18,05,008
XX.—Medical ...	181	3,788	22.—Education ...	4,87,539	5,02,717
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,379	2,276	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	43,012	43,958
			24.—Medical ...	2,26,251	2,50,517
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	19,653	21,324	25.—Political ...	31,59,306	31,59,880
			26—Scientific, &c.	1,14,984	93,646
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	20,386	23,666	27.—Territorial, &c. ...	66,975	60,276
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,17,698	1,19,031	29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,70,624	1,70,864
XXIX.—Major works ...	9,25,058	8,91,311	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,09,250	1,12,161
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...	32.—Miscellaneous ...	37,210	47,535
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	1,43,739	1,65,406	33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
			42.—Major Works ...	9,55,312	11,23,922
			43.—Minor Works ...	52,654	43,475
			45.—Civil Works ...	34,62,786	31,92,391
Total ...	50,89,797	51,54,528	Total ...	1,25,77,297	1,26,65,065
Salt Department ...	5,07,422	5,81,425	Salt Department ...	83,857	84,297

C. Local Funds.

81. The accounts of the funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors, and the Examiner's audit reports are regularly submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

District Funds.

The transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hazara ...	80,883 8 8	1,12,107 15 9	1,92,991 8 5	1,26,934 11 3	66,056 13 2
Peshawar ...	1,22,552 10 0	2,27,197 15 1	3,49,750 9 1	2,34,291 6 0	1,15,459 3 1
Kohat ...	16,550 7 2	61,402 14 3	77,953 5 5	55,490 2 7	22,463 2 10
Bannu ...	40,220 10 2	71,778 10 3	1,11,999 4 5	74,524 4 0	37,475 0 5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	42,879 4 3	1,24,638 11 1	1,67,517 15 4	1,03,797 10 9	63,720 4 7
Total ...	3,03,086 8 3	5,97,126 2 5	9,00,212 10 8	5,95,038 2 7	3,05,174 8 1

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,97,126-2-5 as compared with Rs. 5,48,010-10-4 during the previous year ; while the total payments amounted to Rs. 5,95,038-2-7 as compared with Rs. 4,93,064-5-0 during the last year.

The expenditure has, on the whole and subject to the remarks made in individual Audit Notes, been incurred on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	4,088 5 11	26,903 9 2	30,991 15 1	28,360 13 0	2,631 2 1
Peshawar ...	24,550 8 10	1,35,913 8 8	1,60,464 1 6	1,29,445 1 6	31,019 0 0
Nowshera ...	17,825 12 6	83,366 9 0	1,01,192 5 6	70,203 1 2	30,989 4 4
Mardan ...	3,545 3 0	11,081 11 1	14,626 14 1	11,430 3 2	3,196 10 11
Cherat ...	11,545 11 0	19,528 10 6	31,074 5 6	16,825 6 4	14,248 15 2
Kohat ...	7,894 4 8	27,037 4 2	34,931 8 10	32,249 7 4	2,682 1 6
Bannu ...	13,873 8 1	22,902 11 5	36,776 3 6	30,723 5 2	6,052 14 4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,064 7 4	22,162 11 8	32,227 3 0	31,384 1 4	843 1 8
Risalpur ...	17,188 8 4	69,910 0 6	87,098 8 10	42,007 15 3	45,090 9 7
Total 1914-15 ...	1,10,576 5 8	4,18,806 12 2	5,29,383 1 10	3,92,629 6 3	1,36,753 11 7
Total 1913-14 ...	91,360 11 2	3,95,823 5 1	4,87,689 0 3	3,77,112 10 7	1,10,576 5 8

Cantonment General Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds and their transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	...	7,306 1 4	7,306 1 4	7,306 1 4	...
Nowshera ...	239 9 9	5,324 9 10	5,564 3 7	5,530 11 6	33 8 1
Cherat ...	...	2,630 1 2	2,630 1 2	2,630 1 2	...
Total 1914-15 ...	239 9 9	15,260 12 4	15,500 6 1	15,463 14 0	33 8 1
Total 1913-14 ...	132 7 9	14,629 7 8	14,761 15 5	14,522 5 8	239 9 9

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and the Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurram District are the only funds under this head.

The transactions of both the funds for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hill Location and Sanitary Fund—					
1913-14 ...	2,342 15 10	1,526 1 5	3,869 1 3	1,317 15 1	2,551 2 2
1914-15 ...	2,551 2 2	516 6 11	3,067 9 1	530 7 1	2,567 2 0
Parachinar Bazar Fund—					
1913-14 ...	3,724 6 7	13,945 11 9	17,670 2 4	10,786 12 7	6,883 5 9
1914-15 ...	6,883 5 9	11,397 1 3	18,280 7 0	7,944 8 8	10,335 14 4

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in Dir-Swat is the only fund of this description. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops, and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospital. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 10,890-0-11 and Rs. 7,158-14-4 respectively. The closing balance of last year was increased by Rs. 1,763-11-11 owing to an adjustment made after the preparation of the report for the year, and the fund closed with a balance of Rs. 14,207-14-8 on 31st March 1915.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	−2,023 0 8	965 9 0	−1,057 7 8	1,121 5 0	−2,178 12 8
Hazara ...	5,057 7 9	3,165 5 2	8,582 12 11	2,500 7 0	6,022 5 11
Kohat ...	457 5 4	1,335 2 11	1,792 8 3	819 14 2	972 10 1
Bannu ...	−903 10 2	756 7 4	−147 2 10	790 3 0	−937 5 10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	−2,257 11 3	276 12 0	−1,980 15 3	730 4 0	−2,711 3 3
Total 1914-15 ...	330 7 0	6,799 4 5	7,129 11 5	5,962 1 2	1,167 10 3
Total 1913-14 ...	440 13 4	7,213 2 9	7,654 0 1	7,323 9 1	330 7 0

The minus balances are permissible in the case of these funds, inasmuch as for purposes of overdrawals all the individual balances of the several constituting funds are taken together and treated as one provincial balance.

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peshawar ...	57,037	14	11	36,393	4	7	93,431	3	6	50.729	0	1	42,702	3	5
Bannu ...	83,095	6	10	31,890	0	4	1,14,985	7	2	34.621	15	4	80,363	7	10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	26,920	14	7	-19,386	13	11	7,534	0	8	7,534	0	8	...		
Total 1914-15 ...	1,67,054	4	4	48,896	7	0	2,15.950	11	4	92,885	0	1	1.23,065	11	3
Total 1913-14 ...	1,87,068	8	9	85,023	15	5	2,72,090	8	2	1,05,036	3	10	1.67,054	4	4

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund was explained in the report for the year 1902-03.

The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund.

The opening balance of the fund was Rs. 3,749-7-11. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6.249-5-8 as compared with Rs. 1,745-10-0 in the previous year, and the payments to Rs. 8,715-13-8 against Rs. 739-2-2. The closing balance on 31st March 1915 was Rs. 1,282-15-11.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only, and was started in the year 1906-07. It opened with a balance of Rs. 15-5-0; there were no receipts during the year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13-5-0. It closed with a balance of Rs. 2.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 12,776-0-7. The receipts amounted to Rs. 78,944-5-4 and the payments to Rs. 47,905-11-2. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 43,814-10-9. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 43,433-10-0 and Rs. 39,480-9-0 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

There are seven Municipalities and seven Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Municipalities.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	79,044 11 4	77,803 6 11	1,56,848 2 3	51,016 4 7	1,05,831 13 8
Haripur ...	35,080 15 2	36,026 5 0	71,107 4 2	54,835 9 4	16,271 10 10
Peshawar ...	4,47,877 12 [illegible]	5,55,565 2 3	10,03,442 14 5	6,01,392 1 8	4,02,050 12 9
Kohat ...	81,576 4 [illegible]	67,928 8 0	1,49,504 12 9	62,916 13 5	86,587 15 4
Edwardesabad ...	1,64,910 9 2	1,37,586 11 3	3,02,497 4 5	1,14,215 14 0	1,88,281 6 5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	77,932 5 7	1,33,498 5 7	2,11,430 11 2	1,64,475 11 9	46,954 15 5
Kulachi ...	16,344 7 7	14,425 10 11	30,770 2 6	10,627 1 5	20,143 1 1
Total ...	9,02,767 1 9	10,22,834 1 11	19,25,601 3 8	10,59,479 8 2	8,66,121 11 6

Notified Areas.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baffa	2,461 14 3	8,741 0 7	11,202 14 10	8,360 15 6	2,841 15 4
Nawanshahr ...	1,727 15 2	2,022 13 7	3,750 12 9	2,145 3 9	1,605 9 0
Galis	8,235 3 2	3,614 1 5	11,349 4 7	7,144 8 10	4,704 11 9
Nowshera Kalan ...	560 15 0	3,572 8 0	4,133 7 0	2,551 10 0	1,581 13 0
Becketganj ...	12,793 1 10	9,893 7 0	22,686 8 10	7,937 3 11	14,749 4 11
Lakki	1,422 15 6	1,579 11 3	3,002 10 9	1,778 15 9	12,223 11 0
Tank	6,868 10 2	32,164 9 6	39,033 3 8	19,218 13 9	19,814 5 11
Total ...	34,070 11 1	61,588 3 4	95,658 14 5	49,137 7 6	46,521 6 11
Grand Total 1914-15	9,36,837 12 10	10,84,422 5 3	20,21,260 2 1	11,08,616 15 8	9,12,643 2 5
Grand Total 1913-14	9,41,203 15 8	11,01,500 0 9	20,42,704 0 5	11,05,866 3 7	9,36,837 12 10

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with Government treasuries. Their accounts opened and closed with credit balances during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See pages 55—60 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1914.]

Births.

82. The births recorded numbered 66,701, or fewer by over 7,000 than those registered in the year 1913. The birth rate has accordingly declined by 3 to 32·7 per mille, a ratio which, as it is calculated on a fixed figure (*viz.* the census results of 1911) while the population is increasing, is slightly higher than the true one. The drop has occurred mainly in the Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu districts, and is possibly to be explained by the autumnal cholera epidemic which raged in all three districts and by the malaria which was so prevalent in Peshawar during the year. The disparity in the number of male and female births recorded is less than in 1913, but is still greater (121 boys to every 100 girls) than the actual facts are believed to justify.

Deaths.

83. Fifty-two thousand five hundred and sixty deaths were registered during the year, or over 2,000 more than the number in 1913. The death rate was 25·75 per mille, a very low figure, and only two provinces in India (Burma and Assam) record a lower one. The vital statistics of the Province inspire no great confidence, and a search for the causes of their annual variations is not very profitable. It is permissible to hope, however, that the increase in the number of deaths now recorded may be explained in part by greater accuracy in their registration. The months in which the mortality was lowest were those from April to July inclusive: it was heaviest in the period from October 1st to January 31st. The prevalence of malaria in the autumn following on the exhaustion and debility resulting from the hot weather affords a ready explanation.

Chief diseases.

84. Three districts suffered from an outbreak of cholera during the autumn. The most serious mortality occurred in the Kohat District, where 1,116 deaths were recorded. Peshawar and Bannu, the other two districts affected, registered 580 deaths each. In all three the epidemic demonstrated how the disease is carried by movements of the population, who, in their efforts to escape it, created fresh centres of infection wherever they went. The establishment of inspection and detention posts was not well received by the people, and proved in most cases to be of little efficacy, as travellers made long detours to avoid them. Small-pox does not bulk largely in the returns (331 deaths only). As usual the largest mortality is attributed to fevers (38,750 deaths). It may be conjectured that more than half of the deaths resulted from the various forms of malaria ; the residue may roughly be divided among tuberculosis in its many manifestations, and among enteric, pneumonia, septic infections, &c. Plague was reported early in January in Charsadda (Peshawar), and there is little doubt that cases had occurred throughout the subdivision in the late autumn of 1913. The disease continued in epidemic form till June, but the monthly number of recorded deaths was never high, the highest being 32 in March, and the district total for the year 165. The local population showed the greatest apathy in the face of the disease, and were inclined to resent any interference involved in preventive and remedial measures. Six deaths from plague were reported during the autumn in the Malakand Agency.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1914.]

Sanitary improvements and projects.

85. Partly as a result of the staff of the Public Works Department having been reduced by more than one half on account of the war, the large sanitary schemes, towards the cost of which Government grants, both recurring and non-recurring, have been given for the last two years, have not yet been worked out. At the beginning of the current year, however, sanction was given to the services of a private firm of Sanitary Engineers being utilised to draw up the difficult and intricate scheme for improving the drainage of Peshawar City; and during the year under report considerable sums have been expended on sanitation. The Peshawar Municipality has spent to good advantage Rs. 79,419 in paving and widening streets and in the supply of new water standards and supply pipes. The Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Municipal Committees also spent Rs. 39,816 and Rs. 33,800 respectively on sanitary works, principally on drainage and wells. In Abbottabad paving, drainage and the provision of sanitary equipment have cost Rs. 14,000 during the year, and health improvement measures costing Rs. 22,700 have been undertaken by the District Boards of the Province. Most of the Municipalities have still large balances of grants made for sanitary projects. These monies remain ear-marked for specific purposes, and the lapse of time before they are expended may in the end prove beneficial, as it ensures that no project will be put in hand except after prolonged deliberation.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1914 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

86. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open during the year was 87, the same figure as for 1913. The dispensary at Paroa in the Dera Ismail Khan District was washed away by floods. It has been replaced as a temporary measure by a travelling dispensary; but this latter did not come into existence till 1915. One new travelling dispensary was started during the year in the Kohat District.

Accommodation and attendance.

87. For the purposes of the annual returns, State-Public, Local Fund, and Private (aided) hospitals and dispensaries are grouped together, while institutions classed as State-Special, *viz.* Departmental institutions maintained by the Police, Canals and other Departments, appear in a separate group, and private institutions receiving no aid from Government appear in yet another. The largest group is the first, which comprises 53 institutions. In these the available number of beds remains almost the same, *viz.* 821 as compared with 808 in 1913. The total number of in-patients was 14,004, or 411 less than in 1913; and the average number of in-patients was only 461 against accommodation for 821. The number of female patients treated in the special hospitals at Kohat, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan increased, however, by nearly 300. In the case of out-door patients (of both sexes) an increase of nearly 40,000 attendances is recorded, the figures being 879,421 as compared with 839,564 in 1913. In the Zenana Hospital maintained by the Kohat Municipal Committee the rise has been particularly notable, *viz.* from 7,000 to 15,000. The number of in-door patients treated in State-Special institutions was larger by 872 during the year than in 1913, in which year the figure was 8,777. Among out-door patients also there was an increase, the number of persons so treated having risen by some 9,000. Private non-aided hospitals number the same as in 1913. There are seven such institutions in the Province, six being Mission Hospitals and one a private dispensary maintained in Peshawar City by Rai Bahadur Karm Chand. The number both of in-door and of out-door patients here show a decrease, the figures for the former having fallen by 400 and for the latter by 13,300 as compared with those for 1913.

Buildings and equipment.

88. Several of the institutions which were being rebuilt or were undergoing alterations last year have now been completed, notably the District Board Hospitals at Mansehra (Hazara) and at Charsadda and Nowshera in the Peshawar District. To the last named a very good special ward for Police patients has been added, and it is now a complete and well constructed and equipped District Hospital. Many minor additions and improvements have also been made throughout the districts of the Province both to Government and Local Fund Hospitals. In the Agencies the improvements and extensions to the Chakdara Hospital (Swat Valley) are now nearing completion, and the Civil Hospital at Parachinar (Kurram) has been furnished with a new operating room, which, combined with the X-Ray and Bacteriological room in the adjoining Militia Hospital, renders possible the performance of surgical and medical work of the first class. The Civil Hospital at Miramshah (Tochi) was looted in the autumn, and civil medical work was brought to an abrupt stop in consequence. A fairly complete and efficient Bacteriological Laboratory was opened in the Fort during the year.

Financial.

89. The total income of State-Public, Local Fund and Private (aided) hospitals and dispensaries during the year was Rs. 2,25,817, being Rs. 8,500 less than in 1913. Grants from Government fell short of the 1913 figures by Rs. 2,300 and District Board grants by nearly Rs. 9,000. On the other hand, increased help was received from Municipalities. Subscriptions, both from Europeans and from Indians, decreased slightly, those from the latter being, as usual, very low. As regards expenditure, that on buildings and repairs fell from Rs. 55,900 in 1913 to Rs. 35,100 in the year under report. The former figure was, however, only rendered possible owing to the receipt of a Government grant for the construction of hospitals and to unusual expenditure by District Boards.

Miscellaneous.

90. The transfers and withdrawals of Medical Officers of all classes have been unusually numerous owing to the European war, and the rebuilding of certain hospitals has been delayed for the same reason. The attendance at hospital has, however, been affected less than might have been expected, and much excellent work has been done. Very valuable services have also been rendered by the staff of private institutions throughout the Province.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1914-15 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Charge of the Department.

91 The Chief Medical Officer was in charge of the Vaccination Department for over ten months of the year. The newly appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner proceeded on three months' privilege leave in May 1914, and reverted to military duty four days after his return from leave.

Work done.

92. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year under review was 154,179, a decrease of 10,674 as compared with the figures for 1913-14. The decrease is most marked in the case of secondary operations. The services of two Vaccinators were required for cholera duty for three months in the Hazara District, but the decrease is more generally attributable to the unpopularity of re-vaccination among the people of the Province when small-pox is not prevalent. No death from small-pox was registered between the 1st of October 1914 and the 31st of March 1915. The total cost of the Department was slightly less than in the previous year, and, in spite of the decrease in the number of operations performed, the cost per successful operation only rose from Re. 0-1-7 to Re. 0-1-8. It is satisfactory to note that members of trans-frontier tribes are to some extent taking advantage of the opportunity of their presence in the towns of the North-West Frontier Province to have their children vaccinated.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See pages 63 and 64 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Education.]

93. The following table shows the number of schools and colleges for boys existing in the Province in the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 :— **Number of Institutions and scholars.**

Class of institution.	*Number of institutions.*		Increase or decrease.	*Number of scholars.*		Increase or decrease.
	1914-15.	1913-14.		1914-15.	1913-14.	
Arts Colleges ...	2	2	...	148	77	+71
High Schools ...	14	14	...	4,905	4,997	−92
Middle Schools ...	31	27	+4	6,445	5,674	+771
Primary Schools ...	539	440	+99	25,643	22,301	+3,342
Training Schools ...	1	1	...	85	75	+10
Private Schools ...	345	424	−79	5,958	7,114	−1,156
Total ...	932	908	+24	43,184	40,238	+2,946

Girl scholars have increased during the year by 353, and now number 4,560. The slight decrease in the number of boys attending High Schools took place entirely in the southern districts, especially in Dera Ismail Khan. The percentage of all scholars in the Province to the population of school-going age has risen from 22·7 to 24·2 in the case of boys and from 2·7 to 3·2 in that of girls.

94. The total expenditure on Public Instruction in the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 is shown in the following table :— **Expenditure.**

Sources.	Expenditure in 1914-15.	Expenditure in 1913-14.	Percentages to total expenditure in 1914-15.	Percentages to total expenditure in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Provincial ...	*(a)* 2,79,968	3,10,174	29·0	30·3
2. District Funds ...	*(b)* 2,39,187	2,10,710	24·8	20·5
3. Municipal Funds	*(c)* 83,747	64,759	8·7	6·3
4. Fees ...	93,156	81,692	9·6	8·0
5. Other sources ...	*(d)* 2,68,690	3,58,289	27·9	34·9
Total ...	9,64,748	10,25,624	100	100

(a) This includes the following Imperial grants :—

(i) Rs. 48,000 recurring for the Islamia College and Collegiate School.
(ii) Rs. 2,280 non-recurring for the above institutions.

The grants from the Government of India amounted to Rs. 50,280 as opposed to Rs. 1,71,000 in 1913-14. This accounts for the decrease in expenditure.

(b) This includes the greater part of a new Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 38,000 for the expansion of Primary education.

(c) This includes a grant of Rs. 10,127 from Provincial Revenues for buildings and improvements in the staff of Municipal Board Schools.

(d) The decrease under this head is due chiefly to the diminution of expenditure by the management of the Islamia College on buildings as compared with 1913-14.

The Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 38,000 noted above was utilized in—

(1) opening 100 new Board Primary Schools for boys;
(2) opening 5 Board Primary Schools for girls;
(3) raising 3 Board Primary Schools to the status of Middle Schools;
(4) increasing the staff in existing Board Schools ;
(5) the creation of two Assistant District Inspectorships of Schools in Banuu and Dera Ismail Khan ;
(6) increasing the clerical staff of the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectors of Schools ;
(7) opening two Primary Schools in the Malakand Agency ;
(8) buildings.

Schools under District Boards.

95. The number of schools under the management of District Boards has risen during the year from 435 to 540 and the number of scholars from 23,280 to 27,290. Three Primary Schools for boys were converted into Vernacular Middle Schools, and 100 new Primary Schools were opened. Three new schools for girls were opened in the Peshawar and two in the Hazara District. The annual expenditure of the Boards on education has risen from Rs. 1,74,046 to Rs. 2,07,984.

Schools under Municipal Committees.

96. There are now 29 schools managed by Municipal Committees as compared with 24 in 1913-14, and the pupils attending them have increased in number from 3,185 to 3,600. The Peshawar Municipality opened one new Primary School for boys and two for girls. One night Primary School was opened by the Bannu Municipality, and the Abbottabad Municipal Committee opened one Primary School for girls. Separate buildings have now been provided, except at Peshawar and Kohat, for the Primary Departments which formed part of the High Schools when the latter, before their provincialization in 1913, were under the management of the Municipal Committees. There are signs that female education is beginning to make headway in Municipal areas.

Arts Colleges.

97. The number of students in the two Arts Colleges of the Province—the Islamia College, Peshawar, and the Edwardes Mission College—has nearly doubled. The staffs of both Colleges have been strengthened, the Edwardes College by the appointment of two Professors, one for Philosophy and one for Arabic and Persian, and the Islamia College by that of a Professor of Economics and an Assistant Professor of History and English. Good progress has been made in the construction of buildings for the Islamia College. A new hostel for 50 students and a very fine hall in the College building were completed. The latter was opened by Sir Harcourt Butler in February 1914, and named the Roos-Keppel Hall. The building of a new Science block is under consideration.

Secondary Schools.

98. Secondary Schools now number 44, *viz.* 14 High Schools, 6 Anglo-Vernacular and 24 Vernacular Middle Schools. Three new Middle Schools have been started, one being an Anglo-Vernacular and three Vernacular Schools. The staffs of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools (High and Middle) were strengthened during the year, and there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of qualified teachers. A Drawing Master has been added to the staff of each of the Government High Schools, and in two the appointment of teachers for instruction in commercial subjects has been sanctioned.

The necesssity of a class for the training of teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Schools has long been felt. Proposals for the opening of such a class which were made to the Government of India have been sanctioned in the year under report, and will take full effect in 1916. The class will be attached to the present Normal School, Peshawar, which will be raised to the status of a College, and transferred to a more suitable site at a distance from the City. An officer of the Indian Educational Service has been recruited in England as head of the new institution, and at the date of writing has arrived in India. In addition to his position as Principal of the Training College, he will also undertake the duties of Inspector of High Schools, a post rendered necessary in view of the adoption of an important reform, *viz.* the introduction of the School Final Certificate and Examination System. The scheme provides for the grant of a School Final Certificate awarded on school work checked by very careful inspection, and for the holding of a School Final Examination (for High Schools) under the auspices of the Education Department, which, it is hoped, may ultimately replace the Matriculation Examination conducted by the University authorities. Under the scheme internal inspection rather than external examination is established as a test both of the efficiency of a school and of the capacity of its pupils, and effectual discouragement should be given to cramming. The system came into force from April 1st, 191 5, and, so far as can be judged from the short experience of a few months, has already begun to effect an improvement in the daily work of the schools.

Education of Muhammadans.

99. The total number of Muhammadans in attendance at the various educational institutions of the Province has increased from 30,631 in 1913-14 to 32,998. There was a considerable rise in their numbers at all classes of institutions for males except private schools. In female education considerable progress was made, the number of girls receiving instruction in the Primary stage having risen from 449 to 784, an increase of over 74 per cent. The percentage of Muhammadan boys of school-going age who attend the various educational institutions of the Province has risen from 18·8 to 20·1. The rise, however, is small compared with the progress of Hindus and Sikhs. The percentages in the case of these communities are now 84·7 and 39·8 against 78·3 and 37·8 in 1913-14 respectively. The Hindus of the Province, as being mainly dwellers in towns, have larger facilities for education than the Muhammadans, who make up the bulk of the rural population; and the bare percentages are therefore apt to be misleading. They are useful, however, as showing the amount of leeway which the Muhammadans have to make up in the race for educational efficiency.

3. Literature and the Press.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Education.]

100. The number of Presses at work in the Province during the year was 22, of which 14 were in the Peshawar District. Three of the latter closed in 1914. Only one weekly newspaper in vernacular was published, *viz.* at Peshawar, the circulation of which is small.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 67 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1914-15.]

Conservation.

101. Conservation work has been hampered from lack of funds and the dearth of Engineer Officers consequent on the outbreak of war. It has not, therefore, been found possible to carry out repairs to the ruins at Bilot in the Dera Ismail Khan District, though a rough estimate was prepared following on the drawing up of a conservation note by the Superintendent of Hindu and Buddhist monuments in the Punjab at the beginning of the year under review. Measures were, however, taken to protect the stupas at Takht-i-Bahi by the erection of a light roof over them, and the rock edicts of Asoka at Mansehra have been safeguarded by the construction of a wall around them.

Exploration and Research.

102. As in the past two years, most of the winter season was devoted to the exploration of the remains of the ancient city of Taxila. The operations at this spot were carried on under the personal supervision and as a part of the general programme of the Director-General of Archæology in India. Interesting discoveries were made in the city of Sirsukh, a part of the site which is situated entirely within the borders of the Frontier Province. The site of Sirsukh lies some two and a half miles to the north-east of the city of Sirkap and in the modern Hazara District. It is the third of the three cities which were occupied by successive dynasties which held sway at Taxila. The remains of Sirsukh extend over an area of about three miles, and are enclosed within strong fortifications, roughly square in plan. Excavations at the south-east corner of the fortifications have shown that the city wall is 18 feet 6 inches in thickness, and that it is built neatly of limestone blocks in the large diaper style characteristic of the Kushana epoch. The wall is strengthened by circular bastions on the outside constructed at intervals of about 90 feet, and measuring 46 feet across from north to south and 31 feet from east to west. The curtains between the bastions are provided with a massive convex base on the outer side, which rises to a height of about 7 feet above the floor level. In contradistinction to the walls of Sirkap, the city wall and bastions of Sirsukh are not splayed out at the bottom or furnished with footings. The convex base was perhaps intended to protect the foundations of the wall from the water of the Lundi nala which sweeps round the eastern and southern sides of the city. It is noteworthy that similar abutments are seen in the later additions to the city wall at Sirkap, and it therefore appears that this mode of construction was followed in preference to the footings during the Kushana epoch. The highest point up to which the Sirsukh wall is now standing is 9 feet above the floor-level on the outside and 8 feet on the inside. Among the more important finds from the trial diggings undertaken at this spot are a number of railing pillars and cross-bars of *kanjur* which probably belonged to a battlement on the top of the fortifications.

Museum.

103. It is now nine years since the Peshawar Museum was established. From its inception it has been entirely antiquarian in character, and now ranks as one of the best of its kind in India. Additional accommodation is, however, required; and as the erection of any addition to the existing building is at present out of the question, proposals have been put forward that shelves should be fitted to the large godown attached to the Archæological office to enable the large hoards of valuable sculptures excavated in recent years from Sahri-Bahlol and Takht-i-Bahi to be arranged and classified therein. Eight gold, 18 silver and 29 copper and mixed metal coins were received as presents from the various Local Governments and Native States, and 7 silver and 1,160 copper and mixed metal coins purchased from the Museum funds. They have all been entered in the accession register together with other antiquities. It is a matter of regret, however, that a scientific catalogue of the coin cabinet in the Museum still

awaits preparation. Among other objects acquired mention must be made of copies of historical paintings in the Lahore Museum, such as those of Maharaja Sher Singh and Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, and a stone *statuette* of Gandhara technique representing a six-armed *Trimurti*. Besides these the following additions are also noteworthy :—(1) a stone slab inscribed in Sarada characters which is said to come from tribal territory, and which was presented by Mr. J. L. Maffey, I. C. S.; (2) a brass seal bearing an inscription in Cufic script presented by Major R. A. Lyall, I. A.; and (3) a copper seal carved in the same script purchased from Museum funds. Two ancient gold coins and a collection of fossils were presented by the Chief Commissioner of the Province, Sir George Roos-Keppel. The public show increasing interest in the collection. The number of visitors (47,320) during the year constitutes a record, and their conduct was satisfactory, no case of wilful damage having occurred.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See pages 71-72 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1914-15.]

Disease.

104. During the year 14,134 cases of contagious diseases were reported, of which 1,971 proved fatal. The figures for the previous year were 23,790 cases and 1,700 deaths. The decrease in total incidence was due to the decrease of rinderpest and the increase of deaths to the increase of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, which is a much more frequently fatal disease.

Treatment of disease.

105. A substantial increase (*viz.* 58,617 as against 56,459 in 1913-14) occurred in the number of animals treated at the 19 hospitals of the Province, and this may be taken as proof of the growing popularity of these institutions. On the other hand, Veterinary Assistants on tour only visited 1,459 villages and treated 15,456 animals as compared with 1,504 villages and 23,028 animals last year, while castration was performed only in 501 cases as against 635 last year. Finality in the building and equipment of hospitals has not, of course, been reached, but some important additions were carried out to those in Charsadda, Swabi and Nowshera, and Local Bodies keep the needs of their Veterinary institutions in mind subject to their financial ability to meet fresh expenditure.

Horse and Cattle breeding.

106. No change was made during the year in the sanctioned scale of stallions. 12 horse, 7 pony and 17 donkey stallions were actually employed at stud—being one horse stallion less than the number fixed,—and they covered in all 1,963 mares as against 1,909 last year. 8 stud bulls also were at work as compared with 11 last year. Much remains to be done undoubtedly in horse and cattle breeding in the Province, especially in such matters as the collection and consideration of information regarding young stock, the instruction of the people in their proper care, and the dissemination of information with regard to the selection of animals for breeding. The most suitable type of stallion also for the Province has still to be determined. As regards merino breeding, a thorough enquiry into the condition of the rams in the Manshera Tahsil and the quality of their produce was conducted by the Superintendent in July. Merino rams were first imported into the Province early in 1907 with a view to the improvement of the indigenous breed and the quality of the fleece. The results of the experiment so far have been encouraging in the Kagan Valley, but it has involved Government in considerable expenditure, and now that the initial stages have been passed, the replacement of any stock which is considered necessary is a charge which may fairly be borne by the District Board concerned.

Fairs and Shows.

107. Horse Shows and Cattle Fairs were held during the year in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts and were successful. Rs. 4,041 spent on these shows were entirely contributed by the Local Bodies. Shows in other places were for various reasons abandoned. The system of giving prize money continued, as there is reason to think that the competition between exhibitors adds to the interest and popularity of shows and fairs and attracts the public.

General.

108. Towards the end of the year sanction was accorded to the appointment of a separate Superintendent for the Province, and an incumbent for the new post should shortly be selected. The desirability of securing the undivided attention of the Superintending Officer has been prominently in view of late owing to the expansion of the Department in many directions in which there is scope for the activities of the European head; and the new arrangement is one which is warmly to be welcomed.

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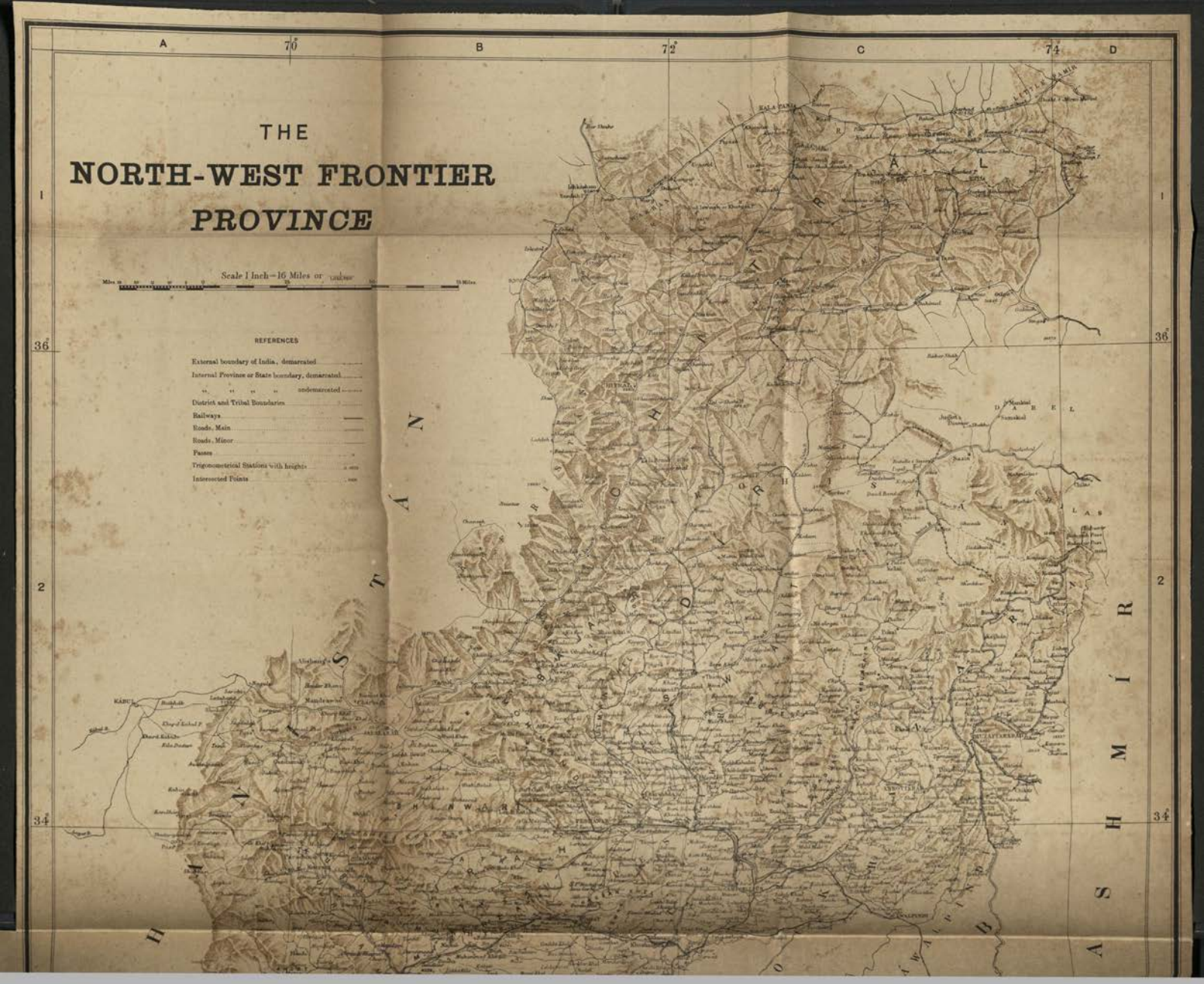

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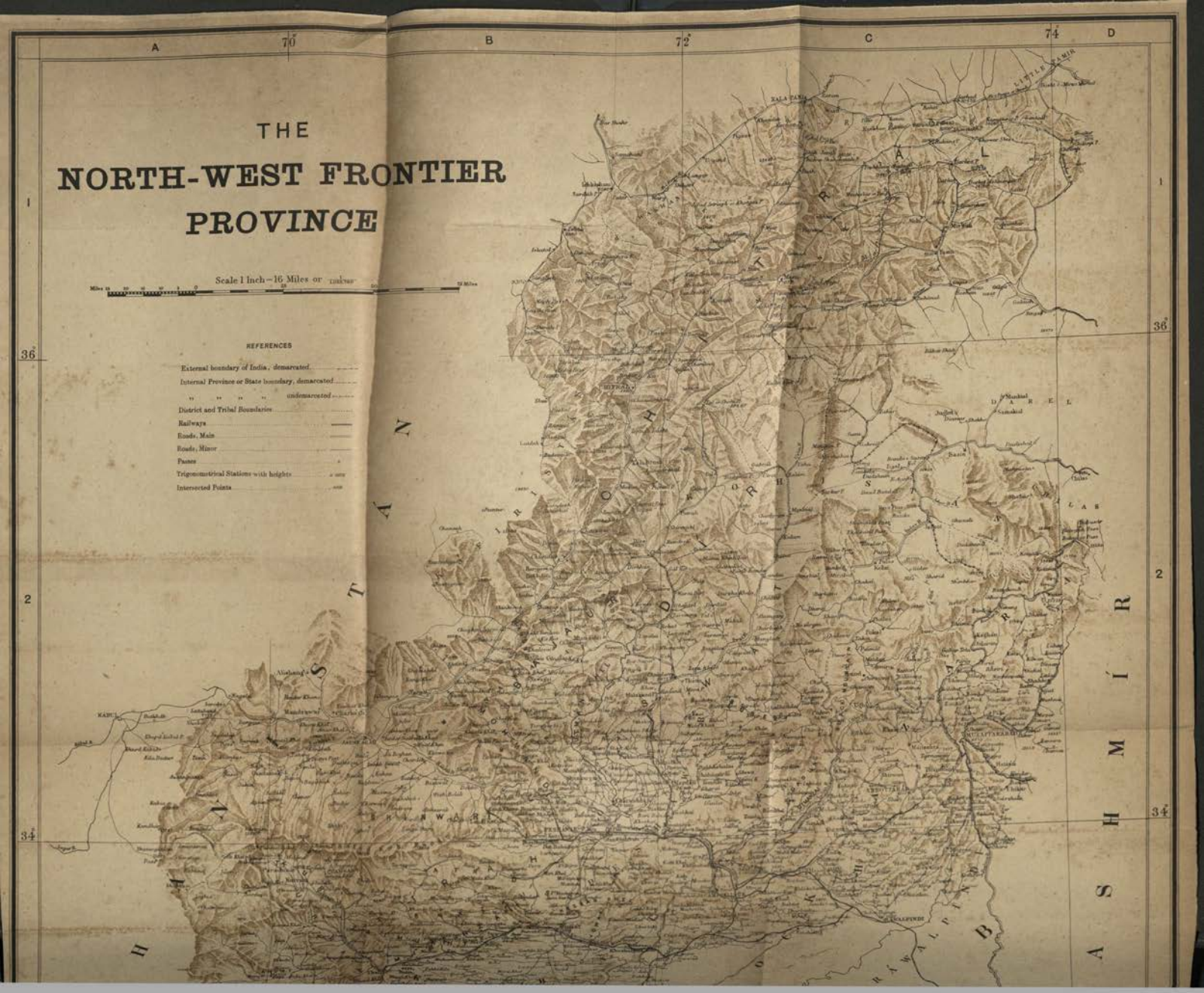

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1915-16.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. The beginning of the year saw the Province confronted by a situation full of menacing possibilities. The outbreak of war in August 1914 had excited little immediate interest among the trans-frontier tribes, but the assumption of hostilities by Turkey in the following November entirely altered the position of affairs. Hopes of a great Islamic *renaissance* were at once aroused. It was confidently expected that Persia would range herself by the side of Turkey, and, in spite of the declaration of neutrality promptly made by the Amir, some believed that popular feeling in Afghanistan would force him also to join her. The tribal Mullas began to preach *jehad*, eagerly seconded by the Mullas of Southern Afghanistan. The tribes were summoned to rise in the name of the Sultan, and were urged to take advantage of the supposed weakness of the Government in India as the result of the despatch of the Indian Expeditionary Force to Europe and the subsequent flow of troops to reinforce it. The return from France of invalided soldiers, many of whom had been cowed by the novel methods of warfare to which they had been introduced, gave rise to stories of German invincibility, and many trans-border tribesmen in the Indian army deserted to their homes and joined the Mullas' supporters. Already by March 1915 attacks by the people of the Afghan province of Khost on the Tochi and Kurram had been engineered by the fanatical party. They were successfully repelled, but were destined to be only the forerunners of a series of disturbances which will cause the year under report long to be remembered in the annals of the Frontier.

The first tribe to give trouble were the Mohmands. On April 17th a Mohmand priest known as the Chaknawar Mulla invaded British territory, a few miles from Shabkadar in the Peshawar District, with a force of about four thousand tribesmen. On the following day they were attacked by a force under Major-General Young, and, though the results were indecisive, they retired on the following day, and set about harvesting their crops in expectation of early retaliation. Meanwhile the Babra Mulla, who had kept aloof under the orders of the Amir, was charged on all sides with having been bribed by Government, and found himself forced to swim with the tide. By June he had definitely joined the war party and called on the Mohmands to follow him in *jehad*; inter-tribal dissensions, however, prevented his raising a *lashkar* for the moment. By this time unrest had spread to Swat and Buner and the Hindustani Fanatics became active. On the 20th June an old and much respected Mulla of the Peshawar

District, the Haji Sahib of Turangzai, suddenly removed his family across the border and went to Buner. About the same time *lashkars* began to collect in Upper Swat under the Sandaki Mulla, and the Malakand Movable Column was sent to Chakdara. A month was spent in preaching, but the Mullas failed to bring about a rising, and the Ramzan began on the 18th July. The four weeks of the fast, being unfavourable for fighting, were spent by the Mullas in prayers and exhortations to *jehad*. At its close the Haji Sahib of Turangzai, who had hitherto avoided any definite pronouncement of his intentions, raised the green standard and collected a large *lashkar* in Buner, where he was joined by the remnants of the Hindustani Fanatics. On the 15th August a small body of troops was sent to Rustam, a Police Station and village on the Buner border, which appeared to be his objective; and on the 17th about four thousand Bunerwals, who had entered British territory by the Ambela Pass, were driven back On August 20th a party came down the Malandri Pass, and this too was repelled. About the same date the Upper Swat *lashkar* under the leadership of the Sandaki Mulla, who had been joined by the Sartor Faqir, began to move down the Swat River, and by the end of the month was at Barikot, about 12 miles from Chakdara, with five thousand men. On 28th August the picquets of the Malakand Movable Column were attacked. The column moved out on the same day, repelled a determined attack on the Landakai spur that night, and on the 29th shelled the enemy *lashkars* and destroyed their fort of Kak, dispersing them and inflicting considerable damage. By this time the Babra Mulla had succeeded in his efforts to raise the Mohmands, and by 4th September had brought a force of some ten thousand men to the Shabkadar border. On 5th September it was attacked by troops under Major-General Campbell and driven back with losses estimated at about one thousand dead and wounded. Cholera, then raging in Mohmand country, struck down many more. Our conflicts with the Mohmands were not, however, to end here. Mir Sahib Jan Badshah of Kunar, one of the most important Mullas of Afghanistan, shortly after entered Mohmand country with a following about a thousand strong to join the holy war. The Chaknawar Mulla, who had engineered the attack of April, also arrived with some seven hundred adherents. For the moment an outbreak of cholera broke up these gatherings; and beyond abortive attacks on the Panjkora bridge by *lashkars* from Bajaur, and following the first of which the Gujar Mulla, the leader of the Bajaur tribesmen, was sought out and killed by the Dir Levies, nothing of moment occurred till October. In the first days of that month Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, the Babra Mulla and the Chaknawar Mulla all appeared on the Shabkadar border with nine thousand Mohmands, and again threatened the Peshawar District. They were attacked by a force under Major-General Campbell and were completely dispersed, losing about a hundred killed. This was the last serious effort made during the year by the Mohmands, or in fact by any of the northern tribes; and, though the Bajauris attempted a demonstration against Chakdara at the end of October and burnt some Levy posts, they received no help from their neighbours and were easily driven off by the Chakdara Column. As the most effective method of punishing clans which are economically dependent on British territory in the winter, the Mohmands, Upper Swatis and Bunerwals were placed under blockade. This treatment was effective, but the Mohmands expressed their resentment at it by a series of raids into the Peshawar District, which culminated in December

1915 in a serious attack on Charsadda, when nearly the whole bazar was burnt by the raiders. On this some 1,300 cis-border Mohmands and others suspected of assisting raiding gangs were arrested, of whom about three hundred leading men were kept as hostages ; and raiding ceased. By April 1916 the pressure of the blockade had induced the jirgas of Buner, Swat, and the Mohmands to come in and ask for terms of settlement. The history of the negotiations entered upon and of the settlement concluded with the last named tribe belong to a period later than the year under report ; but it may be mentioned here that the Mohmands subsequently paid a fine nearly double that demanded from them after the expedition of 1908 merely for the removal of the blockade, leaving other matters, such as the question of the restoration of their allowances and of the punishment to be awarded to them for their unprovoked attacks on British territory, for future settlement. During the whole of the year the Afridis remained quiet and well behaved in spite of very great efforts on the part of Afghan emissaries and of Mullas to induce them to give trouble. Their loyal adhesion to Government proved of incalculable value throughout this stormy period, and strikingly justified the grant of double allowances made to them in February 1915.

The events on the Peshawar border briefly outlined above alone necessitated the use of troops on a large scale. But the situation in the south of the Province was far from tranquil. The Mahsuds in the early part of the year showed some signs of a disposition to comply with the orders of Government with reference to the murder of Major Dodd, and in May the Bahlolzai clan surrendered the two brothers and a cousin of the murderer. Their complaisance, however, proved short-lived, and in October the Mahsuds sent in an ultimatum in which they threatened to attack Sarwakai Fort and the Gomal posts. Much excitement followed and attacks were made upon our troops and Militia. The tribe raided into British districts throughout the summer and autumn, producing in Dera Ismail Khan a state of affairs without parallel. The history of the district is one long tale of rapine and outrage by Mahsuds, and, in spite of superhuman efforts on the part of troops, Militia, Constabulary and Police, its northern half has been almost ruined. The neighbouring district of Bannu also suffered severely at the hands of Mahsuds and Wazir raiders. The circumstances of the year have imposed on us a purely defensive policy, which cannot, however, be pursued indefinitely, and which the Imperial Government is pledged to end as soon as its grave pre-occupations elsewhere allow. An incident deserving of mention in the Bannu District was the raising of the green standard in March 1916 by a Mulla known as the Ber Faqir, who preached that a Turkish Army had arrived in Khost and called on the people to join in the *jehad*. He rapidly collected about two hundred armed men and proclaimed himself a *Mahdi*. He was skilfully arrested, however, with his leading followers by a detachment of troops in time to prevent the growth of the movement to dangerous proportions.

Elsewhere little noteworthy occurred during the year. In Kohat all remained quiet, but measures were taken to check the alarming increase in the output of the arms factories in the Kohat Pass by prohibiting to export thither of steel, iron, copper and brass. A false alarm of an impending attack on the Hazara border only served to call forth practical exhibitions of loyalty on the part of the leading men of the district. This spirit was not, however,

confined to Hazara. The disturbances of the year have evoked in all districts real proofs of devotion to Government which, in view of the uncertainties of the situation, could not have been expected. There have been risings on a serious scale, partly inspired by fanaticism and in part by greed, but all have ignominiously failed, and the termination of each has left the position of the Government stronger than before.

Frontier Milltia Corps, &c.

2. In the circumstances of the year the conditions of service of the Frontier Militia Corps and of the Frontier Constabulary have been exceptionally trying. Desertions without loss of Government property have increased in Frontier Militias, but in many cases the deserters were recruits of a few weeks' service. All the Corps have done exceptionally well. On the occasions of the three actions against the Mohmands, the Afridis of the Khyber Rifles clamoured to be employed. They held Michni and operated on the left flank of our force, doing well and displaying the utmost keenness in spite of the fact that they were fighting against their co-religionists led by well-known Mullas. All the Corps are up to strength, except in Southern Waziristan, where life is so hard that the service is unpopular in spite of high rates of pay. The conduct of the Frontier Constabulary has been exemplary, and they have shown themselves to be wanting only in numbers. They have also been hampered in their constant encounters with raiders by being armed with so inferior a weapon as the Martini-Henry rifle.

Condition of the people.

3. The harvests of the year were considerably below normal as the result of the deficient rainfall, and, owing to want of water, peasants in part of the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan were compelled to migrate with their cattle to the banks of the river. Wages showed a tendency to rise. At the same time the prices of food-grains were generally higher than usual, but it was found possible in June 1915 to remove a surcharge of Re. 1 per maund on all grain and flour exported by railway from the Province which had been imposed in the previous March to prevent local stocks from becoming unduly depleted. The external land trade of the Province has again diminished, but the decrease, which is almost entirely to be attributed, directly or indirectly, to the war, is far less than might have been anticipated in the circumstances. The year was in the main a healthy one, the sale and mortgage price of land have risen, and income-tax realisations continue to increase. On the whole, in spite of adverse meteorological and political conditions, the prosperity of the Province, if the northern half of the Dera Ismail Khan District be excepted, may be said to have been generally maintained, if not enhanced.

Realisation of the revenue.

4. The fixed land revenue demand rose slightly to Rs. 18,60,554 during the year 1914-15, this being the latest year for which figures are available, and 98 per cent. was realised. There was an increase of Rs. 28,065 in the collections of fluctuating land revenue, the greater part of the enhancement (Rs. 22,905) being contributed by the district of Dera Ismail Khan, where it was due to copious and timely rainfall with an abundant flow of water from the hill torrents. Income from miscellaneous land revenue also rose by nearly Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 1,14,332. Coercive processes were issued in considerably larger numbers than in the previous year, but there was no real difficulty in the collection of revenue under any head, and delay in realisation was mainly due to lack of energy on the part of the tahsil officials, and in part to ignorance of local conditions due to a good many transfers among

them. Rs. 18,248 in the case of fixed, and Rs. 2,330 in the case of miscellaneous, land revenue were collected during the year on account of the balance of previous years. Under the former head outstandings were unduly large at the close of the year, and steps have been taken since its close to reduce them.

Police.

5. Taking into account the disturbed condition of a large part of the border for the greater part of the year, the Police statistics of crime may be regarded with genuine satisfaction. There was an increase of 8 per cent. in the number of the more serious offences as compared with the figure of the previous year, but this is explained by the prevalence of Mahsud raiding in Dera Ismail Khan and to a lesser extent in Bannu. In the other three districts crime was less rife than in 1914, and in the Province as a whole, in spite of the depredations of Mahsuds, whose punishment has had to be deferred till a more convenient season, the year was less criminal than either of the years 1911 to 1913 inclusive. There has also been almost entire immunity from offences of the type conveniently grouped together as political. The work of the Criminal Investigation Department was unusually heavy, largely in connection with the wholesale return of emigrants from the Far East, and all demands made upon it were loyally met. The statistics of Police working have the appearance of indicating a lesser degree of success in detection than in 1914, though the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was higher than in any of the preceding three years. But here too a feature of the year, *viz.* the prevalence of offences by trans-border raiders, is mainly responsible ; for it is difficult to apprehend such offenders and impossible to produce them for trial once they have crossed the border. In the circumstances the results of the year may well afford considerable encouragement. The force has been strengthened by the addition of 7 Sub-Inspectors or officers of superior rank, 15 head constables and 146 foot constables in consequence of the policing of the railways of the Province being taken over by this Administration. Other increases are four Sub-Inspectors to strengthen the prosecuting agency and five temporary Deputy Superintendents to lessen the additional strain, mainly due to the war, thrown on the gazetted staff. The change, however, likely to have the most far-reaching effects was the increase of pay granted in November to all constables and head constables. The rate of pay was no longer high enough to attract and keep recruits. Resignations followed one another rapidly, and the force was hampered by being continually under strength as well as being under trained. The effect of the announcement of the new rates of pay was instantaneous; resignations were withdrawn and recruits flocked in for enlistment, and there is reason to hope that the efficiency of the force may be materially increased as a result.

Criminal Justice.

6. As noted in the previous paragraph, serious offences under the Indian Penal Code increased by 8 per cent. during the year under report. Other offences under the Indian Penal Code also increased, but there was a still larger drop in the number of offences under Special and Local Laws, with the result that crime as a whole was hardly more rife than in 1914, while markedly less common than in the previous two years. As regards the work of the Courts, encouragement is to be found in a further decline in the number of short terms of imprisonment imposed, in a decrease in the average duration of criminal trials, and in a rise

in the percentage of cases in which solitary confinement has been added to a sentence of imprisonment. On the other hand the percentage of convictions to cases admitted to have occurred shows a fall of 2 per cent. Only 21 per cent. were convicted out of the 14,925 persons brought to trial in the Tahsil Courts. The work of these Courts displays generally both want of firmness and ignorance of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and yet the tendency appears to be to leave more and more work to them. The judicial work of Extra Assistant Commissioners is also unsatisfactory District Magistrates still fail to take their full share of the criminal work of their districts, though there has been a slight improvement in this respect. It must be admitted, however, that during the year under report political work has made very heavy demands on their time and has rendered difficult, if not impossible, the attention to criminal work both in their own courts and in the supervision of courts subordinate to them which would ordinarily be expected of them.

Jails.

7. The jails of the Province now provide accommodation for 2,299 prisoners, that is for 227 more than in 1914. The daily average population, excluding political *détenus*, was 2,356. In addition there was a daily average number of 368 political prisoners, giving a total excess over accommodation of 425. The health of the jail population was, however, better than in 1914, and the death-rate (excluding political prisoners, among whom there were 13 deaths) was 7 *per mille* lower than that of the free population. The numbers in jail, high as they were, especially as a result of the large influx of political prisoners, were only kept at a manageable figure by the release on security of a large number of convicts sentenced to less than one year and the issue of orders requiring minor offenders to be punished otherwise than by short terms of imprisonment. No prisoner succeeded in escaping during the year, though two attempts were made, and appropriate punishments were imposed in each case. The conduct of warders was not so good as in the previous year. Though offences were numerous, they were not, however, serious. No warder was sent to judicial trial, and the increase in the number of offences committed by them is to be attributed in part to a rise in the number of these officials and to the numerous temporary warders employed. An increase in the number and also in the pay of the warder staff has been sanctioned during the year, and should have beneficial results in rendering unnecessary the employment of temporary men and in reducing the temptations to which jail employés are subjected. The pay of the 1st class and also of the 2nd class Jailor employed in the Province has also been substantially increased. Convict crime has increased, but not to an abnormally high figure. Only ten convicts were sent for judicial trial. Floggings were inflicted in nine cases.

Civil Justice.

8. The volume of civil litigation has again increased, 28,926 suits having been instituted during 1915 as compared with 27,403 in the previous year, and 18,797 in 1902. The Bannu District alone is responsible for more than half the total increase now recorded, though there was a rise in all the other districts except Hazara. Much of the petty litigation is speculative or frivolous; and of the total institutions 74 per cent. are of a value not exceeding Rs. 100. In the main the Courts of the Province have coped successfully with the heavier burden of work laid upon them. The average duration of contested cases has again declined, and now stands at 21 days as compared with 46 days in 1913. The number of suits pending at the close of the year

has also fallen and represents only 7 per cent. of the whole, while the number of suits pending for over three months has sunk to 34, the lowest figure on record. A similar improvement is to be observed in the statistics of executions. Though the number of applications for execution increased by 7 per cent., the proportion pending at the end of the year was about the same as 1914, namely 10 per cent., and the number of totally infructuous applications declined from 59 to 56 per cent. On the other hand the state of work in the Court of the Divisional Judge, Peshawar, continues to be one of chronic congestion, though two Additional Judges were appointed for a part of the year; and the average duration of appeals in the two Divisional Courts together rose from 117 to 167 days. The process-serving establishment has again merited adverse criticism.

Registration.

9. Compulsory registrations exhibit an increase of ·8 per cent. over the figures of 1914, and optional registrations have increased by as much as 11·7 per cent. The expansion of business in Registration offices produced a corresponding rise in fees, while expenditure represented, as last year, 27 per cent. of the total income. In spite of the increase in the number of instruments for registration, the value of the transfers compulsorily registered declined, for reasons which are obscure, by 8·6 per cent. A rise, out of all proportion to the increase in their numbers, in the value of optional registrations is principally to be explained by an unprecedented enhancement in the value of residential property in the towns of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts following on a large influx to urban areas of the rural Hindu population brought about by the disturbed condition of the border.

Municipal administration and working of the District Boards.

10. Except in the case of Tank, the working of the Local Bodies, both urban and rural, has been generally satisfactory. There is little evidence that the bulk of the members interest themselves actively in local self-government, and the driving power is furnished by the official element in their constitution. Some useful experiments have been made with the view of attracting the interest of the non-official members, notably that by which, in Peshawar, a sum of money for roads has been allotted to each tahsil and the responsibility for its expenditure placed on the members belonging to it. The circumstances of the Province, however, do not as yet admit of any great advance in the direction of freeing these bodies from official control; and the consideration of possible changes must be deferred till it can be taken up by a specially appointed officer. Both Municipal Committees and District Boards have considerably increased their expenditure on education. With the realisation of the great necessity for improved water-supply and drainage in all the towns has come a general movement for the satisfaction of this need. The services of Messrs. Lane, Brown and Hewlett, Sanitary Engineers, have now been requisitioned by the Municipal Committees of Bannu, Abbottabad, Peshawar and Kohat for the preparation of water-supply schemes, and in the case of Peshawar the Government of India have sanctioned a special grant of five lakhs to be spread over three years towards the cost.

Agriculture.

11. Experiments continue to be made at Tarnab with numerous varieties of crops and fruit, and the Peshawar peach and plum seasons have been extended by two months by the introduction of early and late ripening varieties of good quality. The high yielding variety of wheat, locally known as red *chauntra*, which was selected for propagation at Tarnab in 1913, is also

being extensively grown in the Peshawar Valley. Agriculturists prefer local varieties of barley, sugarcane and maize to any imported from elsewhere, and in the case of sugarcane are able to point to the fact that nowhere in India is the crop more cheaply or profitably cultivated than in Peshawar. Sugar beet has been grown with successful results at Tarnab, and its wide cultivation would do much, by doubling the period during which the raw material is available, to render the refining of sugar a profitable industry.

Weather and Crops.

12. There was a general deficiency of rain throughout the year, and a considerable amount of land revenue had to be suspended in Bannu in consequence. Small remissions were also occasioned in the Peshawar District and in the Tochi and Kurram Agencies on account of damage caused by hail. The total area sown in the Province amounted to 2,277,953 acres. and was 863,832 acres short of the corresponding area of the previous year and 526,008 acres below the normal. That harvested was correspondingly low, being only 1,857,710 acres. The contraction in the sown and cropped areas occurred solely in unirrigated tracts, the area irrigated having risen, as the result of extended irrigation from the Upper Swat River Canal, from 902,612 to 933.555 acres.

Forests.

13. As compared with the figures for 1913-14, the number of forest offences slightly declined during the year under report (1914-15). It has, however, enormously increased during the last quinquennium, and it appears doubtful whether the extension in the last few years of a system of compounding offences out of Court may not be in part responsible. Perhaps the chief feature of the year was the prevalence of forest fires, no less than 18,839 acres out of 51,567 acres in which protection was attempted having been burnt, and, in view of the large number of cases due to organized incendiarism, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara has been asked to express his views as to the measures necessary to prevent a recurrence. The quantity of timber removed by departmental agency rose from 2,784 to 4,228 cubic feet, while that taken by purchasers declined from 3,352,455 cubic feet to 3,195,707, the decrease being accounted for by the fact that owing to the war no walnut trees were sold in Kagan and little blue pine from the Dungagali range was required for building in Murree and the neighbouring cantonments. The removal of firewood by purchasers also largely declined, and the quantity of timber and firewood by right-holders and holders of free grants fell appreciably. The gross income of the year amounted to Rs. 2,27,142 only as compared with Rs. 2.53,493 in that preceding it. It exceeded, however, the average of the past three years, which stands at Rs. 2,17,869. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,23,741, and the gross surplus at the end of the year was Rs. 1,03,401 against one of Rs. 1,22,635 at the close of 1913-14.

Trade.

14. Though the total volume of trade declined from 342 lakhs in 1913-14 and 340 lakhs in the following year to 307 lakhs in the year under report, the manner in which trans-frontier trade has been maintained may well be considered remarkable in view of the war and of the fact that the people of Buner, Upper Swat, Bajaur and Mohmand country have all been under blockade, and that the continued misconduct of the Mahsuds have seriously disturbed our ordinary commercial relations with Waziristan. Trade with Tirah amounted in the year under report to 19⅓ lakhs, the highest point yet reached. That with Afghanistan has only slightly receded from

123 lakhs in 1913-14 and 116 lakhs in 1914-15 to 115 lakhs in value. Declines in imports from the Amir's territory can be attributed in most cases, directly or indirectly, to the war or to unfavourable weather conditions. As regards exports to Afghanistan, while high prices and the special restrictions imposed in India account for a fall in wheat, in other articles the contraction is attributed to the glut in Afghan markets caused by large exports in previous years. Trade with the Turis of Kurram has also shrunk by 2 lakhs in each of the past two years. So far as an explanation can be furnished here, it appears to be found in the high prices prevailing in India as a result of the war.

Public Works.

15. The expenditure on Public Works has again fallen, and construction has been diminished owing to financial stringency and the shortage of Royal Engineer officers due to the war. As regards buildings, the work done has related principally to the provision of improved quarters for Militia, Police and Frontier Constabulary, but a new hospital was constructed at Fort Abazai, and a new tahsil at Kohat and a Civil Rest House at Tank were completed. The construction of metalled roads from Jahangira to Swabi and from Shahbazgarhi to Rustam has been completed, and considerable further improvements have been made to the Thall-Parachinar Road. Improvements to other roads are in progress. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 26,35,010 as compared with Rs. 31,40,306 in 1914-15.

Irrigation.

16. The total area irrigated by the canals of the Province has increased during the year, decreases in the case of the Lower Swat River and Paharpur Canals having been more than counterbalanced by a small increase in the case of the Kabul River Canal and a large one (from 7,304 to 78,506 acres) in that of the Upper Swat River Canal. Considerable expenditure was incurred on the Kabul River Canal on account of extensions and improvements, and the operations of the year in the case of this canal resulted in a profit equivalent to 1·87 per cent. only on the capital invested against a percentage of 9·13 in the previous year. Generally speaking, irrigation has been restricted by want of water owing to the dryness of the year, but considerable damage was done to the Paharpur Canal by floods in April and June 1915. Expenditure on capital account has been restricted to the Upper Swat River Canal, the work on which is now nearly complete, though it continues on the Benton tunnel which forms part of the main line. Expenditure here amounted to Rs. 14,39,688, bringing the total cost debitable against the Second Revised Project Estimate to Rs. 1,92,26,590. Since the close of the year this estimate has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State at a figure of Rs. 2,05,55,583.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The total receipts of the Province for the year were Rs. 51,63,296 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,30,48,717. There was a rise of Rs. 8,385 in the Provincial Revenue as compared with the figures for the previous year. The principal increases occurred under the heads "Stamps," "Law and Justice—Courts of Law," and "Miscellaneous." These increases are, however, partly counterbalanced by decreases under other heads, the most noticeable being those under "Land Revenue" and "Forests." The total Provincial expenditure exceeded the corresponding total for the previous year by Rs. 3,52,516. The largest growth of expenditure occurred under the heads "18—General Administration," "19-B.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Jails," "Police," "Education," "Medical," "Political" and "Major Works." Under the last named

head alone the rise has been one of 3½ lakhs. On the other hand expenditure has fallen considerably under the heads "Land Revenue," "Forests" and "Civil Works," the drop under the last named amounting to about 5½ lakhs. The special account opened with a balance of Rs. 5,48,020 and closed with one of Rs. 3,67,186.

Vital statistics.

18. The number of births registered (64,764) again shows a decrease over that for the previous year. The ratio *per mille* in 1915 is 31·7, or exactly one less than in 1914, and four less than in 1913. If the returns are accurate and assuming that the population of the Province is increasing (the vital statistics indicate a natural increase of over 100,000 in the last five years), the fall in the ratio is higher than that indicated, for the calculation is made on a fixed figure, that of the census of 1911. But, as has been remarked in previous reports, the registers cannot be trusted, and the enormous preponderance of male births recorded in 1915, especially in Peshawar, where 143 male births were registered to every 100 female, merits notice in this connection. 48,194 deaths were recorded, or 4,366 less than in 1914, a variation which is probably to be attributed to the mortality from cholera in the earlier year. The Provincial death-rate for 1915 is 23·6 *per mille*, being the lowest of any province in India. It is not improbable that vital statistics on the Mohmand and Buner borders (Peshawar District) were rendered even less accurate than usual by the disturbances of the summer of 1915.

Vaccination.

19. Though there has been a further decrease of 10,465 in the total number of vaccine operations performed, the number of secondary operations has increased by 5,894. This is satisfactory as indicating that the prejudice generally felt by the people against re-vaccination is tending to grow weaker. The vaccination establishment has remained the same as in previous years. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 15,352, or an increase of Rs. 181 over the figures of 1914-15. The cost per successful case rose slightly, and now stands at one anna and ten pies.

Medical Relief.

20. The Piran Killi (State-Special) Dispensary in the Malakand was closed during the year and the Local Fund Dispensary at Sheikh Budin was not opened. On the other hand a travelling dispensary has been started in Dera Ismail Khan to replace the Local Fund institution which was washed away by floods in 1914. Besides the institutions dealt with in the Dispensaries Report, the Nawab of Amb has maintained since 1912 at his own cost a dispensary at Darband in charge of a qualified medical man. The number of beds in State-Public, Local Fund and Private (aided) dispensaries has increased, 50 new beds having been added to the female section of the Bannu Mission Hospital. On the other hand the number of in-patients has again fallen, and the daily average number was less than half that for which accommodation is provided. Out-patients somewhat increased in number, and the increase in agencies, which more than accounts for the total rise, is remarkable in view of the disturbed condition of the frontier during the year. A satisfactory decrease occurred in the number both of in-door and of out-door patients treated in State (Special), *i. e.* Departmental institutions. There was also a large fall in the number of patients treated in private non-aided dispensaries. The total expenditure on State (Public), Local Fund and Private (aided) dispensaries fell from Rs. 2,15,571 in 1914 to Rs. 2,12,936 in the year under report. Including the closing balance of 1914, the income for the year was Rs. 2,32,400, out of which nearly Rs. 91,000 were contributed by Government. Local Fund

contributions have fallen by Rs. 8,500 partly as a result of certain appointments having become a charge against Provincial revenues, and partly of less expenditure having been incurred on new buildings.

Education.

21. The disturbed condition of the frontier for a large part of the year under report is reflected in the statistics of the Education Department, notably in the fact that the number of Hindu scholars in the schools and colleges of the Province actually decreased. Among scholars of all religions also the increase is lower than in any of the preceding five years. It is only in the Kohat and Hazara districts, which were little, if at all, affected by trans-frontier troubles, that there has been any appreciable rise in the numbers receiving instruction. In Dera Ismail Khan, on the other hand, which has been so severely harried by Mahsuds throughout the year, the percentage of children attending school to those of school-going age has remained constant, and in Peshawar and Bannu it is higher only by ·1 and ·2 respectively than in the year 1914-15. Meanwhile the extension of educational facilities has continued, though not so rapidly as in previous years; and the number of public institutions has increased by 51. The number of private institutions has again fallen. Of the new schools started 2 are High, and 45 Primary, Schools for boys, and 2 new Middle, and 2 new Primary, Schools have been opened for girls. The percentage of trained teachers in Primary Schools has risen from 32·4 to 39 9.

Although the circumstances of the year have precluded any great advance being made in the task of breaking down the illiteracy of the people, much useful work has been done by the Department. An Education Code for the Province has been published during the year, and the organisation of Girls' Primary Schools has been improved. But from the point of view of future educational progress perhaps the most important event of the year has been the arrival of an officer of the Indian Educational Service to fill the new post of Principal of the Training College and Inspector (for the purpose of the newly instituted School Final Examination) of High Schools. The Training College itself was not opened till the close of the year under report, but as Inspector of High Schools, the incumbent of the new post entered upon his duties during the year. The School Final Examination system has now been in force for nearly 12 months. Its results on the teaching in High Schools have been marked. Written work, which now has to be corrected, marked and kept ready for inspection in order to form part of the basis on which the School Final Certificate is awarded, has enormously improved. The fact that a student has to pass in conversational English before his admittance to the School Final Examination has done much to raise the standard also of oral work. The new system of marking in High Schools has proved immediately successful, and particular encouragement is to be found in the considerable number of students who have availed themselves of the liberty of choice given by the School Final Examination regulations to take commercial and clerical subjects in preference to the ordinary literary course leading to the University. At the two Arts Colleges of the Province there has been a striking improvement in examination results. The Islamia College has done particularly well in this respect, and the number of students at the College has again increased. In spite of the unsettled conditions of the year, education has made some advance in trans-frontior areas, three new schools having been opened in the Tochi, and two in the Malakand, Agency. 67 boys from across the border, including as many as 8 Mahsuds, attended the Islamia College.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See Part II, pages 1—5, of the Report for 1911-12.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See Part II, pages 5— 14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See Part II, page 14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See Part II, pages 14—19, of the Report for 1911-12.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See Part II, page 20, of the Report for 1911-12.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See Part II, pages 20—21, of the Report for 1911-12.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Languages.

(See Part II, pages 21—28, of the Report for 1911-12.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the People.

3. The condition of the agricultural population, which forms the bulk of the inhabitants of the Province, has been generally satisfactory, except in Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat, where it was adversely affected to some extent by the disappointing harvests of the year. In Dera Ismail Khan trouble was caused to the peasantry by the scarcity of water in parts of the Daman tract, and the villagers with their cattle migrated to the banks of the river. In the north of the district they also suffered very serious losses at the hands of Mahsud raiders. On the other hand the demand for unskilled labour was keen in Dera Ismail Khan owing to the construction of many private works, and the casual labourer was able to earn 8 annas a day and even more at harvest time. In the Province generally the market for field labour displayed no fluctuations of importance, though wages continued to show an upward tendency in many parts. The prices of food-grains were generally higher than usual partly as a result of the poorness of the harvests, and partly of the universal

advance in values caused by the war. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan *zamindars* by holding back cereals were also in part responsible for the enhancement. At the beginning of the year it was feared that extensive exports to markets outside the Province would diminish unduly the supplies locally available, and a surcharge of Re. 1 per maund was imposed with effect from March 1st, 1915, on all grain and flour exported by rail. The necessity of this measure, however, did not long continue, and it was found possible to remove the impost from June 5th. The other evidence available shows a slow, but steady, advance in material prosperity. According to the latest figures, the sale price of land has advanced from Rs. 48 to Rs. 55 per acre and the mortgage price from Rs. 45 to Rs. 46. Civil litigation continues to increase in volume, and income tax realisations have risen from Rs. 1,59,530 to Rs. 1,68,578. The external land trade of the Province was bound to be affected by the war and by the strained relations existing with several of the trans-frontier tribes. The reduction in the volume of trade has, however, been slight considering the circumstances of the year, and the quantity of cereals and pulses exported to trans-frontier areas considerably increased. If the vital statistics are to be trusted, the birth-rate has declined, but so has the death-rate; and the year was not an unhealthy one. There was some cholera, but it never assumed the gravity of an epidemic. 340 deaths occurred from plague.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realisation of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1914-15.]

Demands and Collections.

4. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The total demand of the year on account of fixed land revenue was Rs. 18,60,554 as compared with Rs. 18,59,916 in the previous twelve months. 98 per cent. of the whole, being the same figure as in the previous year, was realised. Collections were somewhat unpunctual, chiefly as a result of lack of energy on the part of the Tahsil officials and the prevalence of a habit of paying after due date, but were effected without difficulty. Rs. 18,248 were collected on account of the balances of previous years, and the total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 33,478. Steps were taken after the close of the year to recover the balance outstanding, which was unduly large.

5. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The collections on account of fluctuating land revenue were Rs. 2,81,110 against Rs. 2,53,045 in 1913-14, showing an increase of Rs. 28,065, of which the greater part (Rs. 22,905) was contributed by the district of Dera Ismail Khan, where it was due to a copious and timely rainfall being accompanied by an abundant flow of water from the hill torrents. The realisations in this district, which is under a fluctuating assessment, are noticeable as being the highest since the current settlement came into force in 1905. The fluctuating system worked well there during the year.

6. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—Under the head of Miscellaneous Land Revenue the income has risen from Rs. 1,06,893 to Rs. 1,14,332. The improvement is chiefly due to a rise in income under the heads "Rent of land leased for a single year or harvest" and "Tirni." The rise under the former head was shared by all districts except Hazara and the Tochi Agency, while the receipts under the latter mainly increased in Dera Ismail Khan as a result of the larger number of camels brought into British territory. There was a balance of Rs. 2,330 on account of previous years, and Rs. 2,353 on account of the year under report remained for collection at the close of the year.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

7. 2,557 coercive processes for the collection of Rs. 2,73,368 were issued during the year under report as compared with 2,103 in the previous year. The considerable rise in the number of processes issued does not reflect any real difficulty in the collection of revenue, but is due in many cases to changes in the Tahsil officers and want of knowledge of local conditions and perhaps an inclination to let things slide till coercive processes become necessary. In Dera Ismail Khan, where the number of processes issued has more than doubled, there were several unavoidable changes in the Tahsil establishment.

Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII of 1873) and Punjab Minor Canals Act.

8. The area irrigated by canals was 713,827, against 707,799, acres in the previous year. Of the former total Government canals irrigated 245,983, and private canals 467,844, acres. A decrease in irrigation by private canals in Bannu was due largely to deficiency of water caused by breaches of the dams in the Kurram river. The area irrigated by such canals in Dera Ismail Khan, however, increased by 6,089 acres during the year. The condition of the Peshawar Canal Clearance Fund is unsatisfactory. Out of a total demand of Rs. 84,381 only Rs. 45,900 were recovered, and there remained a large outstanding balance of Rs. 38,454, of which Rs. 36,739 represented

advances made to irrigators for the construction of certain works. The attention of the Collector has been specially invited to the necessity of recovering arrears. The Bannu Canal Clearance Fund is in a flourishing condition, and the problem here is to invest a substantial portion of the balance in well considered improvements.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

9. The outstandings at the commencement of the year under both these Acts aggregated Rs. 5,83,855, and a total sum of Rs. 2,11,238, being Rs. 41,675 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,69,563 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, against Rs. 2,43,349, was advanced during the year. The decline occurred under both Acts, but principally under the Land Improvement Loans Act. In Dera Ismail Khan, however, a marked advance took place in the amount of loans given under both Acts, which was necessitated by the heavy and unprecedented floods of July 1914 causing much loss to agriculturists. In the Kurram Agency larger advances were made for land improvements, as a considerable area was washed away by riverain action, and people were also anxious to be assisted in reclamation projects. Loans for cattle and seed continue popular, and any fall in the demand can be attributed to the satisfactory character of the harvests. The loans are as a rule given on the spot, and endeavours are made to reduce to a minimum the trouble in obtaining them. The amount due for collection within the year amounted to Rs. 3,07,648 (principal Rs. 2,71,188 and interest Rs. 36,460), and of this sum a balance of Rs. 39,619 remained for collection at the close of the year.

2. Surveys and Settlements.

10. No survey operations or boundary demarcations were carried out during the year. The resettlement of the Agror Valley in the Hazara District, which was undertaken in July 1914, was finished by the end of September 1915. The Government of India have approved the introduction of the new assessment with effect from Kharif 1918 for a period ending with Rabi 1934, when the current settlement of the neighbouring tahsil of Mansehra expires.

3. Land Records.

Patwaris.

11. The total number of Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris was the same as last year, namely 900. Nine Patwaris were dismissed and 299 reduced, suspended or fined as compared with 11 and 253 respectively in the preceding year. The general conduct of the Patwari staff was as satisfactory as can be expected from men with poor educational qualifications and indifferent prospects. Their defects of character and behaviour are chiefly manifest in their dealings with the people and not in the quality of their work or the state of their records. Of the total number of Patwaris 404 are members of agricultural tribes and 279 have passed the Middle School or Higher examination against 388 and 282 respectively in the previous year. The agricultural element in the Patwari staff appears to be increasing. Forty-nine new appointments of Patwaris were made in the year under report throughout the Province, and the proportion of agriculturists obtaining appointments shows that the interests of this class are borne in mind by District Officers. All the permanent and Assistant Patwaris have passed the qualifying examination.

Kanungos.

12. Eleven new Kanungo candidates (7 Muhammadans and 4 others) were accepted during the year. Six were members of agricultural tribes as compared with 4 last year, and all but 2 were selected from amongst the Patwaris, which is satisfactory. At the close of the year the total number of Kanungo candidates stood at 48, including 25 agriculturists. Of these 16 have passed the Entrance or Higher examination, 19 the Middle School test and 34 the Kanungo examination. A Kanungo examination was held at Peshawar on the 31st March and 1st April 1915. Six candidates attended it, of whom 3 were wholly and 1 was partially successful. Certificates of efficiency were granted to 2 candidates who had received practical training in the field. All the permanent or officiating Kanungos in the Province hold certificates of efficiency. Six vacancies occurred during the year among Kanungos, and five

of these appointments were filled by Patwaris. No Kanungo was promoted permanently to a higher post during the year. The District and Office Kanungos are reported to have worked satisfactorily on the whole, and the touring of the District Kanungos was sufficient except in one case.

Records of Rights.

13. The records of rights are generally reported to be up to date and in good order. In the Peshawar District a record of rights in land held by the Mohmand tribe has been under preparation, the necessity for which has been based on political—not revenue—considerations, but this record will be supplementary to the regular record of rights, and will not supersede it. In the Kurram Agency a new record of rights for one village has had to be prepared, as the former record was incorrect.

Mutations.

14. There were 162,788 mutations for disposal during the year (including 28,713 brought forward from the previous year) as compared with 159,228 in the previous year. Of these 135,653 were attested and 27,135 remained unattested at the end of the year as against 28,713 in 1914. Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu districts accounted for 77 per cent. of the total number of mutations attested in the Province, the work in proportion to its area and population being heaviest in Bannu. A special Naib Tahsildar for mutation work was deputed to the latter district for six months to clear off arrears. The quality of the work of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars still leaves a good deal to be desired. Inspection of mutation sheets reveals frequent inattention to rules and errors due to haste or carelessness. The attention of Revenue Assistants has been invited to the necessity of more careful supervision of the mutation work of Tahsil officers.

Partition work.

15. There were 1,763 partition cases for disposal, including 303 pending from last year. Of these 1,442 were decided during the year, leaving 321 as balance against 303 in the preceding year. Arrears of partition work in some of the tahsils were heavy, and long delays were frequently allowed to occur in the disposal of cases. Subordinate Revenue officers do not appear always to realise the necessity of an inspection of the locality in partition cases or of preparing with due care the statements which form part of the record.

4. Wards' Estates.

General.

16. The estate of the late Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadar was released on 31st March 1915, which reduced the number of the estates under the control of the Court from 8 to 7 during the latter half of the year. The amount of the decree obtained during the previous year against the late Manager of the estate of Daulat Khan and his brothers of Kulachi has been realized and applied to recouping the amount of the embezzlement.

Assets and Liabilities.

17. The total assets of all the estates amounted to Rs. 84,20,380 against Rs. 88,00,883 in the preceding year, making a decrease of Rs. 3,80,503. This is merely a paper decrease, and is mainly due to the fact that the value of the land included in the estate of Abdur Rahman Khan has been over estimated in previous years. In reality, with the exception of the estate of Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadar, which shows a decrease of about Rs. 10,000, as it was only under management for half the year, there has been an increase under assets in all the estates. This improvement is especially noticeable in the case of the Dera Ismail Khan estate, of which the total assets advanced from Rs. 6,35,755 to Rs. 8,17,839 on account of good harvests. The aggregate cash balance of the estates at the close the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,00,642 against Rs. 73,086 in 1913-14. The surplus cash at the credit of the Khanpur estate rose from Rs. 19,322 to Rs. 43,455. The Mardan estate has also a considerable balance in the Treasury (Rs. 21,291). The Khanpur and Shabkadar estate show considerable improvements in the matter of recovery of arrears of rent, the outstandings of the latter having been wiped off altogether. On the other hand the management of the Mardan estate did not have an equally successful year, as the arrears due to this estate advanced from Rs. 37,166 to Rs. 52,362. The total liabilities of the estates receded from Rs. 29,729 last year to Rs. 25,833.

Income and Expenditure.

18. The total income of all the estates was Rs. 1,64,805 as compared with Rs. 1,78,119 in the previous year, or a fall of Rs. 13,314. There was a considerable increase in Khanpur, Kulachi and Dera Ismail Khan, but Mardan exhibits a heavy decrease, and the outstanding arrears of rent due to this estate may be accepted as the reason for the marked fall in its income. A decrease in the income of the Shabkadar estate does not require notice, as this was due to its release about the middle of the year. The improvement in income of the Khanpur estate is said to be due to the recovery of the outstanding balance from the past year, the realization of cash rents from tenants of six villages, who had hitherto been cultivating land without payment of any rent, and closer supervision of the establishment employed for collection of the produce. The management of this estate has certainly improved. The advance in the income of the Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi estates is attributed to better harvests, and in the case of the latter also to the realization of the outstandings of the previous year. The total expenditure of the eight estates amounted to Rs. 1,27,209, or Rs. 68,541 less than the preceding year. The chief heads which contributed to the decrease were purchase of Government securities, cost of permanent improvements, land revenue and cesses, &c., and personal expenses of the wards. It is worthy of remark that Rs. 9,250 only, as against Rs. 62,700 last year, were invested in Government securities, and managers have been warned to be on their guard against allowing large sums to remain idle. At the request of the wards of the Khanpur estate, a subscription of Rs. 2,100 was paid towards the Indian Imperial Relief Fund.

5. Revenue and Rent-paying classes.

Punjab Land Alienation Act.

19. Permanent alienations under Section 3 (2) of the Act were sanctioned in 15 cases, namely 1 in Hazara and 7 each in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The area transferred in Hazara was 41 acres of land, of which 36 acres were acquired by Government for the Sarai Kala-Havelian Railway, and 5 acres were transferred for building purposes. Of the seven applications sanctioned in Bannu, two related to alienations in favour of Hindus, involving the sale of an area of 10 kanals 9 marlas for the liquidation of outstanding debts. The price fixed for the land was Rs. 2,600, but purchasers at this price have not been forthcoming, so the transfers have not yet taken place. Only a petty area was transferred to non-agriculturist Muhammadans. Two transfers, involving an area of 150 acres, were sanctioned in favour of Hindu money-lenders in Dera Ismail Khan, the object of the sale being to extricate the land-holders from debt. Temporary alienations under Section 6 (1) (*a*) of the Act were sanctioned in Hazara and Bannu only, the area transferred being 41 acres in the former and 11 kanals in the latter. Such alienations are favoured neither by the money-lender nor by the agriculturist.

No attempts to evade the law were reported except in Bannu. In this district five instances came to notice; but none represented any novel artifice. Suitable action was taken in all the cases.

Transfers of land.

20. Gifts and exchanges again dropped in number from 2,449 to 2,067, but the area transferred advanced from 14,258 to 18,582 acres. The number fell in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, but the area affected rose in both districts. In Bannu both the number and the area increased. No cases are reported in which gifts and exchanges were employed as a cloak to cover evasions of the law. The area mortgaged with possession and the mortgage debt amounted to 51,236 acres and Rs. 23,50,416 against 60,294 acres and Rs. 27,06,490 last year. The decline principally occurred in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. The fall in both districts may be ascribed to the satisfactory character of the Kharif and Rabi harvest of the year. On the other hand both the area and mortgage money increased in Bannu. This increase is partly attributed to the readiness on the part of the people in that district to accept and recognise alienations in forms permitted by the Act now that sales to Hindus cannot take place. The total area redeemed during the year was 57,250 acres with a mortgage debt of Rs. 16,39,937 against 69,937 acres and Rs. 18,39,861 last year. Here also the fall is noticeable in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, though it might have been

supposed that the decrease in the execution of mortgages would have been accompanied by an increase of redemptions. In Bannu an increase occurred both in the area redeemed and mortgage money discharged. It is not altogether satisfactory to note that the amount discharged by redemptions fell short of the debt raised during the year by new mortgages by Rs. 7,10,479. 35,080 acres of land were sold for Rs. 19,15,953 as compared with 41,812 acres sold for Rs. 20.15,540 in the previous year. Reductions occurred in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In Hazara, while the area of land sold decreased, the sale price shows a rise.

Transfers to and from agricultural tribes.

21. The area mortgaged by agricultural tribes amounted to 49,179 acres against 48,515 acres acquired by them, resulting in a net loss to them of 664 acres as compared with 900 acres in the previous year. The area sold to agricultural tribes was 380 acres less than the area sold by them. On the other hand the figures for the last five years show that while agricultural tribes have lost by mortgages, they have gained by sales, and that they are as a whole permanently recovering land in which non-agriculturists are merely securing temporary interests.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 33 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Course of Legislation.

22. The only Act passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the year under report which specially concerned the North-West Frontier Province was the North-West Frontier Province Frontier Constabulary Act (XIII of 1915).

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1915 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Police cases.

23. The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds (classes I—VI) dealt with by the Police during the year under report was 4,485 against 4,566 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 158 cases in Class VI (public nuisances and offences against special and local laws), of 104 cases in Class V (minor offences against property) and a trifling fall under Class IV (minor offences against the person). On the other hand, in the case of the more serious offences there was an increase over the figures for 1914, offences against the State having risen by 12, serious offences against the person by 100, and serious offences against property by 79, cases. But though the figures for Classes I—V were higher in 1915 than in 1914, they were lower than in 1913, and for the present increase the Dera Ismail Khan District is alone responsible. The number here rose by 283 cases, and is to be attributed to the depredations of Mahsuds. In Hazara, Kohat and Peshawar the numbers fell, and in Bannu, which also suffered at the hands of Mahsud raiders, there was a rise of 28 cases only.

Criminal Investigation Department.

24. 91 cases were enquired into by the Criminal Investigation Department as compared with 117 in 1914. But, apart from investigations, the work of the Department was exceptionally heavy. The wholesale return of emigrants from the Far East threw a considerable burden of work upon it, the cases of as many as 437 persons having to be enquired into. In addition references from other provinces regarding Pathans travelling in India, Burma and the Far East were more numerous than usual, and the unrest on the border caused extra work, including a lengthy enquiry, not yet completed, into the attitude and movements of the Wahabi supporters of the Hindustani Fanatics. The vigilance of the Department led to the arrest of a Jew giving the name of Ainech Meyer, who subsequently proved to be a foreign agent, and of a student named Bharat Mittar, who had been led astray by the agitator Jaggat Ram, and was found to be in possession of a draft constitution, written in his own hand, of an "Indian Revolutionary Brigade." Bharat Mittar and several of his associates were placed on very heavy security under Section 40, Frontier Crimes Regulation, and this action has proved effective. The steady increase of work in the Department and the necessity for careful and expert supervision have rendered necessary the attention of a whole-time gazetted officer, and this has been arranged for temporarily by the deputation of an officer from the United Provinces.

Police working.

25. The statistics of Police working continue to show the improvement noted last year, the percentage of convictions to trials having again risen from 71·5 to 72·3, a figure higher than any recorded in previous years from 1909 onwards. On the other hand the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated has declined from 36·7 to 34·3, and would seem to indicate a lesser degree of success in detection than in 1914. But it is worth noting that the ratio in the year under report, if lower than in 1914, is higher than in any of the years 1911—1913 inclusive, and that the fall is amply explained by the salient feature of the year, *viz.* the prevalence of offences by trans-border raiders. In cases of rioting, theft and receiving stolen property, for which cis-border residents are mainly responsible, the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated has risen. The only striking fall has occurred under the head of dacoities (raids), where the offenders, once they cross the border, are safe from the attentions of the Police. There have been fewer prosecutions of persons laying complaints declared to be maliciously false, though the number of such complaints has risen. On the other hand there has been an improvement during the year in regard to the realisation of confiscated security taken under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Internal economy.

26. The force was strengthened, with effect from 1st January 1915, by 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head Constables and 146 Foot Constables in consequence of the policing of the Railways of the Province being taken over by this Administration. Other increases are 4 Sub-Inspectors to strengthen the prosecuting agency and 5 temporary Deputy Superintendents to lessen the additional strain, mainly due to the war, thrown on the gazetted staff. A more important change was the increase of pay granted in November 1915 to Constables and Head Constables. For several years the difficulty of obtaining and keeping recruits has been serious. The force as a whole had served for too short a period to have learned its duties, and was hampered by being continually under strength as well as under trained. The effect of the announcement of new rates of pay was instantaneous; resignations were withdrawn and recruits flocked in for enlistment. All Upper Subordinates of the force, with two exceptions, are now educated, and 74 per cent. have been trained at the Phillaur School. 24 per cent. of the rank and file can now read. 502 officers and men were rewarded during the year with Rs. 3,427 as against 486 with Rs. 2,931 in 1914. The number of departmental punishments rose from 519 to 555, and the number of dismissals from 52 to 126. The increase in the latter need not give rise to serious anxiety. Prior to the increase of pay recently granted dismissal was regarded as a not unwelcome release from irksome labour. It is now contemplated as a calamity not lightly to be risked, and discipline has improved.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1915 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Crime.

27. The following table shows the total volume of crime by districts in 1914 and 1915:—

District.	Offences reported.		Complaints dismissed *in limine*.		Cases struck off as false.		Offences admitted to have occurred.		*Compensation under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.*			
									Cases.		Amount.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914	1915.	1914.	1915.
											Rs.	Rs. A.
Peshawar ...	9,021	8,569	1,115	833	221	274	7,685	7,462	107	103	2,061	1,828 0
Hazara ...	5,676	5,478	2,025	1,925	165	199	3,486	3,354	142	153	1,628	1,263 0
Kohat ...	2,878	2,820	187	257	155	151	2,536	2,412	31	22	473	233 0
Bannu ...	3,740	4,175	908	1,150	83	112	2,749	2,913	62	62	830	812 0
Dera Ismail Khan.	2,408	2,720	588	533	116	109	1,705	2,078	50	45	557	802 8
TOTAL ...	23,723	23,762	4,823	4,698	739	845	18,161	18,219	392	385	5,549	4,938 8

The total increase has been trifling, amounting to 39 cases only. On the other hand serious offences under the Indian Penal Code, though fewer than in 1912 or 1913, were more numerous than in 1914 by 259 cases. Dacoities increased from 88 to 309 cases, for nearly one-half of which the Dera Ismail Khan District alone was responsible. Murders, attempts at murder and cases of culpable homicide also substantially increased.

General results of criminal trials.

28. Of the 35,903 persons under trial during the year for offences of all kinds, as compared with 35,834 in 1914, the cases of 35,400 as against 35,262 were disposed of. 19,764, or 56 per cent., as compared with 54 per cent. in 1914, were discharged or acquitted. In Peshawar the percentage of convictions fell from 57·7 to 51·9, in Hazara from 38 to 31, while in Kohat it rose from 46 to 52. In Bannu it remained stationary at 36 per cent. Dera Ismail Khan shows an improvement of 2 per cent. The proportion of convictions was as usual lowest in the Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class (20 per cent). The worst results were in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where out of 1,373 persons disposed of, 226, or 16 per cent. only, were punished. In Hazara there is noticeable an increasing tendency to leave the bulk of the criminal work to the Tahsil Courts for disposal, the percentage dealt with by them having risen from 59 to 68 in the last two years. The average duration of contested cases for the Province was 8 days as compared with 10 in 1914. It varied from 6 days in Peshawar to 13 days in Dera Ismail Khan.

The work of the Courts— (a) Judicial Commissioner.

29. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 40 murder references, 144 criminal appeals, and 153 criminal revisions during the year as compared with 37, 153 and 190 respectively in 1914. The murder references included 3 pending from the previous year. The Judicial Commissioner confirmed the death sentence in 25 cases; 4 persons were acquitted, the death penalty of 7 was commuted to transportation for life, while the conviction of 4 was altered. The average duration of appeals was 21 days.

(b) Sessions Judges.

The following table shows the criminal business disposed of in the two Sessions Courts:—

Sessions Courts.	Sessions cases.		Criminal appeals.		Criminal revisions.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
Peshawar ...	58	64	365	277	119	70
Derajat ...	62	56	235	241	23	...

The average duration of Sessions Cases was 41 days in Peshawar and 38 days in Derajat as compared with 45 and 65 in 1914. The average duration of appeals was 25 and 11 days respectively in the Peshawar and Derajat Divisions as against 23 and 13 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of was 74 in Peshawar and 65 in Derajat as compared with 77 and 72 in 1914.

(c) District and Additional District Magistrates.

District Magistrates disposed of 14 cases under their ordinary powers, 10 under their enhanced powers, and 1,195 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. During the year a large portion of the time of Deputy Commissioners was absorbed by political and other work owing to the disturbed state of the border, and they were unable to devote the same amount of attention to the criminal administration as in former years. The bulk of the work therefore fell on the Additional District Magistrates, who disposed of 1,438 cases under their ordinary powers, 159 under their enhanced powers, and 1,396 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

(d) Honorary Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and in benches disposed of 998 and 1,111 cases as compared with 932 and 1,373 respectively in 1914. Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Hussain Khan of Landi, Khan Bahadur Arbab Azam Khan of Kotla, and Rai Bahadur Malik Takht Ram deserve special mention in this connection.

Punishments.

30. 38 persons as compared with 40 in 1914 were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges. The Judicial Commissioner confirmed the sentences in 25 cases. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 2,841 as compared with 3,212 in 1914. Of these 1,084, or 38 per cent., received solitary confinement as part of the substantive sentence. The total fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,75,994 as against Rs. 1,37,887 in 1914, of which Rs. 1,26,437, or 73 per cent. as compared with 83·5, per cent. were realised. The number of petty sentences of imprisonment inflicted during the year was unduly large, the Tahsil Courts being mainly responsible. Whippings both under the regular law and under the Frontier Crimes Regulation totalled 98 as compared with 136 in 1914, and included the cases of 26 juveniles. The Magistracy shows a growing reluctance to impose this form of punishment. It might with advantage be more frequently applied in petty theft cases occurring among the town population and in hurt cases committed by Peshawar City hooligans.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

31. The number of criminal references to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation rose from 425 to 478. Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan are responsible for the increase. In Kohat the figures rose from 63 to 119, in Bannu from 64 to 100, and in Dera Ismail Khan from 13 to 29. There was a decrease of 48 in the Peshawar District. The percentages of convictions were best in Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat, the figures in both cases being 66. The number of persons convicted was 690 as against 603 in the preceding year. The system of trial by *jirga* appears to have been worked with considerable success during the year, and it is undoubtedly a powerful instrument in dealing with crime if properly used.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1915 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

General.

32. The number of jails remains the same, *viz.* 5. The lock-ups have increased from 6 to 7, the opening of a new and much-needed Judicial lock-up at Charsadda causing this increase. The accommodation provided in the jails has been increased by quarters for 227 prisoners, chiefly owing to the building in the Peshawar Jail of a new annexe for 181 persons under trial.

Total number of prisoners.

33. The year began with almost the same number of prisoners of all classes (excluding politicals) as 1914. At the end of the year, however, the number under detention was 2,555 compared with 2,282 on 31st December 1914. The average number detained was 2,546 against 2,227 in 1914, an increase of 319. In 1914 the increase recorded was 302. The present increase is not due to an increase in the direct admissions of convicted prisoners as it was in 1914. In this class there is a decrease of 74, the direct admissions being 3,914 as against 3, 988 ; while the average number of convicted prisoners is 1,996 against 1,736. This shows that the number of long-term convicts in the jails is large. The increase in direct admissions of all classes then is debitable to under-trial and civil prisoners. It is 400 and 93 respectively, which, with a decrease of 74 in convict direct admissions, gives a total increase of 419.

Length and nature of sentences.

34. As in 1913 and 1914, 90 per cent. of convicts admitted direct to jail were sentenced to imprisonment for periods of less than five years. The number sentenced for six months or less amounted to 50 per cent. of the whole, and those with sentences of over five years, including transportation convicts, to 8 per cent. The number sentenced to transportation was 117 as against 66 in the previous year. On the other hand death sentences fell from 37 in 1914 to 21 in the year under report. The number sentenced to simple imprisonment was 219, to rigorous imprisonment 2,512, to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement 1,029, and to rigorous imprisonment with whipping 37.

Guards and escapes.

35. No prisoner, political or otherwise, succeeded in escaping during the year. Two attempts were made, one at Peshawar Jail and the other at Dera Ismail Khan. At the former jail a convict who had been placed under medical observation slipped out of hospital on the evening of December 14th, and made his way into the adjoining factory. He was missed and searched for without success till 11-30 P.M., when he emerged from under a pile of waste paper in the factory, and was captured after a sharp struggle with two warders. For his determined assault on the warders who recaptured him he was sentenced to 30 stripes by the Superintendent and to 13 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Court by which he was tried under Section 224, Indian Penal Code. One warder was reduced from 3rd grade to apprentice, one dismissed from the service, and two convict officials reduced in connection with this attempt, and the warders who effected the capture were promoted. At Dera Ismail Khan six prisoners dug up the brick sill under one of the fixed grated doors of their barrack, and made their way into the barrack yard. Here they were noticed and recaptured, being subsequently sentenced each to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The three convict officials in the barrack from which they had escaped were sent for trial, and sentenced to seven months' simple imprisonment.

Jail services.

36. An increase in the numbers and improvement in the pay of the warder staff was sanctioned during the year, and men proceeding on short leave were granted free Railway passes. The terms of employment in the Warder service now compare favourably with those in other provinces, and recruitment should be facilitated ultimately. At present the enlistment of very large numbers of the desired class for military service renders difficult the selection of suitable men. The pay of the holders of the 1st and 2nd grades of the Jailor service has also been substantially increased, and the senior copy-writer in the Peshawar Jail Press has been graded as a supernumerary Assistant Jailor.

Conduct of Jail establishment.

37. The number of offences by warders has again risen from 71 to 123. This is partly due to increase in numbers and to the large number of temporary warders who were employed before the increase above alluded to was sanctioned. During the year no warders were sent for judicial trial. The most serious offences recorded are absence from duty, sleeping on duty and quarrelling. There are other crimes most difficult to detect, the prevalence of which is known to all, and which will not cease until the general public cease to throw temptation before men whose maximum pay is Rs. 30 per mensem. Two offences are recorded against Assistant Jailors; one was serious, and resulted in an Assistant Jailor being reduced temporarily to a lower grade.

Jail discipline.

38. During the year the average daily convict population was 1,984 compared with 1,726 in 1914, and with this increase there is naturally a corresponding increase in crime. The proportion of offences is also greater, the percentage being 32 for 1914 and 41 for 1915. The actual numbers are 544 and 814 in 1914 and 1915 respectively. The marked increases are in Dera Ismail Khan Jail, in which offences have doubled, and in Kohat Jail, in which they were nearly four times as numerous as in 1914; two other jails show a slight increase only, and in Abbottabad there is a marked decrease. In 1914 very few offences were recorded, and the increase in 1915 cannot be regarded as raising the proportion to an abnormally high figure. The Superintendents of Jails attribute the increase to the larger jail populations requiring greater strictness. To this may be added the effect of a general feeling of restlessness among the population in general and to the large number of political prisoners in the Jail during the autumn. This, though these *détenus* do not mix with the convict population, has always a disturbing effect. Nine convicts were flogged during the year.

Financial.

39. The total expenditure on the jails of the Province was Rs. 1,93,570, or Rs. 25,414 more than in the previous year. The largest rise occurred under dietary charges, partly as a result of a greater prison population, and partly of the rise in the cost of food. The total cost per head of the prison population amounted to Rs. 82-2-7, or Rs. 2-5-0 more than in 1914, but Rs. 2 less than in 1913. The value of garden produce sold amounted to Rs. 5,532,

which constitutes a record, and in addition prisoners were supplied with vegetables estimated to value Rs. 15,870. The total net cash earnings of Jail factories amounted to Rs. 19,684, an increase of Rs. 3,000 over the figures of the previous year. That the increase was not greater is due to a rise in the cost of raw materials.

Vital statistics.

40. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes, excluding political prisoners, was 2,356, or only 57 more than the number for whom accommodation is provided. In addition there was a daily average number of 368 political prisoners, giving an excess of 425. This resulted in nearly persistent overcrowding in all jails. The health of the Jail population was, however, better than in 1914. Among prisoners of all classes the hospital admission rate was 724, the daily average sick 24, and the death-rate 16·5 per mille. 52 deaths occurred in the five jails—33 among convicts, 6 among under-trial, and 13 among political, prisoners. The last figure is very high. The death-rate among other classes is very low, being 7 per mille less than that of the free population. An epidemic of typhus which occurred in the early months of 1916 appears to have been introduced into the Peshawar Jail by political prisoners during the last weeks of 1915.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1915 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Institutions in original Courts.

41. The number of suits instituted in the Province during the year was 28,926 as compared with 27,403 in 1914. They were distributed among the districts of the Province as follows :—

District.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title and other suits.		Total suits.		Increase or Decrease.
		1914.	1915.	1914.	1915	1914.	1915.	
Peshawar ...	855,009	7,017	7,333	2,546	2,303	9,563	9,636	+ 73
Hazara ...	603,028	4,285	4,102	1,486	1,280	5,771	5,382	− 389
Kohat ...	222,690	2,847	3,364	648	659	3,495	4,023	+ 528
Bannu ...	250,068	3,419	4,235	891	963	4,310	5,198	+ 888
Dera Ismail Khan...	256,120	3,713	4,148	551	539	4,264	4,687	+ 423
TOTAL ...	2,186,915	21,281	23,182	6,122	5,744	27,403	28,926	+ 1,523

There is an excess of no less than 1,523 institutions over last year's figure, which itself constituted a record since the separation of the Province from the Punjab. Much of the petty civil litigation both regarding land and money is speculative or frivolous, and at any rate in Bannu, which alone is responsible for more than half the total increase, there seems reason to believe that petty litigation in the Civil Courts is becoming a favourite method of harassing an enemy. Roughly 30 per cent. of these cases are dismissed.

Nature and value of suits.

42. Out of a total of 23,182 suits for money or moveable property 7,973, or 34 per cent., were instituted by money-lenders against agriculturists. The percentage is the same as last year. In Peshawar the ratio per cent. has receded from 24 to 21. This is the lowest in the Province, and reflects the economic strength of the district. Hazara shows its closer dependence on the rural banker with 63 per cent.

The number of pre-emption suits, 1,522, was less by 15 than in the preceding year. The decrease is confined to the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts, in the former of which suits of this class fell from 804 to 729, and in the latter from 99 to 72. On the other hand, in Hazara the number of such suits rose from 275 to 304; in Kohat there was an increase of 5 over the figures of last year, while in Bannu there was a jump from 154 to 207. The figures include pre-emption in towns, but such cases are not numerous. Litigation arising from pre-emption accounts roughly for nearly a third of the cases relating to agricultural land brought in the Courts.

The number of suits relating to marriage rose from 276 to 303. The districts of Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan are responsible for this increase. In the other two districts the steady decline in this class of litigation continues, the majority of disputes relating to marriage being settled there under Section 8, Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of applications for insolvency rose from 182 to 266. The increase is shared by all the districts, but is most marked in Peshawar, Hazara and Kohat. Of these 68 as compared with 61 in 1914 were withdrawn. Attempts are made to abuse the law by defaulting debtors, but it is frequently found possible to defeat these attempts, while the penalties which have been imposed under Section 43 of the Act should have a deterrent effect. It has been noticed that *zamindars* have in several cases attempted to evade their liabilities by recourse to the Act.

The total value of suits instituted rose from Rs. 43,10,991 to Rs. 46,47,684. The increase is confined to the districts of Kohat and Bannu. In the latter district the value of suits was nearly doubled owing to several suits of high value having been instituted during the year. Of the total number of suits instituted 74 per cent. as compared with 75 in the preceding year were of a value not exceeding Rs. 100.

Disposals in Original Courts.

43. The total number of regular suits before the Courts for disposal was 34,355 as compared with 32,640 in 1914, out of which 31,868, or 93 per cent. as compared with 92 per cent., were disposed of.

The average duration of contested cases fell from 36 to 31 and of uncontested cases from 26 to 21 days, while the average duration of contested cases in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, which was adversely criticised last year, was reduced from 36 and 69 respectively to 24 and 36 days. The average duration in the Munsifs' Courts of the Province fell from 27 to 22 days. There has been a great improvement in the Court of the Munsif, Dera Ismail Khan, where the figures were 28 as compared with 66 last year.

The number of cases disposed of by Assistant Commissioners fell from 513 to 411 as a result of the heavier demands made on their time by political work, while disposals by Extra Assistant Commissioners rose from 2,144 to 2,506. The bulk of the civil litigation was disposed of by the Stipendiary Munsifs. The work of these Courts reaches a fair standard of efficiency, their popularity increases yearly, and their decrees on the whole command respect. Disposals by Tahsildars numbered about the same as last year, and those by Honorary Civil Judges fell from 2,645 to 2,558.

Appeals and revisions.

44. 680 appeals were disposed of by District Judges and Sub-Judges exercising appellate powers as against 611 in 1914. In 32 per cent., as compared with 29 in 1914, the orders of the trial courts were modified or reversed. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 29 days to 23. Most District Judges now realise the advantages of thoroughly examining the record at the first hearing instead of issuing notice as a matter of course. Divisional Judges disposed of 1,112 regular appeals as last year. Two Additional Judges were attached to the Peshawar Court during the first 4 months, and one from November to the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was 167 days. This compares unfavourably with the Punjab figure, 141, for 1914. In Peshawar the average duration was 192, a slight improvement on the preceding year.

Execution of decrees.

45. There were 25,398 applications for execution of decrees before the Courts, of which 22,758 as compared with 21,106 in 1914 were disposed of. Of these 29 per cent. as compared with 27 per cent. were satisfied in full ; 15 per cent. as compared with 13 per cent. were satisfied in part, and 56 per cent. were wholly infructuous. The total amount in execution was Rs. 20,87,176, of which Rs. 7,78,356, or 37 per cent. as compared with 36 per cent. in the preceding year, was realised. The Punjab figure for 1914 was 26 per cent. In Peshawar the percentage was 36, the same as last year. In Hazara, although the percentage of realisation fell from 46 to 45, there was a marked increase in the amount realised. The attachment of property proved the most effectual mode of coercive process. In Kohat there was slight improvement of 3 per cent. over

the figures of the last year; while in Bannu the percentage fell from 46 to 36 per cent. In Dera Ismail Khan the percentage of realisations rose from 35 to 42; that in the Court of the District Judge was particularly good, being 61 per cent. 128 judgment debtors were imprisoned and 1,365 were arrested, but immediately released.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the Province for 1915 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

46. The total number of compulsory registrations affecting immovable property shows an increase of ·8 per cent. over the number in 1914. The value of the property transferred, however, has sunk by 8·6 per cent. The provincial totals of sales, mortgages and leases all exhibit the same phenomenon of a rise in number and decrease in value. Nearly the whole decrease in value occurred in Peshawar, though the number in this district remained constant. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, on the other hand, there was a considerable increase in value, which is to be attributed to an unprecedented rise in the value of residential houses in the towns consequent on a large influx of the rural Hindu population brought about by the disturbed condition of the two districts. Optional registrations relating to immovable property advanced both in number and value in Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, but receded in Kohat and Bannu, the total figures exhibiting increases of 11·7 and 33·4 per cent. respectively. The improvement in the total income of the Registration Department followed the advance in the number of instruments registered. Expenditure represented, as last year, 27 per cent. of the total income.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1915-16 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of the Boards.

47. The number of *ex-officio* members of the Bannu Board was raised from 6 to 7 during the year. Otherwise there were no changes either in the constitution or jurisdiction of the Boards. Their working was generally satisfactory. Six special and 19 ordinary meetings were held, and in no district the number of meetings fell below the prescribed minimum except in Peshawar, where the default was due to the Mohmand disturbances. The average attendance of the members, when compared with the previous year, showed a slight improvement in all districts except Peshawar, which maintained, however, the prescribed minimum of 50 per cent. No meeting adjourned for want of a quorum, and no case occurred in which the proceedings of a Board had to be set aside. There is little evidence to show that the members have actively interested themselves in local affairs, the reports available being for the most part statistical records of the performance of routine duties; but in Hazara the members are commended for the interest displayed by them in public works of which they were personally in charge. The increase of the control by experts at the head of their respective departments in many branches of local affairs necessarily reduces the initiative of the Boards, which must act on the technical advice given them, but in the direction of Public Works there is still considerable scope for attracting the interest of members, and from this point of view a useful system was inaugurated in Peshawar towards the close of the year, by which a sum of money for roads was allotted to each tahsil, and the responsibility for its expenditure placed on the members belonging to the tahsil. There was little rule-making during the year. Rule 5 (2) of the District Account Code, Appendix II, was amended in Kohat, and a set of business rules under Section 26 of the District Boards Act, 1883, was framed in Bannu.

Financial.

48. The total income of the District Boards, excluding debt head transactions, amounted to Rs. 5,58,112 against Rs. 5,77,488 last year, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,59,675 against Rs 5,77,517. The income under Provincial Rates decreased by nearly Rs. 8,000, principally as a result of the failure of crops in Dera Ismail Khan. Under the head "Education" both income and

expenditure rose from Rs. 1,80,539 and Rs. 2,04,618 respectivly in 1914-15 to Rs. 2,00,152 and Rs. 2,39,892 in the year under report. The increased income is due to additional grants by Government for education, and the rise in expenditure was occasioned chiefly by the opening of new Primary Schools and the raising of the pay of teachers. Income under the head "Medical" fell by Rs. 34,528, mainly owing to the fact that Government contributions were not received during the year. Receipts under Civil Works rose from Rs. 1,14,612 to Rs. 1,17,080, the increase being chiefly due to the sale of a serai at Mansehra in the Hazara District. Expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,28,430 in 1914-15 to Rs. 1,78,541 in the year under report. The closing balance of the Boards on 31st March 1916 was Rs. 3,13,375 against Rs. 3,12,752 a year previously. No District Board overdrew its balance during the year.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province for 1914-15 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of the Committees.

49. Except in the case of Tank, the working of the Municipal and Notified Area Committees has been generally satisfactory. The total number of meetings held by them fell from 180 to 164, of which 37 were special meetings, against 50 such meetings in 1913-14. The average attendance of members was adequate, and no meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. Moreover, the number of general meetings held did not fall short of the prescribed limit except in one instance. Bye-laws of a various nature were passed by a number of the committees. Those passed at Haripur dealt with the storage and sale of petroleum. The Peshawar Municipality issued bye-laws for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, which are at present under consideration, and the Bannu Committee framed one requiring the payment of deposits, to be subsequently returned on specified conditions, by persons wishing to use Municipal land or streets for the collection of building materials. As in the case of the District Boards, the fabric of Municipal administration has continued to be sustained by its official foundation. It must be admitted that urban is more advanced than rural self-government, but the circumstances of the Province admit of the adoption in the near future of no far reaching changes in the directions indicated by the Government of India in their Education Department Resolution No. 55-77, dated 28th April 1915, and the consideration of such advance as is feasible must be postponed till it can be dealt with by an officer appointed for the purpose.

Accounts.

50. The total income of the Municipalities fell from Rs. 7,74,461 to Rs. 7,69,622. Municipal rates and taxes brought in an increased revenue of Rs. 24,126, chiefly due to octroi collected on larger quantities of articles of food and drink imported into the cities of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, but this was more than counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 29,317 in the amount of Government grants and contributions. Municipal Committees expended Rs. 7,37,820 during the year as compared with Rs. 7,31,513 in 1913-14. Expenditure on Public Works decreased, but that on Public Instruction expanded, and the purchase of a fire-engine for Peshawar led to a considerable increase in the amount spent on public safety. The expenditure of the Notified Areas amounted to Rs. 59,588, or just over Rs. 8,000 less than in the previous year. As a result the balance at the credit of these areas at the end of the year rose considerably. The balances at the credit of Municipalities remained nearly constant.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1914-15 and in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I, Prices and Wages in India.]

Agriculture.

51. The high yielding variety of wheat, locally called red *chauntra*, is being extensively grown in the Peshawar Valley. It was selected for propagation at Tarnab in the year 1913. The wheat named Pusa No. 4 has surpassed all other white wheats in yield, quality, resistance to rust and upstanding power, and is being widely tried on cultivators' fields. Imported varieties of superior two-rowed barley yield excellent crops in the Province, but agriculturists continue to prefer their own heavier yielding six-rowed kinds. Local sugarcane and maize are also holding their own against exotic varieties; indeed, nowhere in India is sugarcane more cheaply or more profitably cultivated than in the Peshawar District. Experiments have been made with Egyptian clover, which does not, like *shaftal*, cause tympanitis in cattle, and have proved successful, and beet-roots of excellent quality have been grown at Tarnab during the last four years. The introduction of the latter would, it is believed, do much to render the refining of sugar a profitable industry. The chief obstacle at present is the shortness of the cane season, which involves a sugar factory lying idle for the greater part of the year, whereas it could probably be supplied with sugarcane and sugar beets combined for seven or eight months out of the twelve. The Peshawar peach and plum seasons have been extended two months by the introduction of early and late ripening varieties of good quality.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1915-16 and in the Agricultural Statistics of India Volume I.]

Weather.

52. The report on which this summary is based deals with the *Kharif* harvest of 1915 and the *Rabi* of 1916. The summer of 1915 was a dry one, and little rain fell in the Province, except in the Tochi, in May and June. In July also the rainfall was below normal everywhere. Hazara and Kurram received good rains in August, but little fell in Kohat, Bannu and Tochi, and none at all in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. In September the rainfall was above the average in Kohat and Bannu, normal in Peshawar and scanty in other areas. Though copious and general showers fell in October, November was practically a dry month, and the fall in December and January was also disappointingly small. Good and, on the whole, well distributed rain was, however, received in February, and this greatly improved the condition of the unirrigated crops which were then withering. The rainfall in March again was below the normal, but it was followed by average rain in April, which proved beneficial to some extent.

Calamities.

53. Hailstorms visited some villages of Hazara and Bannu, but no damage requiring remissions of revenue was done to the crops. In Peshawar and the Tochi and Kurram Agencies, however, crops were spoilt by hail, and small remissions aggregating Rs. 1,409 were granted. The sugarcane crop in the Bannu Tahsil suffered considerably from insect pests, but the principal calamity was, of course, the general failure of the rains, which necessitated the suspension of a considerable amount of land revenue in the Bannu District. Plague appeared during the year in one village of the Swabi Tahsil of Peshawar, and the Hazara and Peshawar districts and the Kurram suffered from a visitation of cholera. Malaria was rampant in Hazara and Bannu, especially the former, where it produced a very considerable mortality. These epidemics, however, did not markedly affect agricultural conditions.

Crops.

54. The total sown area of 1915-16 amounted to 2,277,953 acres, and was 863,832 acres short of the corresponding area of last year and 526,008 acres below the normal area. The contraction occurred entirely in the unirrigated area, which fell from 2,239,173 acres to 1,341,398 acres in the year under report. It was shared by all districts, but was chiefly noticeable in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, and was due to deficient rain at sowing time. The irrigated area, on the other hand, increased during the year and exhibited a rise of 33,943 acres, the gain in the Peshawar and Bannu districts exceeding the loss in Dera Ismail Khan. The total area harvested was 1,857,710 acres as compared with 2,635,016 acres in the previous year and a normal area of 2,321,150 acres.

Kharif 1915.

55. The total area sown with *Kharif* crops amounted to 720,962 acres as against 1,092,104 acres in the previous year. This was 34 per cent. less than the preceding *Kharif* and 28 per cent. below the normal area. Both irrigated and unirrigated tracts, but especially the latter, were affected in all the districts and agencies except the Tochi Agency. The decline was marked under cereals and pulses in the Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Kohat districts, and was due to the scarcity of rain almost throughout the sowing season. The failure of hill torrents was also partly responsible for the restricted cultivation in Dera Ismail Khan. The area of the failed crops amounted to 15 per cent. of the total area sown as compared with 18 per cent. last *Kharif* and 17 per cent. normal. The proportion of the failed area in the Kohat District was large, and amounted to 39 per cent. of the total crops as against 17 per cent. last *Kharif* and 18 per cent. normal. In Dera Ismail Khan the proportion of the failed area was still greater, as it reached 56 per cent. of the total area sown, compared with 45 per cent. in the corresponding harvest last year and 52 per cent. normal. The total failures on irrigated areas were 4 per cent. and on unirrigated 28 per cent. The matured area amounted to 610,463 acres, or 85 per cent. of the total area sown, and the harvest was on the whole much below the normal.

Rabi 1916.

56. The total area sown in the *Rabi* amounted to 1,556,991 acres as compared with 2,049,681 acres in the preceding year. It was 24 and 13 per cent. less than the previous year and the normal figures respectively. The decrease, which was almost entirely confined to the unirrigated crops, was spread over all the districts. The unfavourable results, as in the case of the *Kharif* harvest, were due to the disappointing climatic conditions at sowing time. Of the total area sown 20 per cent. failed to yield crops against 15 per cent. last year, and the percentages of failure in the districts and agencies ranged between 1 and 40. 1,247,247 acres were harvested against 1,740,715 acres last *Rabi* and 1,485,750 acres normal. The harvest reaped from the sown area also failed to come up to the average owing to adverse conditions whilst the crops were maturing.

Irrigated area of the year.

57. The area of crops irrigated during the year was 936,555 acres as compared with 902,612 acres in the previous year and the normal figure of 841,000 acres, and represented 41 per cent. of the total crops sown. The increase, which is marked, occurred chiefly in Peshawar, where the irrigated area improved by 53,477 acres owing to the extension of irrigation from the Upper Swat River Canal. The Dera Ismail Khan District, on the other hand, shows a decrease of 19,075 acres due to the stoppage of the always uncertain Paharpur Canal from October 1915 to January 1916. Government canals irrigated 298,341 acres and private canals 453,334 acres. The areas irrigated in the previous year by the two classes of canals were 245,983 and 467,844 acres respectively. The decrease in the area watered by private canals resulted from the shortage of supply in these canals in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts owing to the dryness of the year.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on District Boards for 1915-16 and in the Provincial Report on Municipalities for 1914-15.]

Road side trees and Municipal gardens.

58. The District Boards expended Rs. 14,897 on aboriculture during the year under report, or Rs. 2,894 more than in the previous year. They

also spent Rs. 3,503, or virtually the same figure as in 1914-15, on Botanical and other public gardens. The expenditure of Municipal Committees on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation has declined from Rs. 50,914 to Rs. 41,887.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1914-15 and in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

Communications and buildings.

59. In the Kagan Range the Naddi-Dumdalla bridle path in Nagan reserve was completed and a new bridle path was commenced from the Kagan Valley road at Paras bridge to Sharan in Manshi reserve. The Nuri inspection path was continued further to a distance of 8 miles. In the Thandiani Range the Birangali-Simli Dheri and Hulla-ka-dana-Sangargali bridle paths were finally completed, and a small sum was spent on the aligning of the first section of the proposed Birangali-Bakotgali bridle path. The total length of roads and paths newly constructed was 26 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,198 as compared with 41 miles for Rs. 5,266 in 1913-14. The work was done more cheaply mile for mile than last year. Repairs were made over 139 miles of roads and paths at a cost of Rs. 3,365 as compared with 101 miles for Rs. 1,075 in 1913-14. The increase in expenditure was partly normal, due to the increase in the mileage of roads and paths in the division; and was partly to be ascribed to the heavy and unseasonable rains in October, which spoiled a good deal of work and necessitated its being done again.

Quarters for Foresters, with out-buildings, were constructed at Dungagali at a cost of Rs. 626. A rest-house for subordinates was built at Jabori in the Siran Range for Rs. 541, and the out-houses attached to the Divisional Office at Abbottabad were reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 216. The total expenditure on new buildings was Rs. 1,765 as compared with Rs. 4,442 last year, and that on repairs amounted to Rs. 2,067 as compared with Rs. 1,096 last year.

Forest offences.

60. The total number of offences for the year amounted to 1,854 as compared with 1,888 in the previous year and 1,775 the average of the last three years. In addition 45 fire cases, which were still under departmental enquiry at the close of the year, will probably have to be classed as offences. In the Khanpur Range there was a decrease in the number of cases of lopping and a rise in grazing offences. The total number of cases taken into Court was 95 against 161 in 1913-14 and a triennial average of 209. The decrease is due to the greater expedition with which forest offences are now disposed of by Magistrates, resulting in a greater readiness of offenders to compound cases out of Court. The total amount of compensation realised was Rs. 6,271-8-0, giving an average of Rs. 3-10-2 and Rs. 3-1-2 per case and per offender respectively, or virtually the same figures as in the previous year.

Protection from fire.

61. In the matter of fire protection the year can only be described as disastrous, no less than 36·5 per cent. having been burnt out of the area in which protection was attempted as compared with ·3 per cent. in the previous year. The weather from the end of April up to nearly the end of June 1914 was exceptionally hot and dry. In the circumstances a certain number of accidental fires was to be expected, and actually did occur; but the chief feature of the year was a very severe outbreak of incendiary firing in the *chil* forests of the Siran Range. The total number of fires was 60 and the total area burnt 20,223 acres. Five fires crossed the forest boundaries from outside, and have not been classed as offences. Ten have been ascribed to accident or carelessness, and the balance of 45 to intentional firing. In only one case were any of the actual culprits caught, two men being arrested in the Siran Range in the act of setting fire to the forest. They were prosecuted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each after the close of the year. Nine cases of accident or carelessness and one of malicious firing have been filed as requiring no action; and one case of carelessness and 44 of intentional firing were under enquiry at the close of the year. Only one fire case was decided in Court during the year. It was an old case, and, as was expected, was filed for want of proof.

Forest produce.

62. The quantity of timber removed by departmental agency rose from 2,784 cubic feet last year to 4,228 cubic feet during the year under report, while the amount of timber taken by purchasers was 3,195,707 cubic feet against 3,352,455 cubic feet in 1913-14. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that owing to the war no walnut trees were sold in Kagan, and as building work in Murree and the neighbouring cantonments was stopped owing to the same reason, this also reduced the demand for blue pine in the Dungagali Range. The war again is also largely responsible for the fact that the removal of firewood by purchasers diminished from 485,835 cubic feet last year to 277,909 cubic feet during the year under report. If, however, the commercial exploitation of the forests received a small set back, the quantity of timber removed by right-holders and of timber and firewood under free grants also fell appreciably. Altogether the total outturn of timber decreased from 3,383,064 cubic feet last year to 3,221,135 cubic feet during the year under report, and of fuel from 946,023 cubic feet to 906,348 cubic feet.

Financial results.

63. With a decrease in the extraction of timber and firewood the gross income of the year amounted to Rs. 2,27,142 only as compared with Rs. 2,53,493 last year and Rs. 2,17,869, the average of the past three years. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,23,741, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,03,401, or, after allowing for decreases in stock and outstandings, to Rs. 90,475 as compared with Rs. 1,22,635 and Rs. 1,19,629 respectively last year. Receipts from timber show the largest decrease, Rs. 21,234, and are accounted for by the fact that payment of the instalments amounting to some Rs. 32,000, which were due in December 1914 and June 1915 on account of walnut trees sold to the Eastern Development Corporation, were postponed owing to the difficulties of the Corporation until December 1915. Since the close of the year the Corporation applied for an alteration in the terms of their existing contract, but the Chief Commissioner has not been able to see his way to accede to the request.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1915-16 (Government Central Branch Press, Simla).]

Sales, issues and distributions.

64. Sales of Kohat salt amounted to 509,934 maunds during the year, being a decrease of 71,417 maunds over the figures of 1914-15. Issues of salt, which totalled 503,572 maunds, showed approximately the same decrease. Exports to Swat, Tirah and Kabul, as well as to places in British territory, all declined. The decreases in sales was due to the abnormal sales of the previous year and to the restriction of issues under Ordinance II of 1916.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1915 and in the Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

65. The number of factories subject to control under the Indian Factories Act remained at four, the same number as for the previous year. Of these three are cotton-ginning factories, which, owing to the disorganisation of the cotton trade resulting from the war and to the lateness of the cotton crop, worked for a few weeks only. It was consequently impossible to effect any considerable improvement in their cleanliness or general sanitary condition; but special orders were issued for the removal of all rubbish, for the lime-washing of all inside walls, and for the provision of additional ventilating openings. No accidents were reported, and no unreported ones were discovered; nor during so slack a season was there any temptation to overwork women and children. The guarding of all exposed machinery liable to be the cause of accidents has proceeded steadily, and no difficulty has been found in getting factory owners to comply with instructions issued on the subject.

7. Trade.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1915-16.]

Total trade during the period 1913-14 to 1915-16.

66. The report on which this summary is based covers the period 1913-14 to 1915-16 inclusive, and an attempt is made to give here a general review of the triennium and to compare its results with those of the three years that preceded it. In the triennium the total value of trade (excluding treasure) rose by over 53½ lakhs of rupees, or 6 per cent., as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous three years. The increase is shared both by imports and exports, the former exhibiting an increase of 29½ lakhs, and the latter an increase of 24 lakhs. This may be attributed generally to the natural expansion of trade, but special reasons have also existed in the plentiful fruit crops and abundant produce of wool in tribal country, as well as the increasing popularity of European piece-goods. Though the total volume of trade declined from 342 lakhs in 1913-14 and 340 lakhs in 1914-15 to 307 lakhs in 1915-16, the manner in which trans-frontier trade has been maintained may be said to be remarkable when it is considered that for nearly half this period Great Britain has been at war, and that during the war period numerous serious attacks on British territory have been made by the tribesmen on the North-West Frontier, and several tribes have been under blockade. The firm basis on which our trade is now established is shown by the fact that, in spite of the decrease above mentioned, the total trade of the last year of the triennium under review was 60 lakhs more than the total of 1910-11, the first year of the preceding triennium.

The proportion borne by the trade of each country to the total trade of the Province for the three years is as follows :—

	1913-14.	*1914-15.*	*1915-16.*
Tirah	5	5	7
Afghanistan	36	34	37
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	48	49	47
Buner	1	2	...
Waziristan	4	5	4
Kurram	6	5	5
	100	100	100

The relative volume of trade in each case shows little change with the exception of Tirah and Buner. In both countries the variation has been the outcome of political conditions, the most important factor in trade fluctuations on this border.

Tirah.

67. The total trade with Tirah was about 17 lakhs in 1912-13, the last year of the previous triennium. In 1913-14 it fell to 15½ lakhs, chiefly owing to the failure of certain Indian banks which reduced credit, and also to the blockade of the Feroz Khel; but in 1914-15 it again rose to 17¾ lakhs. In 1915-16 the total value of the trade amounted to 19⅓ lakhs, the highest point yet reached. The chief increases in imports have occurred under Canes and Rattans, Cordage and Rope, Dyeing material other kinds, Hides of cattle, Skins of sheep and goats, &c., Timber, Unmanufactured articles of merchandise, and Manufactured articles of merchandise. Reasons for these increases are to be found in the larger demand for certain of the above goods in India and the favourable prices obtainable, in particular the high price obtainable for leather on account of the war. The closing of other sources of import by the blockade of the Mohmand, Upper Swat and Buner tribes also diverted trade to Tirah. In exports the following articles show increases :—Twist and yarn, European ; Twist and yarn, Indian ; Piece-goods, European ; Oil, other kinds ; Sugar, unrefined, and Tobacco. The general rise in the standard of comfort in Tirah appears to have led to the substitution of European for Indian piece-goods,

while the advances under other heads are as a rule traceable to a growing demand combined with an improvement in the prices which traders can secure in Tirah.

Afghanistan.

68. Exclusive of treasure, the total trade with Afghanistan during the triennium under report was 123 lakhs in the first year of the triennium, 116 lakhs in 1914-15, and 115 lakhs in 1915-16. The healthy condition of the market is shown by the smallness of the decrease in spite of adverse political conditions. It is curious that among other articles imports of shawls and manufactured piece-goods (carpets) have increased, as it might have been thought that the demand for articles of comparative luxury would have slackened. The decreases recorded in imports have occurred largely in raw cotton, fruits, skins of sheep and goats, ghi and spices all other kinds, and are in several cases due to the war and to unfavourable weather conditions. The import of horses and ponies has languished for some time, since Afghan policy is opposed to the removal of equine stock from the country. The increases in exports to Afghanistan (notably in apparel, twist and yarn, Indian; piece-goods, Indian; leather, manufactured, brass and copper, and tobacco) are directly or indirectly traceable in large part to the war. Sea routes have been largely closed to India, and many Indian exports by land have increased in consequence; and a large outlay in refitting the Afghan army accounts for much of the increase in the export of manufactured leather. High prices and the special restrictions in India account for a contraction in the exports of wheat, but declines in other articles, such as raw cotton, European twist and yarns, European piece-goods and hides of cattle, are generally attributed to the glut caused by large exports in previous years.

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

69. The total trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur amounted to 165 lakhs in 1913-14, remained at almost the same figure in 1914-15, and fell considerably to 144 lakhs in 1915-16. The decrease in the last year is spread over both imports and exports, and, as far as two of the trade routes is concerned, is mainly due to the blockade of the Mohmands, which remained in force from August 1915 to the close of the year. The export trade *viâ* the Malakand has fallen far less than the import, the reason apparently being that the standard of life in the neighbourhood of the road to Chitral has largely improved of recent years, with the result that the residents habitually visit British territory to purchase goods unobtainable in tribal country, while the traders of more remote tracts, who contribute the bulk of the commodities imported to British India, have been unable to despatch their goods as usual owing to local unrest. In addition to Mohmand country, Upper Swat and Bajaur were under blockade during the last seven months of 1915, and in this fact is to be found a sufficient reason for the decline recorded in both imports and exports. The increases registered in the trade in certain commodities are generally due to transactions of a speculative character during the first portion of the year in anticipation of the Upper Swat and Bajaur disturbances. The requirements of the Chakdara Movable Column and the impetus given by the blockade to Lower Swat trade were factors which also contributed to such increases as occurred.

Trade with other areas.

70. The conditions in Buner were abnormal during 1915-16, this area having been under blockade for eight months, and trade consequently fell to the very low level of Rs 66,000 as compared with 5 lakhs in 1914-15 and 9 lakhs three years previously. Chiefly owing to the continued misconduct of the Mahsuds disturbed conditions have also made their influence felt in our commercial relations with Waziristan during the past year. In 1913-14 the volume of trade was 14½ lakhs; in 1914-15 it rose still higher; in 1915-16 it fell to 13½ lakhs. Imports are invariably in excess of exports, but both have declined, and in Southern Waziristan the total trade of the present triennium as compared with the previous triennium fell away from 25½ to 22 lakhs. The knowledge of the traders that their caravans were liable to seizure in reprisals helped towards the decrease in imports, while the shrinkage in exports is accounted for by the stoppage of allowances and the lack of earnings from well paid labour in the plains, which restricted the purchasing power of the Mahsud tribe. Trade with the Turis of Kurram has also diminished during

the past year. In 1913-14 it amounted to 19 lakhs in value, and in 1914-15 to 17 lakhs. During 1915-16 it was about 15 lakhs only. The decrease is shared by both imports and exports, and, so far as the latter are concerned, appears to be due to the high prices prevailing in India on account of the war.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1915-16.]

71. The rebuilding of the barracks in the Militia post at Wana and the enlargement of the post at Tanai were continued in the Derajat District during the year, though only work absolutely necessary is being carried out at present on these projects. Other work related principally to the provision of improved quarters for the Police and Frontier Constabulary. New Police Stations were constructed at Matanni (Peshawar) and Doaba (Kohat) and Police posts at Thall and Kahi (Kohat). Progress was made with the construction of head-quarter lines and ranges for the Frontier Constabulary at Peshawar, Bannu, Tank and Oghi, and of the Frontier Constabulary post at Domanda. New Police Stations were practically completed at Akora and Nizampur (Peshawar). In addition a new hospital was constructed at Fort Abazai (Peshawar), and a new tahsil at Kohat and Civil Rest House at Tank were completed. The erection of a Civil Rest House at Thall is in progress. **Works carried out during the year— (a) Buildings.**

As regards communications, the construction of metalled roads from Jahangira to Swabi and from Shahbazgarhi to Rustam has been completed. Considerable further improvements have been made to the Thall-Parachinar road, and work was continued to improve the Hazara Trunk Road and the road from Mansehra to Khaki (Hazara District). The metalling of the Charsadda-Tangi road and work on the Hathala-Kulachi and Dera Ismail Khan-Paharpur roads continue to be held in abeyance owing to the war. **(b) Communications.**

72. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 26,35,010 compared with Rs. 31,40,306 and Rs. 25,89,117 in the two previous years. The budget grant for 1916-17 is Rs. 23,24,000. The total outlay during the year on original works was Rs. 8,07,549 and that on repairs Rs. 14,05,311. **Expenditure.**

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1915-16 and in the Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

73. The area irrigated by the Lower Swat River Canal amounted to 165,499 acres as compared with an average of 169,979 acres for the three years ending in 1914-15 and of 160,037 acres in the preceding triennium. The area matured was 115,111 acres against 167,511 acres in 1914-15, the decrease being due to the comparative scarcity of rainfall during the year and the low supply of water in the river during September 1915. The working of the canal resulted in a profit representing 10·18 per cent. on the capital invested. The construction of the new weir at the head works near Abazai, which was begun in the cold weather of 1914-15, was stopped in April 1915 owing to high floods in the river. It was re-started in August, but again had to be closed owing to the political situation, with the intention of work being resumed in August 1911. **Lower Swat River Canal.**

74. Considerable expenditure was incurred on the Kabul River Canal, Rs. 51,649 having been spent on extension and improvements and Rs. 68,315 on maintenance and repairs. The work done under the former head consisted mainly of the remodelling of the Hazarkhani Branch and of the construction of the Lakarai aqueduct and outhouses for Inspecting Officer's camp followers at Peshawar. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs was mainly incurred on raising the bed of the Kurvi Branch, clearing the Amankot drainage system, and on raising the banks of the main canal. The total area irrigated was 45,860 acres, representing an increase of 1,948 acres over the area of the previous year, while the matured area was as high as 45,536 acres as against 43,344 acres in 1914-15. The operations of the year resulted in a profit equivalent to 1·87 per cent. on the capital invested against a percentage of 9·13 in the previous year. **Kabul River Canal.**

Paharpur Canal.

75. The area irrigated by the Paharpur Canal decreased from 25,425 to 17,280 acres as a result of a short supply of water, except in April and June 1915, when floods did considerable damage and prevented irrigation. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 24,263, and that on extension and improvements to Rs. 5,447. No capital expenditure was incurred. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 39,621 as compared with Rs. 31,975 in the previous year and Rs. 38,267 the average of the last three years. The canal is not a remunerative work.

Upper Swat River Canal.

76. The expenditure, direct and indirect, incurred under the head of Capital Account (Upper Swat River Canal) amounted to Rs. 14,39,688 during the year, bringing the total cost debitable against the Second Revised Project Estimate to Rs. 1,92,26,590. Since the close of the year this estimate has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State at a figure of Rs. 2,05,55,583. A small sum was spent on extensions and improvements and Rs. 2,32,306 on maintenance and repairs. Irrigation from the canal began in the autumn of 1914. It has now been considerably extended, and the area irrigated during the year amounted to 78,506 acres. The head works, main line and various branches are now nearly complete, but the Benton tunnel is not yet fully finished. The estimated value of the crops matured on land irrigated by the canal was Rs. 34,20,160, which, after paying the canal rates assessment of Rs. 1,32,672, left a sum of Rs. 32,87,494 to the agriculturists.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1915-16.]

77. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1914-15 and 1915-16. The figures of receipts and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue (Civil) ...	51,54,911	51,63,296	1,26,96,201	1,30,48,717	...	...
Local Funds	11,94,917	11,52,645	11,74,250	11,37,900	6,38,587	6,53,332
Municipal Revenue ...	10,84,422	13,55,092	11,08,650	10,52,878	9,12,610	12,14,823
Total ...	74,34,250	76,71,033	1,49,79,101	1,52,39,495	15,51,197	18,68,155

B. Provincial Revenue and Finance.

78. Details of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Expenditure.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,93,786	21,29,255	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	19,080	22,423
II.—Opium ...	41,684	39,227	2.—Assignments and Compensation.	18,212	17,769
IV.—Stamps ...	6,19,027	6,74,843			
V.—Excise ...	3,54,363	3,53,604	3.—Land Revenue ...	6,48,562	6,32,824
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,897	3,715	6.—Stamps ...	22,608	22,405
VII.—Customs ...	...	...	7.—Excise ...	13,244	15,388
VIII.—Income Tax ...	1,66,138	1,71,418	10.—Income Tax ...	916	955
IX.—Forests ...	2,38,013	1,86,815	11.—Forests ...	1,25,593	1,04,795
X —Registration ...	44,404	46,326	12 —Registration ...	12,124	12,374
XII.—Interest ...	28,694	32,896	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debts	...	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,43,825	1,74,293	14.—Interest on Other Obligations	211	197
			18.—General Administration ...	3,36,534	3,98,173
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	37,074	42,008	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	6,49,780	6,41,577
XVII.—Police ...	33,308	36,693	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	2,13,234	2,52,648
XIX.—Education ...	24,800	26,796	20.—Police ...	18,05,392	19,32,256
XX – Medical ...	3,788	6,619	22.—Education ...	5,02,768	5,27,345
XXI-A.—Agriculture ...	1,993	2,450	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	43,958	52,088
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	283	566	24.—Medical ...	2,50,517	3,91,333
			25 —Political ...	31,60,054	33,77,482
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	21,324	20,089	26-A.—Agriculture ...	84,756	80,060
			26-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	8,888	8,479
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	23,666	17,730			
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,19,089	1,46,470	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	60,278	57,670
XXIX.—Major Works ...	8,91,311	8,84,822			
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...	28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	1,65,444	1,66,631			
			29.—Superannuation Allowance and Pension, &c.	1,70,864	1,76,011
			30.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,12,161	1,08,548
			32 —Miscellaneous ...	47,688	43,749
			33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
			42.—Major Works ...	11,23,922	14,67,003
			43.—Minor Works ...	43,475	33,282
			45.—Civil Works ...	32,21,382	26,71,883
Total ...	51,54,911	51,63,296	Total ...	1,26,96,201	1,30,48,717
Salt Department ...	5,81,995	5,20,764	Salt Department ...	84,297	88,912

C. Local Funds.

79. The accounts of the Funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors, and the Examiner's audit reports are regularly submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

District Funds.

The transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hazara ...	66,056 13 2	1,18,219 1 9	1,84,275 14 11	1,16,817 15 6	67,457 15 5
Peshawar ...	1,15,459 3 1	2,10,464 14 11	3,25,924 2 0	2,23,531 13 0	1,02,392 5 0
Kohat ...	22,453 2 10	62,817 5 1	85,280 7 11	58,951 7 1	26,329 0 10
Bannu ...	37,475 0 5	75,502 12 6	1,12,977 12 11	68,193 13 1	44,783 15 10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	63,720 4 7	93,973 13 11	1,57,694 2 6	85,795 2 3	71,899 0 3
Total ...	3,05,174 8 1	5,60,978 0 2	8,66,152 8 3	5,53,290 2 11	3,12,862 5 4

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,60,978-0-2 as compared with Rs. 5,97,126-2-5 during the previous year; while the total payments amounted to Rs. 5,53,290-2-11 as compared with Rs. 5,95,038-2-7 during the last year.

The expenditure has, on the whole and subject to the remarks made in individual Audit Notes, been incurred on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	2,631 2 1	32,127 7 2	34,758 9 3	27,784 11 6	6,973 13 9
Peshawar ...	31,019 0 0	1,39,495 11 6	1,70,514 11 6	1,50,341 14 6	20,172 13 0
Nowshera ...	30,989 4 4	1,00,071 9 8	1,31,060 14 0	78,283 1 4	52,777 12 8
Mardan ...	3,196 10 11	14,806 0 5	18,002 11 4	13,719 7 1	4,283 4 3
Cherat ...	14,248 15 2	13,368 2 6	27,617 1 8	22,166 15 8	5,450 2 0
Kohat ...	2,682 1 6	33,964 0 8	36,646 2 2	34,416 15 8	2,229 2 6
Bannu ...	6,052 14 4	26,218 15 3	32,271 13 7	23,065 15 2	9,205 14 5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	843 1 8	34,536 2 8	35,379 4 4	31,514 2 1	3,865 2 3
Risalpur ...	45,090 9 7	4,622 5 9	49,712 15 4	49,712 15 4	...
Total 1915-16 ...	1,36,753 11 7	3,99,210 7 7	5,35,964 3 2	4,31,006 2 4	1,04,958 0 10
Total 1914-15 ...	1,10,576 5 8	4,18,806 12 2	5,29,383 1 10	3,92,629 6 3	1,36,753 11 7

The funds of the Nowshera Cantonment were allowed to accumulate presumably in order to help the introduction of progressive measures. The balance of Kohat Cantonment Fund has gone down further than last year although a Government grant of Rs. 8,287 was made during the year 1915-16, and that of the Risalpur Cantonment has been reduced to nil owing to a large expenditure having been incurred in completing the bazar within its limits.

Cantonment General Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds, and their transactions as compared with those of the previous year are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	...	6,927 6 2	6,927 6 2	6,927 6 2	...
Nowshera ...	33 8 1	5,619 1 5	5,652 9 6	5,596 3 6	56 6 0
Cherat ...	...	1,424 7 8	1,424 7 8	1,424 7 8	...
Total 1915-16 ...	33 8 1	13,970 15 3	14,004 7 4	13,948 1 4	56 6 0
Total 1914-15 ...	239 9 9	15,260 12 4	15,500 6 1	15,466 14 0	33 8 1

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and the Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurrum Agency are the only funds under this head.

The transactions of both the funds for the year under report as compared with the preceding year are given in the table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hill Location and Sanitary Fund—					
1914-15 ...	2,551 2 2	546 6 11	3,097 9 1	530 7 1	2,567 2 0
1915-16 ...	2,567 2 0	741 3 5	3,308 5 5	877 12 10	2,430 8 7
Parachinar Bazar Fund—					
1914-15 ...	6,883 5 9	11,397 1 3	18,280 7 0	7,944 8 8	10,335 14 4
1915-16 ...	10,335 14 4	13,548 4 10	23,884 3 2	14,703 3 3	9,180 15 11

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in Dir-Swat is the only fund of this description. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospital. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,833-9-10 and Rs. 3,801-4-7 respectively. It closed with a balance of Rs. 20,240-3-11.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	6,022 5 11	1,618 1 2	7,640 7 1	1,710 6 0	5,930 1 1
Hazara ...	—2,178 12 8	1,010 14 5	—1,167 14 3	756 4 0	—1,924 2 3
Kohat ...	972 10 1	491 0 0	1,463 10 1	580 15 8	882 10 5
Bannu ...	—937 5 10	713 11 0	—223 10 10	670 3 0	—893 13 10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	—2,711 3 3	721 7 9	—1,989 11 6	400 3 0	—2,389 14 6
Total 1915-16 ...	1,167 10 3	4,555 2 4	5,722 12 7	4,117 15 8	1,604 12 11
Total 1914-15 ...	330 7 0	6,799 4 5	7,129 11 5	5,962 1 2	1,167 10 3

The minus balances are permissible in the case of these funds inasmuch as for purposes of overdrawals all the individual balances of the several constituting funds are taken together and treated as one provincial balance.

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in two districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar ...	42,702 3 5	45,281 9 4	87,983 12 9	50,284 0 11	37.699 11 10
Bannu ...	80,363 7 10	30,696 2 1	1,11,059 9 11	23,421 6 9	87,638 3 2
...					
Total 1915-16	1,23,065 11 3	75,977 11 5	1,99,043 6 8	73.705 7 8	1,25,337 15 0
Total 1914-15 ...	1,67,054 4 4	48,896 7 0	2.15,950 11 4	92,885 0 1	1,23,065 11 3

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund was explained in the report for the year 1902-03.

The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estate has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund.

The opening balance of the fund was Rs. 1,282-15-11, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs 4,460-7-0 as compared with Rs. 6,249-5-8 in the previous year, and the payment to Rs. 4,823-1-5 against Rs. 8,715-13-8, and the closing balance on 31st March 1916 was Rs. 920-5-6.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only and was started in the year 1906-07. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 2, there having been no receipts and payments during the year.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 43,814-10-9 ; the receipts amounted to Rs. 69,368-15-4 and the payments to Rs. 37,626-8-6. It closed with a balance of Rs. 75,557-1-7. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 78,944-5-4 and Rs. 47,905-11-2 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

There are six Municipalities and eight Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Municipalities.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payment.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	1,05,831 13 8	53,654 8 1	1,59,486 5 9	73,687 13 5	85,798 8 4
Haripur ...	16,271 10 10	33,901 5 5	50,173 0 3	37,077 5 4	13,095 10 11
Peshawar ...	4,02,050 12 9	8,14,385 3 5	12,16,436 0 2	5,58,094 10 1	6,58,341 6 1
Kohat ...	86,554 12 4	76,143 12 11	1,62,698 9 3	73,002 13 7	89,695 11 8
Edwardesabad ...	1,88,281 6 5	1,33,988 10 11	3,22,270 1 4	1,11,408 9 2	2,10,861 8 2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	46,954 15 5	1,52,216 3 0	1,99,171 2 5	1,28,371 6 0	70,799 12 5
Total ...	8,45,945 7 5	12,64,289 11 9	21,10,235 3 2	9,81,642 9 7	11,28,592 9 7

Notified Areas.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baffa	2,841 15 4	8,709 3 7	11,551 2 11	8,377 10 9	3,173 8 2
Nawanshahr ...	1,605 9 0	1,702 5 4	3,307 14 4	1,620 7 0	1,687 7 4
Gallis	4,704 11 9	2,674 3 2	7,378 14 11	1,732 1 1	5,646 13 10
Nowshera Kalan ...	1,581 13 0	2,482 0 3	4,063 13 3	3,362 3 3	701 10 0
Beckettganj ...	14,749 4 11	10,320 5 4	25,069 10 3	11,880 6 5	13,189 3 10
Lakki	1,223 11 0	1,869 5 0	3,093 0 0	1,523 0 1	1,569 15 11
Tank	19,814 5 11	48,506 3 1	68,320 9 0	28,169 8 5	40,151 0 7
Kulachi	20,143 1 1	14,538 5 6	34,681 6 7	14,570 4 9	20,111 1 10
Total ...	66,664 8 0	90,801 15 3	1,57,466 7 3	71,235 9 9	86,230 13 6
Grand Total 1915-16	9,12,609 15 5	13,55,091 11 0	22,67,701 10 5	10,52,878 3 4	12,14,823 7 1
Grand Total 1914-15	9,36,837 12 0	10,84,422 5 3	20,21,260 2 1	11,08,650 2 8	9,12,609 15 5

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with Government treasuries. Their accounts opened and closed with credit balances during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See pages 55—60 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1915.]

Births.

80. The birth-rate has again declined, and now stands at 31·7 *per mille*, or 1 *per mille* lower than in 1914. The actual decrease of 1,937 births occurred in the Peshawar, Hazara and Bannu districts, small increases having been recorded in each of the other two districts. The excess of male over female births registered (125·46 boys to every 100 girls) is even higher than in the previous year, and serves merely to emphasise the inaccuracy of the returns. The Peshawar District, which was troubled by frontier disturbances for a great part of the summer and autumn, is the greatest culprit in this respect; it purports to be gratified by the advent of 143 boys for every 100 girls.

Deaths.

81. A marked fall in the number of deaths is recorded; 48,194 is the total number, or 4,366 less than in 1914. The ratio *per mille* is 23·6, or 2·2 less than in the previous year. The decrease is common to all the districts except Hazara, which returned 3,393 deaths more than in 1914, and has the highest death-rate in the Province, *viz.* 29·8. The prevalence of cholera in Bannu and Peshawar during the year 1914 goes some way to explain the shrunken death-rates in these districts during the year under report, and local disturbances also probably affected the registration of deaths in Peshawar. The higher death-rate in Hazara is due to severe malaria, and possibly also typhus, being prevalent in the autumn months of 1915. In other parts of the Province the year was not a malarious one. The death-rate among Hindus stands at 29·1 *per mille* as against a ratio of 23·5 among the Muhammadans. The difference is probably to be attributed to greater accuracy of registration among the urban and village Hindu population.

Chief diseases.

82. Cholera appeared in four out of the five districts, but never assumed the gravity of the epidemic of 1914. Peshawar and Hazara suffered most. In the former district out of 24 circles of registration 13 reported cholera cases, and in the latter 15 out of 20. Only a small proportion of towns and villages were affected. In Hazara 635 deaths were recorded and in Peshawar 279. Kohat and Bannu suffered but slightly from the disease. Small-pox was less prominent than in the previous year, and only 26 deaths as compared with 331 in 1914 were registered as due to it. The return is probably inaccurate, but it is certain that cases were not numerous. Deaths shown as due to fevers were 36,518 in number, a decrease of 2,200 over the total of 1914. The term is, of course, entirely meaningless, including, as it does, every case marked by rise of temperature which cannot be assigned to some easily recognisable malady. The decrease in recorded deaths, however, supports the other evidence obtainable to show that 1915 was not a malarious year. Small numbers of deaths were recorded as due to dysentery, diarrhœa and respiratory diseases. Plague, which was imported into the Province from the Punjab, was shown as the cause of 340 deaths as compared with 166 in 1914. Of the total number 189 occurred in Hazara, 147 in Peshawar, 3 in Kohat and 1 in Bannu. The attitude of the people towards preventive or protective measures continues generally to be antagonistic, though the

urban population are beginning to a small extent to make use of the sheds erected in the vicinity of towns for occupation on the outbreak of infectious diseases. A small amount of inoculation was done in both Hazara and Peshawar, but communities, even though they had asked for it, in most cases refused at the last moment to submit to the operation.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1915.]

Sanitary improvements and projects.

83. It has been impossible to make any progress during the year with the large improvement schemes which are in prospect in four of the larger towns of the Province. The officers of the Public Works Department are largely under strength owing to the war, and the employment of a private firm was sanctioned at the beginning of the year to draw up the Peshawar City project. As Municipalities had failed to expend any portion of the grants placed at their disposal during the previous year, Rs. 60,000 of the recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 were surrendered, and of the balance Rs. 25,000 were allotted to the Dera Ismail Khan Municipality for paving and drainage work, and Rs. 15,000 were ear-marked for the construction of infectious disease camps in the vicinity of all Municipal areas.

During the year Municipalities and District Boards expended Rs. 1,66,308, exclusive of establishment charges, on sanitary works, the most beneficial being outlay on paving and drainage.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1915 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

84. The number of dispensaries fell by one owing to the fact that the Local Fund institution at Sheikh Budin was not opened during the year. The State-Special Dispensary at Piran Killi was also closed, but this was counterbalanced by the opening of a travelling dispensary in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Accommodation and attendance.

85. The available number of beds in State-Public, Local Fund and Private (aided) dispensaries has increased from 821 to 875, chiefly as the result of the enlargement of the female section of the Bannu Mission Hospital. The average number of in-patients in these institutions was 408, or less than half that for which accommodation existed; the actual number, however, exceeded the figure for 1914 by nearly 1,000. Out-door patients were only more numerous by 622 than in 1914. In State-Special institutions, *i.e.* Police, Canal, Militia and Frontier Constabulary Hospitals, it is satisfactory to find that the number of in-patients decreased by 733 and the out-patients by no less than 6,500; and in private (non-aided) dispensaries also there was a large decrease in the numbers treated, the total number of patients having fallen by 43,290.

Diseases treated and operations.

86. As usual the disease for which the largest number of patients, both in-door and out-door, was treated was malaria, which has to carry on its shoulders the majority of disorders in which a rise of temperature is met with. During the autumn a moderately severe epidemic of cholera occurred in the Peshawar District and in the neighbouring frontier hills, and a large staff was employed in detecting cases to prevent the spread of the disease among the troops then operating in the district. Only 36 cases, however, were treated in State and State-aided hospitals. 80 persons suffering from plague attended these hospitals as out-door patients, and one was treated as an in-patient. 102 cases of tubercular lung disease are recorded as having been treated as in-patients in State and State-aided hospitals and 800 as out-patients. The total number of operations performed on in-door and out-door patients in State-Public, Local Fund and State (aided) dispensaries during the year was 5,628 and 33,639 respectively. The figures are almost identical with those of the previous year. 6,791 operations were performed in State-Special and 10,000 in Private (non-aided) dispensaries.

Buildings and equipment.

87. The only hospital completed in 1915 was the Municipal Hospital Abbottabad, towards the building of which a grant of Rs. 21,000 was made from Provincial Revenues in 1912, in supplement of a grant of Rs. 2,580 in 1913 from the same source. In Peshawar District the District Board dispensaries at Tangi and at Swabi are being reconstructed. At the former the dispensary building is now completed, while it is not yet certain that there is a demand for in-patient accommodation. At Swabi the buildings of the new hospital dispensary have been commenced. One more travelling dispensary in Paroa *illaqua* has been sanctioned. There are now four such dispensaries in the Province. During the year small grants were made to complete the dispensary buildings at Paharpur in Dera Ismail Khan District, to improve the hospital sanitation at Parachinar (Kurram), and to construct a well at Miramshah (Tochi).

Financial.

88. Including a closing balance of Rs. 10,000, the total receipts of State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries were Rs. 2,32,000. Of this no less than nearly Rs. 91,000 are contributed by Government. Local Fund contributions have decreased by Rs. 8,500, partly due to certain appointments having become a charge against Provincial Revenues, and to less expenditure having been incurred on new buildings. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,13,000, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 19,597. Under the heading "European medicines, buildings, and dieting" the expenditure has been less than in the previous year. On dieting the patients Rs. 10,500 have been spent, of which more than Rs. 3,000 were expended in the Agencies. An undesirable increase of expenditure has occurred under the comprehensive heading "Miscellaneous."

Medical relief in Agencies.

89. Necessary improvements in the hospital buildings at Chitral have had to be deferred owing to the war. In the Kurram Agency a large amount of medical assistance is given to the inhabitants of the valley and to trans-frontier patients. At Parachinar the daily average attendance of out-patients is 135 and of in-patients 15. The attendance of patients at the Civil Hospital at Wana was normal, but in the Tochi there was a decrease of some 4,000 out-patients as a result of the hospital being looted in November 1914 and not opened till February 1915, and of the local disturbances which have precluded patients from Khost from visiting Miramshah. 7,000 out-patients were treated during the year in the serai at Landi Kotal.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1915-16 and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Establishment.

90. The Chief Medical Officer was in charge of the Vaccination Department throughout the year. The establishment working under him was the same as in previous years, *viz.* 2 Divisional Inspectors, 6 Superintendents and 38 Vaccinators.

Work done.

91. The attitude of the people towards vaccination has on the whole been favourable; but re-vaccination is considered unnecessary and troublesome except under the pressure of small-pox in epidemic form. It is satisfactory, therefore, to note that, though there has been a further decrease of 10,465 in the total number of operations performed, the number of secondary operations has increased by 5,894, and this although there has been no serious outbreak of small-pox during the year. The decrease in the total number of vaccine operations is to be attributed largely to local unrest and threatened troubles on the frontier, particularly in the Peshawar District, and partly in Hazara to the employment of the whole Vaccination staff on cholera duty for a period of two months. In the Kurram, Tochi and Malakand Agencies, and in Sherani country satisfactory progress has been made. The sympathetic support of the Mehtar has been of great value in Chitral, and small-pox is now practically unknown in his State.

Expenditure.

92. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 15,352, or an increase of Rs. 181 over the figures for the previous year. The greater part is met from Municipal and Local Funds. The cost per successful case rose slightly in consequence of fewer operations having been performed. It amounted to one anna and ten pies.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See pages 63 and 64 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1915-16 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Education.]

93. The following table shows the number of schools and colleges for boys existing in the Province in the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 with the number of scholars in each class of institution :— **Number of institutions and scholars.**

Class of institution.	*Number of institutions.*			*Number of scholars.*		
	1915-16.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.	1915-16.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.
Arts Colleges ...	2	2	...	146	148	−2
High Schools ...	16	14	+2	5,418	4,905	+513
Middle Schools ...	31	31	...	6,783	6,445	+338
Primary Schools ..	584	539	+45	26,363	25,643	+720
Training Schools ...	1	1	...	87	85	+2
Private Schools ...	313	345	−32	5,523	5,958	−435
Total ...	947	932	+15	44,320	43,184	+1,136

The number of girls' schools remained constant during the year under report, an increase of 2 Middle and 2 Primary Schools being balanced by a decrease of 4 in the number of private institutions. The number of girl scholars, however, increased by 632, and now stands at 5,192. In spite of the increase in the number of schools for boys, the increase of male scholars is lower than in any of the preceding five years. This disappointing result was due to the disturbed condition of the Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts owing to frontier troubles. The number of Hindu pupils in the Province as a whole actually decreased.

94. The expenditure on education during the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 is shown in the following table :— **Expenditure.**

Sources.	Expenditure in 1915-16.	Expenditure in 1914-15.	Percentages to total expenditure in 1915-16.	Percentages to total expenditure in 1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Provincial ...	2,85,878	2,79,968	30·3	29·0
2. District Funds...	(a) 2,72,195	2,39,187	28·9	24·8
3. Municipal Funds	68,792	83,747	7·3	8·7
4. Fees ...	1,03,972	93,156	11·0	9·6
5. Other sources ...	(b) 2,11,833	2,68,690	22·5	27·9
Total ...	9,42,670	9,64,748	100	100

(a) The increase under expenditure from District Funds is due to a grant of Rs. 23,000 from Provincial Funds, which was utilised in opening 48 new Board Primary Schools and in strengthening the staffs of existing schools.

(b) The decrease under expenditure from other sources is due chiefly to fewer building operations being undertaken during the year by the management of the Islamia College.

Arts Colleges.

95. There continue to be two Arts Colleges in the Province, the Islamia College and the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar. The number of students attending them have decreased by 2 to 146 as a result of a fall in the numbers on the roll of the latter. The number of students at the Islamia College has again increased. A new Science block has been added to it, and a Professor of Biology has been newly appointed in consequence of the College having been affiliated by the Punjab University up to the F. Sc. standard. The examination results of the institution have been particularly good ; 23 out of 36 candidates were successful at the F. A. examination, and no less than 9 out of 13 secured the degree of B. A. The Mehtar of Chitral, who has two sons at the High School forming part of the foundation, has succeeded the late Colonel Sir Aslam Khan as President of the Governing Body.

Secondary Schools.

96. The number of Secondary Schools has increased by 3 to 47 during the year, and the number of pupils from 11,302 to 12,201. There has been a further increase in the percentage of qualified teachers, but there has been a disappointing drop in the ratio of passes to candidates at the Vernacular Middle examination. In High Schools the adoption of the School Final system, which has now been in force for a year, has resulted in a great improvement in the written work, which under the new regulations has to be corrected, marked and kept ready for inspection. The fact that a student has to pass in conversational English before his admittance to the School Final Examination has greatly improved the standard of oral work also. Mr. Geach, who holds the dual position of Principal of the Training College and Inspector of High Schools, arrived from England to take up this new appointment during the year. The new system has made a promising beginning ; in particular it is satisfactory to notice how large a number of students have availed themselves of the freedom of choice afforded to them by it to take commercial and clerical subjects in preference to the ordinary course leading to the University. The Punjab University finally accepted during the year a pass in the Matriculation subjects at the School Final Examination as equivalent to a pass in Matriculation.

Primary Schools.

97. There has been an increase of 46 in the number of District Board, and of 2 in that of Municipal Board, schools. Aided schools increased in number by 1 and unaided institutions are 4 fewer than in the previous year, resulting in a net increase of 45 Primary Schools. The number of scholars rose slightly from 25,643 to 26,363. There has been a large increase in the number of trained teachers, the percentage having risen from 32·4 to 39·9. In the last five years, while the number of Primary Schools has increased from 264 to 584, the percentage of qualified teachers has only declined from 42·9 to 39·9 ; and, as the opening of new schools must necessarily proceed more slowly in the future, the Normal School will rapidly improve the ratio. Owing to financial stringency few building operations were conducted during the year, though the housing of many of the schools badly needs improvement.

Training Institutions.

98. The scheme for converting the Normal School at Peshawar into a Training College by opening a post Matriculate class for Anglo-Vernacular teachers has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and a Principal appointed. The conversion did not, however, take place till after the close of the year under report. The course of studies for the school was revised during the year and made more practical and professional. A proposal to build a new Training College and to hand over the present building for the Government High School at Peshawar has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The work and discipline of the Normal School have been satisfactory.

Education in the Agencies.

99. Considering the unsettled conditions of the year it is noteworthy, as indicating a growing realisation of its advantages among the wilder sections of the population, that education has made some advance in trans-frontier areas. In the Kurram and Khyber Agencies and in the Sherani Country there has been none, or a trifling increase only, in the number of institutions and scholars. In the Tochi 3 new private schools were started and, as a result,

the total number of students rose from 217 to 257. In the Malakand Agency also two new schools were opened during the year, and the total number of scholars has risen from 231 to 296. There are now 6 schools in the Agency, the first having been opened as recently as in 1913. In addition to those receiving instruction in the trans-frontier areas, 67 boys from across the border attended the Islamia College during the year, the largest number (19) being contributed by the Khyber Agency. No less than 8 Mahsuds were also included among the pupils at the institution.

3. Literature and the Press.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Education.]

100. The number of Presses at work in the Province during 1915 was 20, of which 12 were in the Peshawar, 3 in the Kohat, 2 each in the Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara, and 1 in the Bannu District. Only two newspapers were published and one periodical, all in Peshawar. Of the former, one is merely a daily reprint in English and the Vernacular of Reuters' telegrams, and the other, a Vernacular organ, ceased to appear in April. The periodical was published only during the months September to November.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 67 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1915-16.]

Conservation.

101. A conservation note embodying certain suggestions for the repair of the ruins at Takht-i-Bahi was drawn up during the year by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, but no work could be undertaken owing to the shortage of Royal Engineer officers to supervise it. For the same reason the proposed repairs to the temples at Kafirkot-Bilot in the Dera Ismail Khan District had to be deferred. Some work of this nature was, however, carried out at the recently exhumed sites at Taxila, part of which is situated in the North-West Frontier Province, from funds at the disposal of the Superintendent. Since the close of the year the remains at Takht-i-Bahi have been declared to be protected monuments under Section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Exploration and Research.

102. The major part of the cold weather and spring was spent by the Superintendent in assisting the Director-General in the excavations at Taxila. At Sirsukh five bastions and the intervening stretch of the city wall were exposed and a few buried houses inside the fortifications were exhumed. Two outlying Buddhist religious establishments also were excavated, and a great many valuable statues and other antiquities were recovered, which add considerably to our knowledge of the architectural and plastic arts of the Kushana epoch. The Superintendent contributed during the year two articles to the Annual Report of the Director-General of Archæology, Part II—(1) on the "Trimurti image in the Peshawar Museum," and (2) the "Shpola Stupa in the Khyber." The Trimurti image is said to have come from Charsadda, the ancient Peukalaotis or Pushkaravati, and stands unique, being the only image of its kind of an early date found so far in this country; for, from a careful scrutiny of its form and technique, it becomes evident that it belongs to about the end of the third century A. D. The Shpola Stupa, too, possesses a fascination of its own. Besides being the most important monument dominating the Khyber Pass, it is still standing in fairly good preservation from top to bottom, although unfortunately all but bare traces of the once profuse stucco figure decorations have entirely vanished. In plan and in the general scheme of mouldings and decorations it bears a close resemblance to the great stupas of Bhallar and Manikyala, and affords another clue to the dating of such monuments.

Museum.

103. Several changes have been made in the working of the Peshawar Museum during the year. The hours of opening and closing have been readjusted so as to suit the convenience of the public at different seasons of the year, and the Museum has been closed entirely on Sundays. In addition the forenoon of every Thursday has been reserved for Zenana ladies. An assistant caretaker was appointed in May 1915. The number of visitors to the Museum has risen during the year from 47,320 to 54,511, and the popularity of the morning reserved for ladies is shown by the fact that the number of female visitors alone has risen by some 2,000. A number of new exhibits have been acquired, including oil paintings of Maharajas Karak Singh and Naunehal Singh prepared by the Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, a number of coins, of which 158 were received as presents from various Local Governments and Native States, and a collection of modern silver ornaments worn by tribal women in the Kurram Valley presented by the Hon'ble Sir George Roos-Keppel. The two colossal Buddhas, which have been so long awaiting satisfactory treatment, have now been safely erected in the vestibule of the Victoria Memorial Hall in which the Museum is housed; the broken halo of one of the figures has been repaired and the detached hand fixed in position. The coins in the institution now number nearly 4,500, and nearly 1,000 specimens were cleaned and classified in the course of the year. The rearrangement of the gems and the preparation of a suitable show-case for them have also been put in hand, and it is hoped that the collection will soon be exhibited in the manner it deserves.

CHAPTER IX.
MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See pages 71-72 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, 1915-16.]

Establishment.

104. The appointment of a separate Superintendent for the North-West Frontier Province which was sanctioned last year by the Secretary of State has remained unfilled, no suitable candidate being available in consequence of the war; and the subordinate staff was short of four Veterinary Assistants by the close of the year, two having been withdrawn for military service, one having died and one absconded. The operations of the Department have therefore been to some extent hampered by lack of staff. A much-needed scheme of reorganisation has been worked out, which, when fully given effect to, will result, it is hoped, in improved efficiency at little extra cost.

Disease and its treatment.

105. Last year a considerable fall in the number of cases of contagious diseases was accompanied by a rise in mortality. During the year under report, though the cases rose from 14,134 to 22,144, the number of fatalities declined from 1,971 to 1,840, pointing to a marked decrease in the virulence of the epidemics. Special measures to combat the spread of glanders. lymphangitis, epizootica and surra were given careful consideration, and departmental orders were issued on the necessity of regular inspections by Veterinary Assistants of the horses of carriages licensed under the Stage Carriage Act. The reorganisation of the Veterinary Department should also result in more satisfactory departmental arrangements for the supervision of such horses. In addition the rates of compensation to be granted for animals suffering from glanders and other contagious diseases were enhanced, which may make owners less anxious to conceal cases of infection. The number of hospitals was 19 as before. 56,008 animals were treated in these institutions against 58,617 cases last year. Though less touring was performed by Veterinary Assistants, they treated 16,728 animals as compared with 14,955 animals and performed 687 castrations on tour against 501 last year.

Breeding operations.

106. No progress has been made in breeding operations during the year. The Province had two horse stallions and one donkey stallion less than the sanctioned number, though there were eleven stud bulls at work as compared with eight last year. Much improvement in this branch of the work of the Department cannot be anticipated until the closer attention, which it requires, can be devoted to it on the appointment of a whole-time Superintendent for the Province.

Fairs and Shows.

107. Horse Shows and Cattle Fairs were held during the year in all the districts except Dera Ismail Khan, where, owing to scarcity of fodder, no Show could be arranged. Shows were generally well attended and the gatherings continued popular. The expenditure involved is not very large, and we can afford to wait for definite results to manifest themselves in the improvement of stock.

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